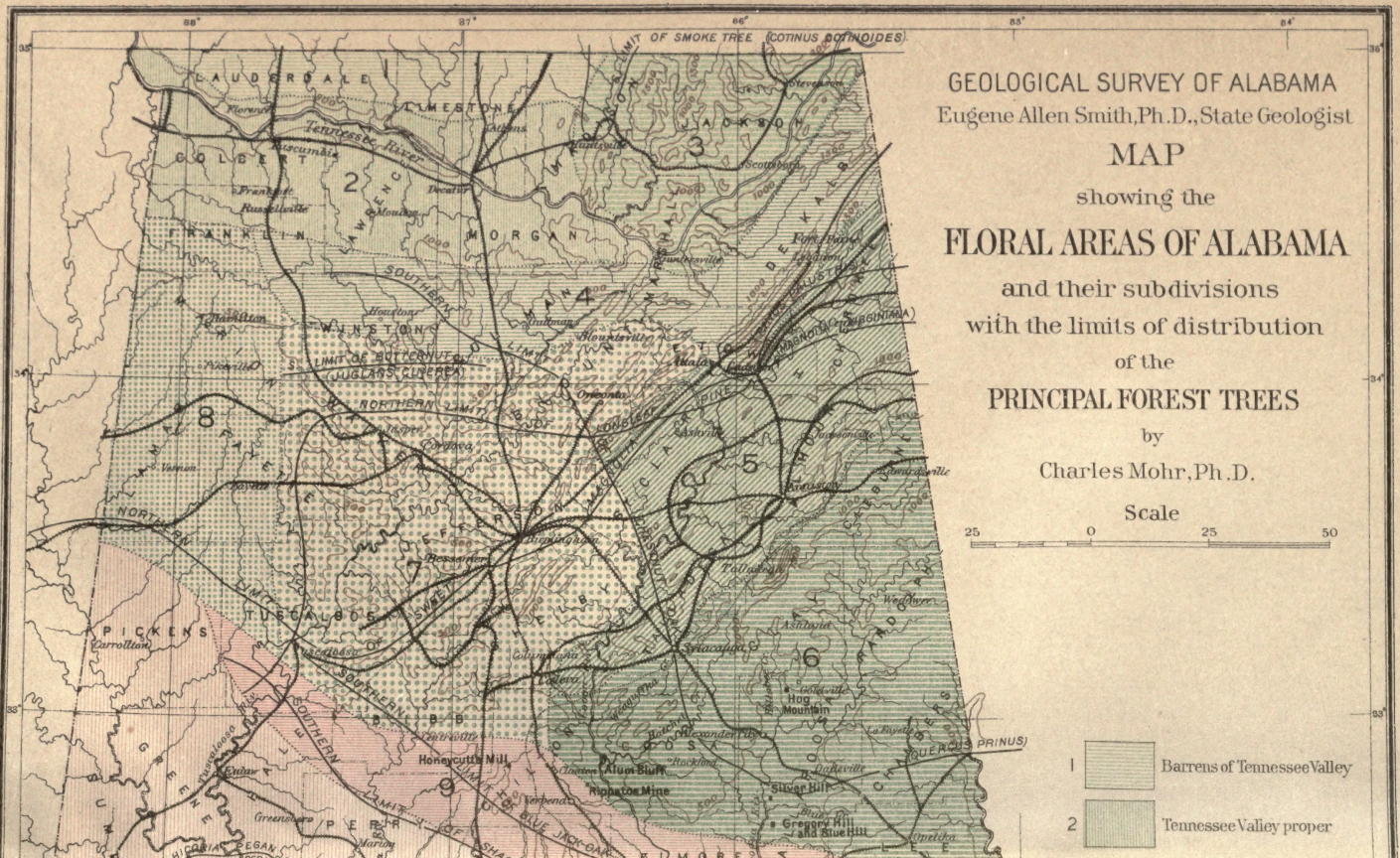
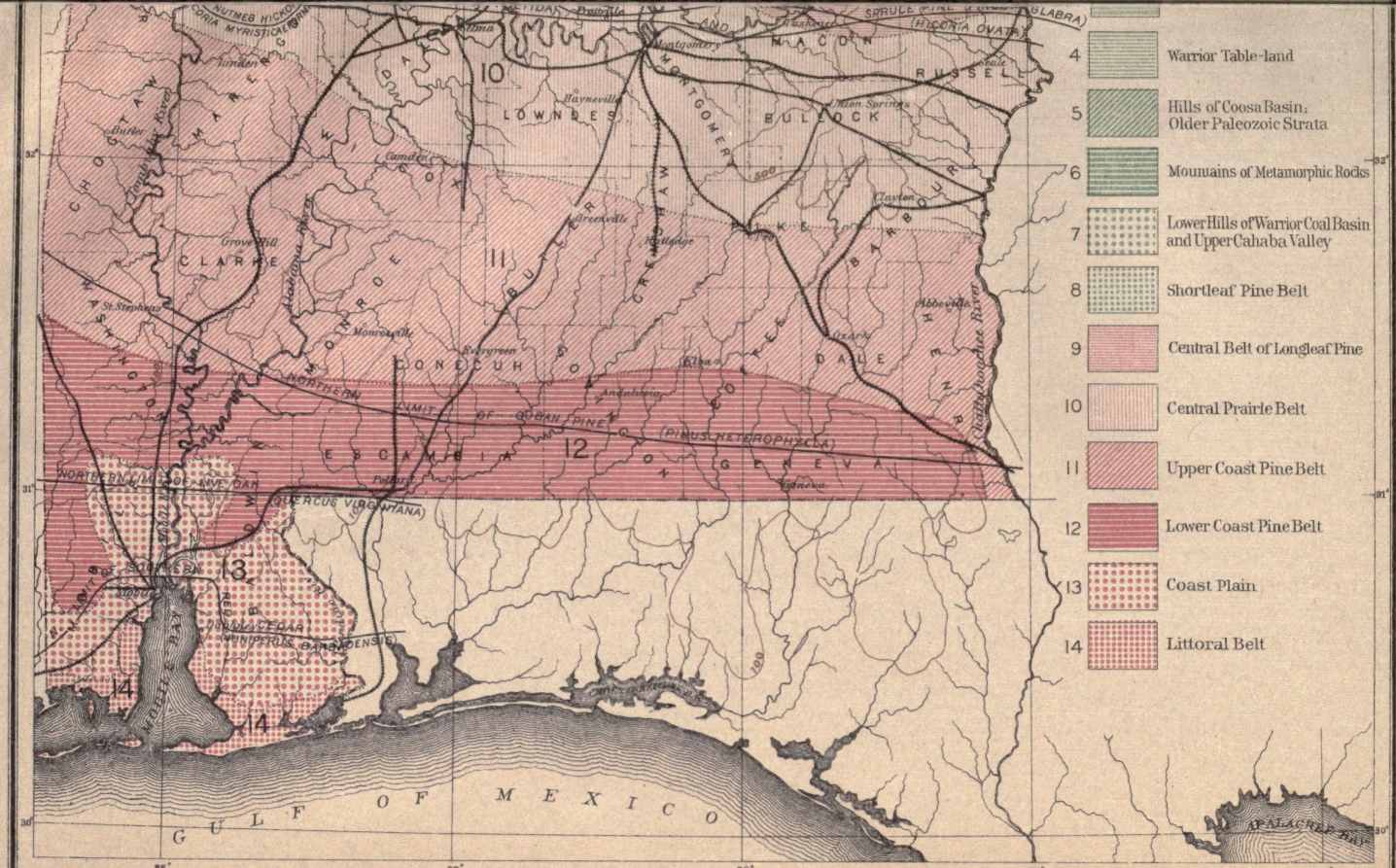
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA
Eugene Allen Smith, Ph.D., State Geologist
MAP
showing the
FLORAL AREAS OF ALABAMA
and their subdivisions
with the limits of distribution
of the
PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES
by
Charles Mohr, Ph.D.
Scale
25 0 25 50
1 Barrens of Tennessee Valley
2 Tennessee Valley proper
LIMIT OF SMOKE TREE (COTINUS BOTINOIDES)
LIMIT OF BUTTERNUT (JUGLANS CINEREA)
LIMIT OF SHORTLEAF PINE (PINUS ECHINATA)
LIMIT OF CHESTNUT OAK (QUERCUS PRINUS)
LAUDERDALE
LIMESTONE
COLBERT
FRANKLIN
MORGAN
LAWRENCE
MARSHALL
JACKSON
DE KALB
WINSTON
CULLMAN
BLOUNT
WALKER
MARION
FAYETTE
PICKENS
TUSCALOOSA
GREENE
HALE
SUMTER
CHOCTAW
CLARKE
WASHINGTON
MOBILE
BALDWIN
Tennessee River
Honeycutts Hill
Alum Bluff
Riphatos Mine
Hog Mountain
Silver Hill
Gregory Hill and Blue Hill


4 Warrior Table-land
5 Hills of Coosa Basin; Older Paleozoic Strata
6 Mountains of Metamorphic Rocks
7 Lower Hills of Warrior Coal Basin and Upper Cahaba Valley
8 Shortleaf Pine Belt
9 Central Belt of Longleaf Pine
10 Central Prairie Belt
11 Upper Coast Pine Belt
12 Lower Coast Pine Belt
13 Coast Plain
14 Littoral Belt
NORTHERN LIMIT OF COBAN PINE (PINUS HETEROPHYLLA)
NORTHERN LIMIT OF LIVE OAK (QUERCUS VIRGINIANA)
GULF OF MEXICO
APALACHEE BAY
MOBILE BAY
PENSACOLA BAY
Montgomery
Selma
Camden
Greenville
Monroeville
Evergreen
Andalusia
Elba
Clayton
Abbeville
Ozark
Union Springs
Haynesville
Hollidge
Grove Hill
St. Stephens
Tuscaloosa
Demopolis
Pollard
Geneva
Eufaula
Tallassee
Auburn
Opelika
Talladega
Jasper
Fayette
Columbus
Starkville
Meridian
Jackson
Vicksburg
Natchez
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Apalachicola
Burkeville
Hamden
Butler
Linden
Jackson
Wilcox
Lowndes
Montgomery
Bullock
Russell
Macon
Barbour
Pike
Coffee
Dale
Henry
Houston
Choctaw
Clarke
Monroe
Conecuh
Escambia
Covington
Crenshaw
Butler
Marengo
Sumter
Greene
Hale
Perry
Bibb
Shelby
Chilton
Coosa
Tallapoosa
Chambers
Randolph
Calhoun
Cleburne
Clay
Talladega
Cherokee
Etowah
Dekalb
Marshall
Madison
Limestone
Lauderdale
Colbert
Franklin
Lawrence
Morgan
Cullman
Blount
Jefferson
Walker
Fayette
Marion
Winston
Tuscaloosa
Pickens
Lamar
Marion
Walker
Jefferson
Shelby
St. Clair
Etowah
Cherokee

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA.

EUGENE ALLEN SMITH, PH. D.,
STATE GEOLOGIST.

[Monograph no. 5]

PLANT LIFE OF ALABAMA,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRIBUTION, MODES OF ASSOCIATION, AND ADAPTATIONS OF THE FLORA OF ALABAMA, TOGETHER WITH A SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF THE PLANTS GROWING IN THE STATE.

BY CHARLES MOHR, PH. D.

REPRINT OF VOL. VI, CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HERBARIUM, PUBLISHED JULY 31, 1901, BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Prepared in cooperation with the Geological Survey of Alabama

---

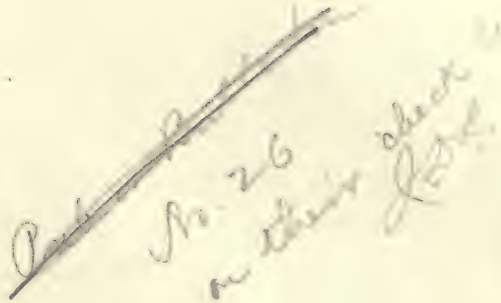
ALABAMA EDITION,
WITH PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR.

Printed at Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA EDITION
BOUND AND PUBLISHED BY THE BROWN PRINTING CO.,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., OCTOBER, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

QK
M
BIOLOG
LIBRA



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

University of Alabama,
August 1, 1901.

To His Excellency, William D. Jelks, Governor of Alabama:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on "Plant Life of Alabama," by Charles Mohr, Ph.D., with the recommendation that it be published as one of the reports of the Geological Survey. In compliance with the requirements of the law organizing the survey, which makes it the duty of the State Geologist to prepare reports on the Geological, Agricultural and other natural resources of the State, and in accordance with the plan outlined in my first report, 1874, this volume has been prepared by the one man in the State competent to do it. Dr. Mohr in his introduction beyond, has given a historical sketch of the origin and progress of the investigations which have led up to the present report, and to this sketch I will add that in 1880 we published a list of our combined collections, under the title "A Preliminary List of the Plants Growing Without Cultivation in Alabama." In this list were enumerated about 1,500 species and varieties of flowering plants and ferns. How much has been added since that time through Dr. Mohr's efforts may be seen by comparison with the list in "Plant Life."

The present volume—according to our plan, the first part of a comprehensive report on the Botanical Resources of Alabama — is a classified catalogue of our indigenous and naturalized flora. The second part of this report, on the Economic Botany of the State, to the irreparable loss to science in general and to the State in particular, the author did not live to complete. This proposed volume was to have been a classified and descriptive catalogue of all our plants useful for timber, for ornament, for forage and food purposes, for medicinal use, for perfumery, etc., as well as of those undesirable because of their interference with desirable growths or of their poisonous or other deleterious qualities. Such a book would have been of service to a very large number of our citizens, and we can only bewail the untimely death of the gifted man who alone of our acquaintance possessed the qualifications needed for such a work.

It will be seen that the present volume is far more than a bare list of our native plants, for, even considered merely as a catalogue, it has the merit of presenting the plants ac-

127111

cording to the most modern system of classification, with the synonymy of each species most carefully and conscientiously worked out, with the type locality, and full notes of its occurrences in Alabama.

The amount of labor and learning involved in this can be appreciated by the few only who have had similar work to do. The preliminary chapters on the floral regions of the State, and the geographical distribution of our native plants, their modes of association and adaptations, embodying all the latest results of botanical study, will interest and instruct even the specialist.

Foreseeing the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of having a book of so technical a character as "Plant Life" brought out under our supervision alone, and knowing that the authorities of the Department of Agriculture, through Dr. Mohr, had become interested in the work, it was proposed by me that the first publication should be undertaken by that Department, with the understanding that an edition for the Alabama Geological Survey should be printed at the same time with that for the Department, each edition to have its appropriate title page and letter of transmittal. This proposition was accepted, and we desire here to acknowledge our obligations to the Division of Botany and to Mr. Coville and the others who have rendered such signal aid in bringing out the book. In view of the untimely death of the author, we realize that we have been fortunate in having this aid, without which the book would not have been printed during his lifetime, and could not have received his last revisions.

It has been thought proper and desirable in this Survey edition to add a short biographical sketch of Dr. Mohr, condensed from the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, together with his portrait and that of another man whose name will ever be honorably associated with Alabama botany, Judge Thomas Minott Peters.

Respectfully,

EUGENE A. SMITH,

State Geologist.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA



Charles Mohr

CHARLES THEODORE MOHR.

The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 28, 1824, in Esslingen, on the Neckar. Here, and at the Cloister Denkendorf, where his father had acquired an interest in a manufactory of chemicals, his earlier years and school days were spent.

After the death of his father, which occurred soon after the removal to Denkendorf, young Mohr after school hours was frequently called upon to assist in the conduct of the business. His taste for Natural History was first aroused by the reading of the famous Bridgewater Treaties, especially that of Buckland, and frequent walks with his great uncle, a pensioned forester of the district, who had for many years had his home in the Cloister of Denkendorf, laid the foundation of that love of the forest which he retained to the end of his life. Here he became acquainted with the various useful trees, and their peculiarities, and with many of the plants which possessed medicinal or poisonous properties.

At the termination of his school days Charles was expected to devote himself to the clerical work of the business, but he had slight inclination thereto, while on the other hand, he was greatly interested in the chemical details of the manufacture.

The return of his elder brother from his apprenticeship relieved him of this office work, and gave him the opportunity which he was not slow to improve, of increasing his knowledge of Nature. During his stay in one of the mining districts of the Schwartzwald, the brother had made a collection of ores and minerals, which he brought home with him. To the study of these Charles applied himself with his accustomed zeal, and thenceforward the two brothers made frequent excursions through forest and mountain in search of mineral and botanical specimens.

In 1842 Mohr entered the Polytechnic School at Stuttgart, with Fehling as his instructor in chemistry and laboratory work. Here he met with William Hochstetter, at that time apprentice in the Royal Gardens at Stuttgart, a part of whose duty it was to keep up a constant temperature in the hothouses. Mohr shared with him many of these night watches in order to improve the opportunity thus afforded for the study of exotic plants.

From this intercourse he became an inmate in the house of young Hochstetter, where he met the botanist

Johann Hohenacker, then engaged in the publication of the plants collected by him in Asiatic Russia and of a herbarium of medicinal plants.

During the summer vacation of 1845 young Mohr was employed in arranging the duplicate specimens of the Polytechnic School, accumulated during many years, and in distributing them among the *Real Schule* of the land. In this work he made the acquaintance of August Kappler who for many years had been engaged in the collection of natural history specimens in Dutch Guiana. Mohr's application to accompany him on his next voyage as a collector especially of botanical specimens, met with favor, and when his work in the arrangement of the cabinet of the Polytechnic School was ended, he remained some weeks with Hohenacker, applying himself diligently to preparation for the proposed voyage. Hohenacker also undertook to publish the botanical collections which were to be made in Surinam.

In November, 1845, with Kappler, young Mohr left Stuttgart for Amsterdam, where they took passage in the bark Natalie, reaching the coast of Guiana towards the middle of March, 1846. At that time a very severe drouth was prevailing, which made possible the collection of many interesting plant forms occurring in the swamps and marshes about Paramaribo. An expedition was made to the upper waters of the Surinam, in order to make before the rainy season a collection of living plants for the Belgian trade. On account of the dry weather this expedition did not prove very successful in the collection of insects and of herbarium specimens, but was more satisfactory as regarded the living plants. A few days after his return to Paramaribo from this expedition, Mohr was attacked with bilious fever which kept him confined to his hammock for several weeks. During the rainy season, which soon set in, nothing was done in the way of collecting, but the time was employed in preparations for the long excursion to the Maroni River and in writing up notes and in correspondence. At the end of the rainy season the expedition was made up the Maroni River to the borders of Cayenne, where the party encamped and applied themselves with great industry to the collections for which they had come.

Most of them were attacked by fever and dysentery, from which they rapidly recovered, but it was otherwise with young Mohr, who was kept confined to his hammock for many weeks, losing all this time from his work of collecting, to his great disappointment and grief.

Returning to Paramaribo towards the end of September, and not regaining his strength, he concluded to return to Europe.

Accordingly in November, 1846, after a seven months' stay in Surinam, he took passage on the schooner Polaris for Rotterdam, which was reached in March following. In May, 1847, he accepted a position as chemist in the manufacturing establishment of the firm of Hochstetter & Schickard, in Brunn, Austria. In this prosperous business he remained till the revolution of 1848 brought it to a close.

At the instigation of his elder brother, who had decided to emigrate to North America, he embarked in August, 1848, on the ship Spartan for New York, from which place he went first to Philadelphia, and then to Cincinnati, where he found employment with a German manufacturer of chemicals.

He soon made acquaintances among the educated people of the city, and in March, 1849, in company with about fifty young men, he left Cincinnati to seek his fortune in California. At Fort Laramie it became evident that further progress was impossible with the amount of baggage which they had, and in consequence all articles which were not absolutely needed were left behind, and the party was divided up into groups of six to twelve, and the journey continued. At Fort Hall, on the upper waters of the Lewis fork of Snake river, the party was compelled to abandon their wagons and to proceed with pack mules, and as the number of these was limited many had to go on foot. Here Mohr was obliged to leave his well filled herbarium and all his books. On the 10th of August they reached a settlement in the Sacramento Valley, the first since leaving the borders of Missouri 110 days before. Here Mohr remained engaged in placer mining, till protracted illness, brought on by heat and exposure, decided him to give up this mode of life and return to the East.

Having disposed of his mining interests, in company with an English comrade, he left the mines about the beginning of September, 1850, descended the river from Marysville to San Francisco, and went thence by steamer to Panama. In Panama he remained for a time in the hopes of recovering his strength more fully before undertaking to cross the isthmus; but he had the misfortune to have all his baggage, including his collection of plants and minerals, stolen from him, and to crown all, was attacked by fever. On the steamer from Chagres to New Orleans, he suffered a relapse of fever, which kept him prostrated till New Orleans was reached, and his recovery there was in the main due to the tender care of his countryman and companion, Duke Paul, of Wurttemburg. From New Or-

leans he reached Cincinnati about the end of December, 1850. Upon the restoration of his health he purchased a joint interest with his brothers in a farm in Clarke county, Indiana, and in 1852 he was married. The hardships to which he had been exposed in California had rendered him subject to attacks of rheumatism and it soon became evident that a farmer's life was to him impossible. Accordingly he removed to Louisville, where, after a short time, he obtained a position as assistant in a German apothecary establishment, and after a year's service here he became a member of an American firm. The business was much to his liking, and he soon renewed his interest in botany, making the acquaintance of Leo Lesquereux, through whose influence he directed his studies to the mosses. An attack of neuralgia, which affected the heart and confined him to his bed for a long time, warned him that his complete recovery would be slow in the changeable climate of Louisville, and he was advised by his physician to go South. He was thus again obliged to give up all the results of four years' profitable business and seek a new home. He went first to Louisiana, but not finding relief there, he proceeded to Vera Cruz, which he reached after a four weeks' voyage, early in the year 1857. Here he became interested in a pharmaceutical business, but on the approach of the rainy season decided to remove to the highlands between Cordova and Orizaba, where he was the guest of his countryman, Herr Sartorius. In the autumn of 1857, in consequence of a political revolution in Mexico, he returned to the United States and established himself in the drug business in Mobile, Alabama. This profitable business suffered greatly during the Civil War, but meanwhile Mohr was employed by the Confederate government in manufacturing drugs from native resources and in testing the medicinal preparations smuggled into the country from Europe.

Towards the end of 1860, at the request of Leo Lesquereux, Dr. Mohr had begun his study of the mosses of Alabama, and a complete catalogue of these plants was contributed by him to the "Mosses of North America," published in 1884. A collection of the ferns of South Alabama was made at the same time, and thoroughly worked up, and the results turned over to Prof. Eaton for his "Ferns of North America."

In addition to these botanical works, Dr. Mohr, undertook in the interests of the "Grangers," many investigations of the fertilizing value of the ashes of the various woods of Alabama, and of pine straw and leaves, and of the hulls of cotton seed. He also delivered many lectures and wrote many articles on subjects connected with the improvement of the exhausted

soils of the State, and the betterment of agricultural practice.

In the summer of 1876 he made an examination of the gold resources of the metamorphic region of the State, and had the opportunity during the journeys made for the purpose, to observe also the richness of our flora and especially of the great forests. The results of these observations were published in Berney's Hand Book of Alabama in 1878, under the titles *"The Forests of Alabama and Their Products,"* and *"The Grasses and Other Forage Plants of Alabama."*

The collections of minerals of economic importance brought together during these excursions were placed on exhibition in Mobile in 1876, and in Atlanta in 1881, and a report of the same entitled *"On the Economic Geology of Alabama,"* was issued in 1887. This collection went finally to the Department of Agriculture in Washington. A treatise on the *Grasses and Forage Plants of Alabama* was prepared for the Department of Agriculture in 1878 and 1879, and in May, 1878, was published in the Botanical Gazette an account of the useful plants of foreign origin which were acclimated in the Gulf States.

In the same year, in connection with the State Geological Survey, he began the arrangement of a herbarium of Alabama plants from the collections made by himself and Dr. Smith, and a *"Preliminary List of the Plants Growing Without Cultivation in Alabama,"* prepared by him, was published by the Geological Survey in 1880.

As a natural sequel to this preliminary work, came the preparation of a volume for the Geological Survey on the *Plant Life of Alabama,* which occupied more or less of his time and interest till his death.

In 1880, for the Tenth Census, he took charge of an investigation of the forestry conditions of the Gulf States, and the results of this investigation were published in Vol. IX of the Tenth Census Reports. While engaged in this work he also collected for the Arboretum at Harvard, and for the Jessup collection of the American Museum of Natural History, large sections of trunks of the typical forest trees. At the same time he brought together the material, afterwards worked up under his direction in book form, illustrating the forest and timber trees of Alabama, which now forms part of the Survey collection in the cabinet of the University of Alabama.

In 1882 he was invited by the chief of the Agricultural Department to superintend the arrangement and installation of the Agricultural and Forestry collections which had been brought together by the great railroad lines of the South, and exhibited in Atlanta in 1881. This congenial work occupied him for some time during which he was associated with the scien-

tific men of the various departments in Washington greatly to his pleasure and advantage.

In 1883 he was employed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to make a full collections of the agricultural, forestry and mineral resources occurring along the line of that road. These collections, together with many additions subsequently made, were placed on exhibition at the World's Exposition in New Orleans in 1884, where Dr. Mohr also had charge of the exhibit of the agricultural and other natural resources of the State of Alabama. This exhibit was also displayed at the Louisville Exposition, and a descriptive catalogue of it was published under the title "*The Natural Resources of Alabama,*" concerning which Prof. Lamson-Scribner, in a lecture on Southern Botanists, says, "this is one of the few papers of its kind which possesses real scientific merit, and in no way can mislead the reader or prospective settler." In the following year (1884) he prepared a report on the soils, climate and agricultural resources of the territory traversed by the L. & N. railroad lines.

The long continued work in the Exposition building in New Orleans during exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions, brought on a return of his rheumatic troubles, which greatly interfered with his subsequent work in the field.

In 1892 he turned over the management of his drug business to his son and devoted his entire time to the preparation of the "*Plant Life of Alabama*" and to the investigation of the Flora of North America for the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the prosecution of these works he spent much time in arranging the herbarium of Alabama plants at the University of Alabama, mounting the specimens in the most beautiful style, and classifying them according to the system of Engler and Prantl. As a supplement to the collection of the native woods of Alabama above mentioned, he also prepared a set of about one hundred and fifty individual glass-front cases in which were displayed the specimens illustrating the foliage, flowers and fruit of the forest trees. In recognition of the importance of the work of Dr. Mohr in these collections illustrating the botany of the State, the herbarium has received the title of the "*Mohr Herbarium.*"

During these years also, in connection with the Forestry Division, were prepared his great work on the Pines, published in 1896, and his monographs on the Cypress, the Juniper, and the Red Cedar, which are now in press. Monographs on the hard wood trees were to follow next, the first of the series being that on the Oaks, which he had just completed when he died.

In March, 1900, he removed from Mobile to Asheville, N. C., where he spent the remainder of his life in the preparation of the monographs above mentioned, and in reading the proof of "The Plant Life of Alabama," which had all passed through his hands in final revision, although he did not live to see the completed book, which was not issued till a week or two after his death.

In connection with this volume, Dr. Mohr had planned the preparation of another volume on the "Economic Botany of Alabama" for the Geological Survey, in which was to be given full accounts of the useful and noxious plants of the State. Unfortunately for the State of Alabama and for the science of Botany, he was not spared to complete this, the crowning work of his life.

During the two years of his residence in Asheville he had the opportunity of coming much in contact with the botanists of America. Especially did he enjoy his frequent visits to the Biltmore Herbarium, where he sought for new species among the specimens sent in by Mr. Beadle's collectors in the field. The genus Cratægus which presents so many interesting features especially occupied him there, as Mr. Beadle is working up this genus. Here also he had the opportunity of studying the Herbarium of Dr. Chapman, from which he obtained much valuable information. Frequent visits to the forests of the Biltmore estate, enabled him to collect many valuable notes on the hard woods of that section.

His last illness came on suddenly after a day spent at work in the Biltmore Herbarium.

The trying days of intense suffering preceding his death brought out strongly the beauty of his character; not a word of complaint; a kind word for every one around him; patient to the last; and a realization of the inevitable end, brave and unflinching. "How beautiful the world is" were among the last words he ever spoke.

In the lecture on Southern Botanists above alluded to, Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner has touched upon some of the striking characteristics of the subject of our sketch. He says "Mohr is possessed of a true scientific spirit and great enthusiasm in his botanical work. By the amount he has accomplished it is very evident that he has well improved his hours of leisure, and doubtless stolen much time from hours of needed recreation. But in this day and generation, one cannot stop to recreate, for if he does some more zealous worker will win the prize he seeks. Success from true merit seems now to depend upon one's powers of endurance."

"Mohr has the distinction of having gone from the beaten track of systematic botanists and considered the plants he studied from an economic aspect. He has not only increased the sum of our knowledge, but has added to our powers of direct usefulness. I would say to those who in referring to botany are ever asking the question *cui bono,* carefully read the writings of Dr. Mohr; they afford a most able answer."

Personally Dr. Mohr was the most lovable and unselfish of men, totally devoid of affectation and pretense. He made friends with old and young wherever he went, inspiring all who knew him with love and respect both on account of his noble character and of the fullness and accuracy of his knowledge. His unselfish devotion to his favorite science came to be esteemed at something like its real worth during his lifetime, and the name of Charles Mohr will long be cherished in the country at large and in his adopted State in particular, by all who can appreciate true merit and greatness of character.

EUGENE A. SMITH.

PLANT LIFE OF ALABAMA,

BY

CHARLES MOHR.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Division of Botany,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1900.

Sir: Under date of November 8, 1897, a letter was received from Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist of Alabama, as follows:

In connection with the work of the Geological Survey of Alabama, and as a part thereof, Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mobile, has prepared an elaborate account of the plant life in the State. Deeming this work a most important and timely contribution to our knowledge of the Southern flora, as it discusses the character, distribution, and general aspects of plant life in Alabama in a broad and philosophical manner, I believe that it would prove of interest to a larger section of our country than the region to which it is confined by its title. In order to secure, therefore, a more widespread distribution, allow me to suggest the propriety of publishing it as one of the contributions from the United States National Herbarium. I may add that I am induced to offer this valuable manuscript for publication to the National Herbarium because under present financial conditions of the State Survey its publication would probably be delayed for an indefinite time, and thus its immediate usefulness would be impaired.

Dr. Mohr is now and has been for several years a special agent of the Division of Forestry of this Department, and there being, therefore, no obstacle in the way of accepting this manuscript, I earnestly recommend compliance with the courteous suggestion of the State geologist of Alabama, Dr. Smith, and I desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligations of this Division, both to Dr. Smith and to Dr. Mohr.

The report is in part a complete enumeration of the plants of Alabama and in part a discussion of the various natural belts and areas of vegetation into which the State is divided, with a full description of the vegetative characteristics of each.

I have, therefore, the honor to transmit the manuscript for your final approval, and recommend its publication as Volume VI of our series of Contributions.

Respectfully,

Frederick V. Coville,
Botanist.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

The following description of the plant life of Alabama is the result of nearly forty years of sojourn and wanderings through the State, during which all parts were visited and the collections were made that serve as a basis of this work.

The writer has attempted more than has been usual in the descriptive works and the various floras of regions or States of this continent. He thought it not sufficient to give merely an enumeration of the plants known to be indigenous, together with those which are known as immigrants growing without cultivation in the State, and to supplement such enumeration with notes on geographical distribution and habitat, but he has attempted a deeper study, that of the relations of plant life in the field; that is, of its ecological conditions.

In this attempt the work of Merriam on the life zones and areas of the North American continent north of Mexico[1] and Willkomm's "Grundzuege der Pflanzenverbreitung auf der iberischen Halbinsel (Leipzig, 1896)," have served as a general basis in respect to the distribution of plant life over wide geographical areas and limited regions embraced within them.

The writer has been especially fortunate in having been able to consult, before the completion of his task, the classic work of Warming,[2] which may be considered as laying down for the first time, in a systematic manner, the principles of plant ecology. While these principles had been more or less foreshadowed by other writers, they were enunciated by Warming with such logical precision as to inaugurate a new departure in the study of plant life.

Since these methods of viewing plant life have not yet become familiar to most students of botany, it has seemed necessary to discuss them somewhat in detail in the introductory part of this volume. It is hoped that by describing the plant associations to be found in the different localities, not only the primary object of a floral work as a part of a geological survey will be subserved, but a new interest will be added to the study of botany, both for the botanist and the thoughtful layman, which may enable them to use the volume for practical purposes.

[1] See p. 29.

[2] Dr. E. Warming, Lehrbuch der Oekologischen Pflanzengeographie, German edition of Dr. E. Knoblauch, Berlin, 1896.

In the preparation of this work the writer is indebted for assistance, first of all, to Dr. A. W. Chapman, the veteran Southern botanist; to Prof. Charles S. Sargent for aid rendered in the free use of the library of the Arnold Arboretum and advice in perplexing questions of nomenclature, and to Mr. Charles Faxon, of the Arnold Arboretum, for bibliographical assistance; to Dr. N. L. Britton and Dr. J. K. Small, of the Columbia University; to Dr. William Trelease, of the Missouri Botanical Garden; to Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, chief of the Division of Agrostology, United States Department of Agriculture; to Mr. F. V. Coville, chief of the Division of Botany, and his assistant Mr. T. H. Kearney, jr.; and to Dr. J. N. Rose and Mr. Charles L. Pollard, assistant curators of the National Herbarium, for facilities afforded; also to Dr. Edward L. Greene, of the Catholic University, for his revision of doubtful and new forms of Compositae; and to Prof. L. H. Bailey for his help in Carex. Thanks are due, also, to Dr. B. E. Fernow, late chief of the Division of Forestry, for help rendered in the arrangement of the general part of the work for the press, and to Mr. George B. Sudworth, dendrologist of that Division; and lastly to Mr. C. D. Beadle, director of the Biltmore Herbarium, and his associate, Mr. F. E. Boynton, for their assistance while consulting the Biltmore Herbarium and Library.

The writer with pleasure takes this occasion to express his gratitude for the friendly aid extended to him by many of his fellow-citizens while engaged in the field, and to President Milton Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to the Hon. T. G. Bush, president of the Mobile and Birmingham Railway, and to Col. E. L. Russell, president of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, for courtesies liberally extended to him in his travels through the State. Without the aid received from these sources the appearance of this volume could not have been accomplished.

CHARLES MOHR.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction	11
History of the present botanical exploration of Alabama	11
Plan of the present work	12
Systematic arrangement	12
Nomenclature	13
History of the earlier botanical explorations of Alabama	13
William Bartram	13
Samuel Botsford Buckley	16
Hezekiah Gates	16
Thomas Minott Peters	17
Beaumont, Nevius, and recent collectors	17
General physiographical features of the State	18
Topography and geology	18
The Coastal Plain	18
Region of Crystalline Rocks	19
Region of the Coal Measures	20
Region of the Coosa Valley	21
Region of Tennessee Valley	21
River system	22
Tennessee River	22
Alabama River	23
Tombigbee River	23
Coosa River	24
Cahaba River and smaller streams	24
Climate	24
Temperature	25
Rainfall	26
Winds	26
Cloudiness	27
General principles of the distribution of plants	28
Plant zones of Humboldt, based on isothermal lines	28
Life zones established by Merriam	29
Boreal region	30
Arctic or Arctic-Alpine zone	30
Hudsonian zone	30
Canadian zone	30
Austral region	31
Transition zone	31
Upper Austral zone	31
Lower Austral zone	32
Tropical region	33
Secondary factors influencing plant distribution	33
Distribution of species as depending upon geological history	34

General principles of the distribution of plants—Continued. Page.
Plant formations and plant associations 35
Hydrophytic plant associations 37
Xerophytic plant associations 37
Halophytic plant associations 37
Mesophytic plant associations 37
General character of the flora of Alabama 37
Systematical relations 38
Endemic plants 38
Relationship of the Alabama flora to that of adjoining regions 39
Relationship of the Alabama flora to foreign floras 39
Eastern Asia 39
West Indies, Mexico, South America 41
Europe and the Mediterranean region 43
Biological and ecological relations 44
Forest flora 44
Shrubby plant associations 44
Arboreal plant associations 45
Open land or campestrian flora (xerophile plant associations) 48
Water and swamp flora (hydrophytic plant associations) 48
Hydrocharidean class 48
Lithophytic and limnæan classes 49
Palustrian classes 49
Organotopic flora 50
Epiphytic plant associations 50
Saprophytic and symbiotic plant associations 51
Parasitic plant associations 52
Insectivorous plants 52
Introduced plants and their influence upon native plant associations 53
Naturalized plants 53
Adventive plants 54
Fugitive plants 55
Plant distribution in Alabama 56
Carolinian area or flora 57
Mountain region 58
Ranges of hills of the Metamorphic and older Paleozoic strata 58
Table-lands of the Warrior and Coosa Basins 69
Physiographical features and climate 69
Vegetation of the plateaus, mountain slopes, and higher valleys 70
Region of the Tennessee River Valley 80
Physiographical features and climate 80
Vegetation of the table-lands and higher ridges 81
Vegetation of the lowlands, coves, and bluffs 86
Vegetation of the barrens and river hills 88
Cultural plant formations 89
Region of the Lower Hill country 89
Gravelly hills of short-leaf pine and hardwood trees 90
Coal Measures of the Cahaba Valley and Warrior basin 90
Louisianian area or flora 94
Region of the Central Pine belt 96
Central Prairie region 97
Physiographical features 97
Xerophile forests 98
Mesophile forests 99

Plant distribution in Alabama—Continued.
Louisianian area or flora—Continued.
Central Prairie region—Continued. Page.
Mesophile herbaceous plant associations 102
Campestrian plant associations 104
Cultural plant formations 105
Maritime Pine region 106
Upper division of the Coast Pine belt, or region of mixed tree-growth 106
Lower division of the Coast Pine belt, or lower region of long-leaf pine 110
Physiographical features and climate 110
Rolling pine uplands or dry pine barrens 112
Pine-barren flats and hydrophytic plant associations 116
Region of the Coast plain or low flat pine barrens 118
Littoral belt 129
Cultural plant formations of the Lower Pine region and Coast plain 133
Systematic catalogue of the plants growing without cultivation in the State, including descriptions of new, rare, and little known species 139
Slime molds 139
Algae 142
Fungi 148
Lichens 263
Liverworts 284
Mosses 289
Fernlike plants 310
True flowering and seed-bearing plants 323
The spontaneous flora of Alabama in its relation to agriculture 821
List of the plants cultivated in Alabama 825

ADDITIONS TO TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Letter of Transmittal ..... p. III
Biographical Sketch of Charles Mohr ..... p. V

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of Dr. Mohr, Plate A. to face ..... p. V
Portrait of Judge Peters, Plate B. to face ..... p. XVII

ILLUSTRATIONS.

		Page.
PLATE I.	Map of Alabama, showing floral areas and distribution of forest trees	Frontispiece.
II.	*Sagittaria longirostra australis* J. G. Smith	331
III.	*Sagittaria mohrii* J. G. Smith	333
IV.	*Neviusia alabamensis* Gray	539
V.	*Croton alabamensis* E. A. Smith	591
VI.	*Cotinus cotinoides* (Nutt.) Britton	600
VII.	*Vaccinium melanocarpum* Mohr	658
VIII.	*Oldenlandia littoralis* Mohr	737
IX.	*Hieracium scribneri* Small	752
X.	*Eupatorium smithii* Greene & Mohr	761
XI.	*Eupatorium mohrii* Greene	762
XII.	*Silphium mohrii* Small	793
XIII.	*Silphium gatesii* Mohr	793

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PLANT LIFE OF ALABAMA.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT BOTANICAL EXPLORATION OF ALABAMA.

In 1879 the botanical collections made by the State geologist of Alabama, Dr. Eugene A. Smith, in the northern section of the State, were submitted to the writer for classification, with the request that he take charge of the investigation of the flora of Alabama in connection with the Geological Survey. Having accepted this duty, the formation of a Normal Herbarium of the State was undertaken. To this end the collections of the writer, made in the Coastal plain, and particularly in the Lower Pine region and Littoral belt, were incorporated with the above collections, and thus the foundation was laid for the Normal Herbarium of the Geological Survey of the State, deposited in the Museum of the University of Alabama, which has served as a basis for this report. Subsequently, and during a long series of years, the writer has worked singly in the field at such intervals as his official duties would permit. Engaged in the investigation of the forests for the United States Census in 1880 and 1881, and later in making collections for the exhibits of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at the Exposition in Louisville, and the Cotton Exposition at New Orleans in 1884 and 1885, extensive collections of plants were made and advantage was taken of the opportunities for the study of plant life in the field in all the different regions of the State. Further facilities in the same direction were enjoyed from 1890 to 1896 while engaged in the study of the forests and in the collection of the material for timber tests under the direction of Dr. Fernow, then chief of the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture.

During the summer and fall of 1892 several special trips to investigate more closely the flora of the State were undertaken for the Geological Survey of the State. These trips included visits to the so-called Canebrake (Central Prairie) region, the basin of the Coosa River, the eastern part of the mountain region, and the Tennessee Valley. In 1896 a visit was paid to the Chehawhaw Mountain and the higher valleys and denuded plains in Clay County, the most elevated district in the State. Very desirable contributions have been received during

recent years from Prof. M. C. Wilson, of the Normal School at Florence. The large collections made in 1896, and in the early part of the following season, by the biologists of the Agricultural Experiment Station, under the auspices of the Biological Survey of Alabama, connected with the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, and kindly submitted to the writer for examination, afforded many plants from localities not represented before in the Normal Herbarium, and from a section of the State of peculiar interest to the student of plant distribution, but heretofore almost unknown to botanists. They included a number of forms not previously observed in the State, some of them new to science.

PLAN OF THE PRESENT WORK.

In the general part of the work a short sketch of the physiographical features of the State precedes a chapter on the general aspect of the flora of Alabama, and its relation to that of adjoining States, and to the continental and extra-continental floras. In the paragraphs on geological and climatic conditions, the publications of the Geological Survey of the State and of Prof. P. H. Mell, in charge of the meteorological service of the State, have been depended upon.

In the general discussion of the geographical distribution of plants, the principles leading Dr. Merriam to the establishment of his life zones on the North American Continent north of Mexico have been adopted, these having already been successfully applied in the investigation of the distribution of animal as well as plant life in the part of our country west of the basin of the Mississippi River by Messrs. Merriam and Coville.

The delimitation of the floral divisions of the State introduced by the writer can only be regarded as tentative. The area, as yet, has been but superficially explored, and in many parts the borders of the divisions are but obscurely outlined, and need to be cleared up and rectified, while several gaps remain to be filled.

No effort has been spared to ascertain the distribution of each species and variety known from the State, first, over the globe, then, within the life zones of this continent, and last, within the floral divisions of the State. For this purpose the leading works on systematic botany, particularly North American botany, and all the available State and local floras and catalogues have been consulted.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT.

In the catalogue of the plants growing without cultivation in Alabama the natural system of Engler and Prantl[1] has been followed. This embodies the results of the latest investigations of the natural relations of plants and their affinities in the light of the development

[1] Engler und Prantl, Die Natuerlichen Pflanzenfamilien, 1887 to 1900.

of life from the lowest to the highest forms, the truly natural order, and at the present time generally accepted as such by biologists. The study of plants is now coming to be generally conducted in accordance with these views, and the natural system of the vegetable kingdom, as enunciated in the classical work cited, has already been adopted in the most important works on descriptive botany in this country which have lately made their appearance, and will without doubt be followed in similar publications during another generation.

NOMENCLATURE.

In nomenclature the principle of priority, regarded as the fundamental one, is strictly adhered to in the present work. This was first advocated by De Candolle at the International Botanical Congress at Paris in 1867, and its application was developed by American botanists at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Rochester, in 1892, and through the rules reported by the committee on nomenclature which were adopted at the next meeting of the botanical club of the association held at Madison, Wis., in August, 1893.

The applications of plants to the use of man are briefly alluded to under the abbreviated head of Economic, and a list of the cultivated plants of the State is given at the close of the volume. The fuller treatment of the relations of the plant life of Alabama to the necessities or comfort of mankind was at first contemplated as a part of this volume, but, on account of the expansion of the other matter, has had to be deferred.

HISTORY OF THE EARLIER BOTANICAL EXPLORATIONS OF ALABAMA.

In regard to its vegetable productions Alabama, like the rest of the territory fronting the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi, remained until the last quarter of the eighteenth century a terra incognita.

WILLIAM BARTRAM.

The first description of these productions is given by William Bartram,[1] in his account of his memorable travels through the Southern States, in the years 1773 to 1778. This intrepid explorer of the botany of Southeastern North America entered the State to all appearance somewhere near the middle of its eastern border, at the old Muscogee town Uche (the site of which can at present not be exactly located), after a journey of three days reaching the Indian settlements at Tallassee on the Tallapoosa River. In his account of his travels from the Tallapoosa Valley to the coast Bartram depicts most graphically the

[1] Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, east and west Forida, etc. Philadelphia, 1791.

features of the vegetation prevailing in the floral regions traversed. He passed through the subtropical zone, recognized by the long wreaths of the Spanish moss investing the huge limbs of venerable evergreen oaks (the laurel oak, mentioned by him as *Quercus hemisphaerica*), and huge magnolias, with the Cretaceous plain before him, which the traveler describes as a country with a rich black soil resting upon a chalky testaceous limestone clad with tall grasses and a variety of other herbage, most conspicuous among it tall rosinweeds (*Silphium*), with their large spikes of golden yellow flowers and a resinous substance exuding from the bruises and splits of the stem; beyond the plains a broken ground of hills and vales covered with forests of stately trees—locust (designated as Robinia, but most likely the honey locust), linden, mulberry, elm, hickory, and black walnut, with the Southern crab apple, dogwood, and redbud for the smaller tree growth; further south a generally level plain, with a lighter soil, pebbles and sand mixing with the surface soil, covered with an open forest of oak, hickories, ash, red buckeye, and the smaller trees mentioned above, associated with an abundance of chestnut[1] and with pines (*Pinus lutea*, i. e., short-leaf pine, *Pinus echinata*) interrupted by expansive cane meadows and detached groves, in strong contrast with the gravelly and rocky hills and vales supporting the forests mentioned above. The traveler speaks enthusiastically of the dense cool groves of dogwood and of the fragrant groves of sweet illicium and odorous calycanthus or spicewood covering the higher banks of the streams, together with the beautiful *Halesia diptera* (silver bells, *Mohrodendron*), stuartia, storax bushes, azaleas, and particularly *Magnolia auriculata* (undoubtedly meaning *Magnolia macrophylla*), all overtowered by the stately large-flowered magnolia (*Magnolia foetida*). Across the Shambee (Escambia) River the country is described as low and open, descending for the next 80 miles to the southeast, exhibiting a landscape different from others, not unlike the low country of the Carolinas, consisting of grassy savannas, intersected by narrow forests along the water courses, hummocks, and swamps, with long-leaved pines "scatteringly planted among the grass, associated on the higher knolls and swells with barren oaks," the rivulets running swiftly over their gravelly beds, their banks adorned with evergreen andromedas, American olive, illicium, hollies, sweet bay, and azaleas. Descending to the lowlands toward the bay of Mobile, "cane swamps alternate with pine-clad knolls." Tensas, situated on the eastern arm of the great Mobile River, on a high bluff, about 30 miles above Fort Conde and the city of Mobile, was reached in the early days of August (1777). After a short visit to Mobile Bartram returned to Tensas, where he obtained a canoe and explored

[1] The existence of the chestnut in the Upper Division of the Coast Pine belt is at present in some parts only indicated by the large stumps, which have during the long periods of time resisted decay.

the flora of the banks of the river up to the Tombigbee. On one of these excursions he discovered the scentless wax myrtle, a small tree called by the French the wax tree, which possessed none of the fragrance of the common wax or candleberry tree (*Myrica cerifera*), and for this reason was described by this author as *Myrica inodora*. Sick with fever, he went in search of a plant of great repute as a remedy against malarial diseases. This he found about 30 miles higher up on the banks of the river, growing under the shelter of *Stuartia virginica*, azaleas, and others of the shrubs noticed before. He recognized it as a species of Collinsonia,[1] and named it *C. anisata*, on account of the fine scent of the plant, reminding one of sweet anise and lemon. There he also found the blue sage, *Salvia azurea*, "with its spikes of flowers of celestial blue," the scarlet calamintha (*Clinopodium coccineum*), and a plant of peculiar beauty described as *Gerardia flammea*, easily recognized by his description as *Macranthera fuchsioides* Torr. The swamps are mentioned as covered by tall grasses and by cypress of astonishing growth, above which rise on the higher banks magnificent forests of magnolias, with *Halesia diptera* and other trees, the bullace grape with its juicy berries of various colors, crossvine, and American glycine (*Krauhnia* (*Wisteria*) *frutescens*), ascending these trees to their loftiest heights, and the dense shrubbery beneath them entangled by the trumpet vine, grape vines, and yellow jessamine. On his return from the Perdido River and from Pensacola, Bartram describes the grassy savannas with their sarracenias extending from the Apalachicola to the Mobile River.

Delighted with his rich harvest of "curious vegetables," but with his health shattered by malarial fever, Bartram left the banks of the Tensas River and the Bay of Mobile for the banks of the Pearl River in search of medical aid. Returning to Mobile soon afterward, he started near the end of November, 1777, with a party of traders toward the Atlantic coast. After three days' travel he arrived again at the settlements of the Creek Nation, between the falls of the Moclassee (Tallapoosa River) and the Indian town Alabama, near the confluence of the Coosa and the latter river. After a short rest he again left the soil of Alabama by crossing the Chattahoochee River between the towns of Chehaw and Usetta (a short distance above the city of Columbus, Ga.).

At this point in his narrative this genuine lover of nature repeats his praises of the fragrant groves of illicium left behind him, stating that he never met with it north of latitude 33° nor south of Mobile except at one place, namely, at Lake George, eastern Florida, in latitude 28°.

[1] The citronella of the settlers, a decoction of it frequently used in fevers as a diaphoretic and invigorating drink.

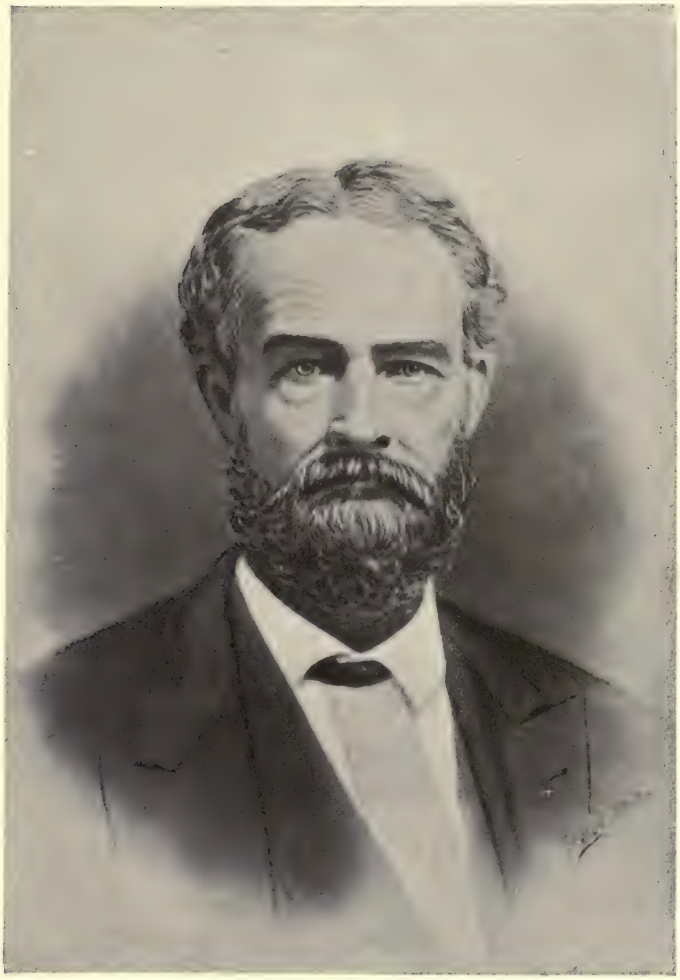
SAMUEL BOTSFORD BUCKLEY.

After the lapse of about three-quarters of a century, Samuel Botsford Buckley followed the footsteps of Bartram in the exploration of the flora of Alabama. Mr. Buckley was a native of New York but received his education at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1836. After leaving college the enthusiastic young botanist was among the earliest to explore the southern Appalachian mountains, discovering many new plants and making the study of the trees his chief object. Buckley reached Alabama by the principal road of travel leading from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf. Passing over the detached spurs of the Cumberland Mountains in Madison County, on his journey to Alabama and pursuing his favorite occupation he discovered the interesting American smoke tree (*Cotinus cotinoides* (Nutt.) Britton), before known only from a single locality in the Indian Territory near the borders of Arkansas. Arriving in central Alabama, he settled in Wilcox County as teacher in an advanced school (about 1839). There, among the hills and vales of the Upper Division of the Maritime pine belt, and near the woods and grassy glades of the Central Prairie region, an inviting field was open to the botanist. In the prairie region he discovered that fine tree of the white-oak group named by him *Quercus durandii* (*Q. breviloba* (Torr.) Sargent), and in the hills, *Thalictrum debile*, besides a host of other interesting plants heretofore unknown from the Southern States. He described his discoveries in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Science. Working without the advantage of a large botanical library he met with severe criticism; but many of his new species which at the time were not regarded as valid have now received their deserved recognition. In 1866 Buckley was appointed State geologist of Texas, and, continuing his botanical studies, he enjoyed ample opportunities for discovering many undescribed plants. He never lost his interest in botany, and his last years were devoted to fruit raising and horticulture at Austin, Tex., where he died in 1884. Buckleya, a remarkable shrub of the North Carolina mountains, commemorates Buckley's zealous efforts in the cause of Southern botany.

HEZEKIAH GATES.

Dr. Hezekiah Gates, a native of New England and for many years a successful apothecary at Mobile, was the first collector of Alabama plants from the coast region, whence he contributed valuable material to Torrey and Gray for their Flora of North America, from the year 1836 to the early forties. He died at Mobile in 1850 (?). Prof. Asa Gray dedicated to his memory the genus Gatesia, a monotypical perennial of the Southwest, native from Alabama to eastern Texas; but unfortunately the name Gatesia has had to be given up, having been previously applied to another plant.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA



Thos Minott Peters

THOMAS MINOTT PETERS.

Thomas Minott Peters, of New England parentage, but a graduate of the University of Alabama, was engaged in the practice of law until his death, June 14, 1888. He served his State as a representative in the legislative assembly and afterwards as a State senator. In 1869 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court for a term of six years. In his love for botany he found recreation from his professional duties, and his greatest enjoyment was to wander through the adjacent mountains in search of plants. The study of lichens and fungi attracted him particularly, and he was one of the few mycologists working in the Southern field along with Curtis and Ravenel. Of his zeal and activity in this line the long list of Southern fungi of his contribution, published by M. A. Curtis and Berkeley, bears ample testimony. He was also a close observer and accurate student of the plants of higher orders. He first brought to light the delicate and extremely rare fern, *Trichomanes petersii*, described by Gray, with others like it hidden in the dark recesses of rocky defiles and the so-called "rock houses." He gave close attention to the species of Carex, furnishing the investigators of this difficult genus with material from a region unknown to botanists. In acknowledgment of the services rendered him, Boott, of London, one of the first authors on these plants, presented him with a copy of his magnificent work, Illustrations of the Genus Carex. These classical and valuable volumes Judge Peters bequeathed to the University of Alabama, his alma mater, together with his mycological herbarium and collection of Carices, all mounted and labeled. In 1880 the writer had the privilege of enjoying the company of this venerable botanist during his investigations of the forests in Lawrence and Winston counties, and also received from him much valuable information on the mountain flora of the State, made use of in the present work.

BEAUMONT, NEVIUS, AND RECENT COLLECTORS.

John F. Beaumont, of German extraction, was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. Judge Peters speaks of Beaumont as a man of a fair classical education, an enthusiastic student of botany, and a contributor to our knowledge of Alabama plants who, following his own example, became the active correspondent of Tuckerman and the other botanists already named. After some years spent as a missionary in Africa, he returned to Alabama, where he taught school. He died at Troy about the close of the civil war. He discovered that interesting grass, *Luziola alabamensis*, first described in Chapman's Flora (1860).

The Rev. R. D. Nevius collected plants in 1853–54 in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa. He is the discoverer of the singular shrub Neviusia, named

in his honor by Gray, which is confined to a single locality on the banks of the Alabama River.

More recently our knowledge of the flora of Alabama has been greatly enriched by the extensive collections made by Profs. F. S. Earle and L. M. Underwood in 1896, and also by those made the following spring and summer by Professors Earle and Carl F. Baker.

GENERAL PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.[1]

Alabama, extending from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico in latitude 30° 31′ to the rim of the highlands of Tennessee under the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, presents two well-marked divisions which nearly coincide with the northern and southern halves of the State, and which are readily distinguished by climatic differences, topographical features, and geological structure, and by the aspect of the vegetation corresponding with these conditions. The upper or northern division embraces the mountainous region of the State, which offers great complexity in its geological formation, almost every stratum of the various geological epochs being here represented. This gives rise to greater diversity of topography and soil than exists in any other of the Gulf States, thus producing that variety of resources which gives Alabama such a prominent position among her sister States.

The lower division, which occupies the southern half of the State, can be considered as a vast plain of great uniformity in its general features; gently undulating where the loose sedimentary strata of the Post-Tertiary formations prevail, and broken where the cherty ridges of the Tertiary and Cretaceous rocks offered greater resistance to erosion by water.

THE COASTAL PLAIN.

The sedimentary strata forming the Coastal plain cover three-fifths of the area of the State. In the lower part, in Mobile and Baldwin counties, this plain rises in gentle swells to 300 feet above the tide-water region, reaching at its northern limit an average elevation of about 500 feet above the sea. For a distance of from 80 to 100 miles from the seashore this plain is almost entirely covered with the mantle of sands and gravels of the Lafayette formation, the oldest of the Post-Tertiary strata, which give rise to soils varying from almost pure sand to loamy sand and generous sandy loams, and support a rather uniform but magnificent vegetation of coniferous trees. To the north of these terrains appear the limestones and marls of the

[1] Drawn chiefly from the Reports of the Geological Survey of Alabama, 1875 to 1896, by E. A. Smith, State Geologist.

Tertiary formation, slightly dipping south and southeast. The warm, fertile, calcareous soils resulting from admixtures of these strata with the Lafayette loams support an arboreal vegetation of varied character. The lower members of this formation, Buhrstone strata, consisting of hard, flinty limestones, render the surface of the plain broken by cherty hills which rise above the underlying lignite marls. Further north these hills merge into the cretaceous plain, or "Black Belt," so called on account of the black lime soil, the great agricultural region of the State. This Black Belt is followed by a belt of gravels and sand, partly of the lowermost Cretaceous (Tuscaloosa) formation, partly of the Lafayette formation, in which sandy loams prevail, and which is from 5 to 30 miles in width, widening at its western border, where it suddenly takes a northern direction and forms the geological feature of that section of the State to the Tennessee River. This central belt of sands and pebbles forms the northern border of the great Coastal plain, separating the Paleozoic from the Mesozoic formations. Through its southern portion runs the border line between the two principal biological divisions of the State, the Austroriparian or Louisianian life area and the Carolinian life area (Merriam).

North of this Coastal plain rise the highlands of Alabama with their mineral wealth, which cover about two-fifths of the area of the State. The first terrace of this mountainous region forms the so-called "Fall line." Here the head of river navigation is reached, the tributaries of the Tombigbee and Alabama in this region making their way over rocky obstructions, over shoals and through rapids, to the main channels of the extensive drainage area south of the Tennessee River.

REGION OF CRYSTALLINE ROCKS.

Ascending this terrace at the falls of the Tallapoosa River, the most easterly of the tributaries of the Alabama, the region of crystalline or metamorphic rocks is reached. This extreme southern extension of the eastern Appalachian ranges consists of a congeries of crystalline rocks, to a small extent granitic, mostly of stratified gneiss, micaceous schists, argillaceous shales, and quartzites, wrinkled by many folds and deeply furrowed by the effects of erosion. The different degrees of resistance to this agency offered by these various rocks give rise to an ever-changing configuration of the surface, and to wide variations in the mechanical and chemical conditions of the soil. The folds of the highly siliceous slates and quartzites form sharp crested ridges of an elevation not reached in any other part of the State, while the stratified gneissic rocks and clayey slates most prone to decay under atmospheric influences form the undulating uplands. The sandy soils derived from the first mentioned siliceous rocks, often intermixed with the angular fragments of quartz and hard slates, render the surface obdurately sterile; while

the latter rocks, decomposed and converted *in situ* into stratified clays, form the deep, warm soil of a region noted for its fertility.

The metamorphic region extends without any interruption from the central belt of sands and gravels along the eastern border of the State nearly to its northern boundary.

REGION OF THE COAL MEASURES.

The largest portion of the northern part of the State is occupied by the Coal Measures. There are three coal fields recognized, more or less separated by other formations which will be presently referred to. The most southern of these fields is the Cahaba coal field, beginning above the shoals of the Cahaba River. This field is separated from the Warrior field by the Birmingham or Jones Valley toward the northwest, and from the Coosa coal field by the Cahaba Valley toward the southeast. The southern outlines of this region are extremely broken; the strata of the steep rugged hills disturbed by many folds and faults are deeply furrowed by erosion. The principal part of this region is formed by the Warrior coal field, a triangular area, with the southern corner at the shoals of the Warrior near Tuscaloosa. The topographical features of the western field are of much greater uniformity than those of the Cahaba field. In the lower part of the basin proper, where soft shales overlie the lower conglomerate of the Coal Measures, the surface is undulating, the highest swells rising most frequently to low hills. Toward the north the hills pass gradually into the table-lands formed by the heavy bedded sandstones of the upper conglomerate, which exhibit an almost horizontal stratification. These table-lands are the flattened summits of the several converging spurs of the Appalachian chain, known north of the Tennessee River as the Cumberland Mountains and south of the river as the Sand Mountains; the latter with escarpments fronting the Tennessee Valley toward the north, and toward the southeast, Blounts Valley, which is formed by the southern extension of the Sequatchee fold. The table-land lying between Blounts Valley and Big Wills Valley in the southeast is known as the Raccoon Mountain. The table-land of the range forming the eastern border of Big Wills Valley is known as Lookout Mountain, the steep escarpment of which fronts the Coosa Valley.

This highland area of the Coal Measures presents in its general aspect a somewhat rolling plateau. It rises to an elevation of from 1,000 to a little over 2,000 feet above the adjacent valleys. It slopes gently away from the greatest elevations in the north to the northwestern limits of the region, where the Coal Measures disappear under the deposits of more recent formations; and to the south, where it passes gradually into the lower hills in the Warrior coal basin proper.

REGION OF THE COOSA VALLEY.

Between the region of crystalline rocks and the region of the Coal Measures a narrow area inserts itself, extending in a southwesterly direction along the course of the Coosa River for a distance of about 50 miles, located upon the line of the greatest disturbance caused by the Appalachian upheaval. Consisting of an anticlinal valley, the river valley proper, and a succession of vertically uplifted strata of Cambrian and Silurian rocks with successive faults, the surface of this region is extremely broken and presents a mountainous aspect. To the southeast of the anticlinal, through which the river winds its way, the hard Lower Cambrian sandstone, offering the greatest resistance to the action of water, forms the most prominent ridges in the Alpine, Coldwater, and Ladiga mountains, reaching a height of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet above the sea. The upper aluminous strata of the Cambrian shales cover the floors of the valleys, where from want of drainage they give rise to the stiff impervious clay soils of the "flatwoods." Areas of these flatwoods are found in the anticlinal valley itself, which is for considerable distances covered by drifted sands and gravels. Where the cherty beds of the Silurian dolomite prevail, the surface in the valleys is more or less broken and the soil thin. The surface soil of the Coosa Valley along the banks of the river (i. e., in St. Clair County) is underlaid by the Subcarboniferous shales.

Running mainly parallel with the Coosa Valley and similarly intersecting the Coal Measures there are several smaller valleys similar to the Coosa Valley proper in their geological and topographical conditions.

REGION OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

The remainder of the northern part of the State north and west of the Coal Measures is covered by the strata of the Subcarboniferous formation, which form the region drained by the Tennessee River. The river basin is about 45 miles wide, and toward its northern and southern limit is hilly, and often even mountainous. The plain through which the Tennessee River winds its tortuous way is from 12 to 15 miles wide. On the western frontier of the State the river level is about 480 feet above tide water, while near Huntsville it reaches an elevation of 612 feet.

West of the table-land of the Cumberland Mountains, already spoken of in connection with the Coal Measures, this plain or valley proper is bounded by the Highlands of Tennessee, described as a plateau of from 700 to 800 feet above the sea, through which numerous streams have cut their deep and narrow channels, rendering the surface very broken and hilly. South of the river the escarpment of the Sand Mountain forms the southern boundary of the valley. From the eastern part of Morgan County in a northwesterly direction the

valley is traversed by the Little Mountain range, which owes its existence to the Subcarboniferous sandstones which have resisted erosion. The depression between the main range (Sand Mountain) and Little Mountain widens by their divergence into a broad valley of the same character as the main valley.

Where the uppermost cherty strata of the Subcarboniferous limestone form the surface rock the surface soil is light and more or less siliceous. This kind of soil prevails chiefly toward the northern limit of the valley. The soil of the river plain proper, resting upon the lower and more purely calcareous strata, is of great fertility.

RIVER SYSTEM.

Its extensive river system forms a most prominent feature in the physical geography of the State. Many of the larger tributaries of the main channels of drainage are navigable, and their innumerable feeders, the creeks and streams, traverse highlands and plains in all directions, affording an abundant water supply in every part of the State.

TENNESSEE RIVER.

Among the principal rivers is the Tennessee, most remarkable for its anomalous course. It rises in the mountains a short distance beyond the border of southwestern Virginia, and following mainly a southwestern course it becomes navigable at Knoxville. A short distance south of Chattanooga it cuts its channel through a southwestern range of the Cumberland Mountains, and enters Alabama at the northeastern corner at Bridgeport. From this point it flows in a nearly uniform southwestern course about 75 miles, when it reaches Guntersville. Here it turns abruptly to the northwest, reaching the Mussel Shoals, 10 miles below Decatur. These shoals are formed of hard, flinty rocks, over which the water rushes in a series of shallow cascades for a distance of about 38 miles, forming an insurmountable obstacle to navigation as far as Florence. From Florence the river is again navigable. It takes a northerly turn at Waterloo, and leaving the State near its northwest corner, continues in this direction, and after a course of 296 miles empties into the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky., making the distance from its source 1,037 miles.

The vast area south of the Tennessee River is in the main drained by the Tombigbee River and its tributaries, the larger being the Sipsey and Black Warrior; and the Alabama River with its tributaries, of which the chief are the Coosa and the Tallapoosa. These main channels of drainage find their outlet into the bay of Mobile through the Mobile River, which is formed by their confluence about 50 miles above the river delta.

ALABAMA RIVER.

This is the largest and most important of the waterways of Alabama. It is formed by the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, a little southeast of the center of the State. It cuts its way through the rotten limestone and underlying sands of the Cretaceous formation, and farther south through the limestones and marls of the Tertiary formation, flowing not infrequently between the vertical walls of high bluffs formed by the horizontal strata, at other times winding through wide low bottom lands of great fertility. In its lower course toward its confluence with the Tombigbee River it passes through beds of sand and pebbles of more recent formation, and pine-clad hills front its banks, with wide cypress swamps where the banks are almost perpetually submerged, or extensive hardwood forests where less subject to overflow. From the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa to the confluence of the Tombigbee with the Alabama, the length of the latter is variously estimated at from 312 to 400 miles. The average depth from Mobile to Claiborne is from 6 to 7 feet, and from Claiborne to Montgomery it varies from 3 to 5 feet. The Alabama River passes through the richest agricultural region of the State, and through the Maritime Pine belt, its great timber region.

TOMBIGBEE RIVER.

This river is formed by the confluence of the Little Tombigbee or Upper Tombigbee and the Warrior River in Marengo County, a short distance above Demopolis, and unites with the Alabama River 243 miles south of that place. The course of the river is almost due south, traversing a country rich in agricultural products, its banks often spreading out in heavily timbered bottoms. The character of the country traversed is the same as of that crossed by the Alabama River. The Tombigbee River is throughout its course in the State navigable by steamers for nearly the whole year. The numerous feeders of the Little Tombigbee River take their rise on the southwestern rim of the Warrior highlands and among the gravelly hills in the southwestern extension of the watershed of the Tennessee basin. The most important tributary of the Tombigbee is the Black Warrior River with its two forks, the Locust and the Mulberry, both of which take their rise in the wild ravines of the Warrior table-lands. These forks unite on the dividing line between Walker and Jefferson counties, the river continuing its southwestern course for about 50 miles farther. On reaching Tuscaloosa the Warrior takes a more southerly direction and unites with the Little Tombigbee about 170 miles below Tuscaloosa. According to the late Professor Tuomey the fall of the Warrior River between its source and Tuscaloosa is nearly 1,000 feet, or 5 feet to the mile, and between the latter place and Mobile the

waters which unite with the Warrior River have a fall of only 161 feet, or 5 inches in a mile. It is for this reason that the Warrior River rises during freshets to the height of 50 feet at Tuscaloosa, the water being suddenly checked by the diminished fall and therefore accumulating at that point. Above Tuscaloosa the Warrior or Black Warrior River is not navigable.

COOSA RIVER.

This is the largest of the tributaries of the Alabama and is formed by the junction of the Oostenaula and Etowah rivers at Rome, in northern Georgia. After a southerly course of 100 miles, the river enters Alabama in Cherokee County, where, continuing its southerly trend, it joins the Tallapoosa River at a distance of 334 miles from Rome. The river is navigable from Rome to Greensport, a distance of 180 miles. From the latter point to Wetumpka, a distance of 137 miles, navigation is interrupted by a series of shoals and reefs of ragged rocks, but from the latter point it is navigable again to its confluence with the Tallapoosa River. The chief tributaries of the Coosa River take their rise in the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies of Georgia. The banks of this river are mostly high. It passes through a country rich in its mineral, agricultural, and forest wealth.

CAHABA RIVER AND SMALLER STREAMS.

The Cahaba is one of the smaller tributaries of the Alabama, into which it empties 289 miles above Mobile. It takes its rise in the lower hill country in or near St. Clair County, draining a mineral region containing the coal field of the same name, and passing through the rich agricultural counties of Perry and Dallas. In former years steamers ascended from its mouth to Centerville, in Bibb County, a distance of 80 miles.

Smaller streams affecting the drainage of the Coastal plain east of the basin of the Alabama River are the Escambia River and the Choctawhatchee River, the former emptying into Pensacola Bay. The Chattahoochee River, with an almost directly southern flow, forms the boundary between Alabama and southwestern Georgia, forming by its confluence with the Flint River of the latter State the Apalachicola River, a deep stream, to its mouth inclosed mostly between extensive forest-clad swamps and cypress brakes, and emptying into Apalachicola Bay. The Chattahoochee River is navigable throughout the year between Bainbridge and Columbus, Ga. Its banks are lined with steep bluffs of the later Tertiary strata.

CLIMATE.

Owing to its geographical position, extending from its northern confines to the Gulf shore, over five degrees of latitude, and further to

the difference in elevation between its northern and southern sections, the State of Alabama is favored by a varied, but in its extremes not excessive climate. The climatic conditions give rise in the upper part of the State to a vegetation closely related in character to that prevailing in the cooler temperate zone, and in the lower division stamp upon it the features of subtropical regions. Such conditions admit the successful cultivation within its borders of almost all the chief crops and many other useful and ornamental plants raised in higher latitudes, and also the cultivation of the great industrial staple crops and others serving for the sustenance of man and domestic animals, originally derived from warmer zones.

TEMPERATURE.

Equally open to the influences of the warm and vapor-laden breezes from the Mexican Gulf and the intertropical Atlantic Ocean and the cool and drier aerial currents from the north unimpeded by mountain ranges or table-lands of very great elevation, the climate is mild and equable. The following table, transcribed from the diagram compiled by Prof. P. H. Mell[1] from the records of the Alabama State weather service, showing for the entire State the monthly mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures and their average, exhibits the run of temperature during the course of the year. The regularity with which it proceeds within comparatively narrow limits from month to month, in the line of the mean maximum as well as the mean minimum temperature, both series keeping close to the line of the average temperature, makes the mildness and uniformity of the climate at once apparent.

Data of temperature by months (degrees F.).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean maximum	54.4	59	64.3	70	75	83	86.7	86	82	72	61	54
Mean average	43.2	49	57	65.2	73	80	81	78	73	64	56	48
Mean minimum	35.5	38.7	46	56.8	65.8	73.2	75.5	73.8	66	56	44.2	42

The following gives similar information for the seasons and the average temperature of the year:

Data of temperature by seasons and for the year (degrees F.).

	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Whole year.
Mean temperature	63	80	63	50	63
Mean maximum (6 years)	90	94	92	71	.....
Mean minimum (6 years)	30	38	26	15	.....
Widest range (6 years)	60	56	66	56	.....

[1] P. H. Mell, Climatology of Alabama, Bulletin 18, Agricultural Experiment Station, new series, August, 1890, p. 31.

The range between the lowest and highest mean temperatures for a period of twenty-three years covers 52°, with 35° in January and 87° in July for extremes. The widest range in the extremes of temperature observed once in that period covers 104° between the absolute minimum of 2° in January[1] and the absolute maximum of 106° in July.

In the southern division of the State, which is mainly embraced within the isothermal lines of 68° and 64° F., the lines of mean annual temperature follow with but slight deviation the parallels of latitude. Between the isothermal line of 64° and that of 60° extends a central belt closely following the terrace that divides the northern and southern divisions of the State. The lines of mean annual temperature of 60° and 62° include its northern division.

RAINFALL.

The meteorological region including Alabama receives the supply of moisture for its precipitation principally from the Gulf of Mexico. In the distribution over time and space the rainfall is of great uniformity. According to the records of the State weather service,[2] consisting of observations made at the 48 different stations through periods of from two to over thirty years, the annual rainfall for the entire State is about 52 inches. Of this amount 14.52 inches falls during the winter months, December, January, and February; 14.83 inches in the spring; 13.21 inches in the summer, and not quite 10 inches (9.55) in the autumn. The greatest annual rainfall does not exceed 65 inches at any place and the least falls not below 41.75 inches. The number of rainy days in a year observed during a period of six successive years fluctuates between 74 and 117, according to the records kept at Montgomery; no periods of wet weather extend over five days.[3]

Snow falls occasionally in the northern part of the State; usually one considerable snow fall occurs during midwinter. In the lower part it snows very rarely.

Such a plentiful and evenly distributed, but not excessive, supply of atmospheric moisture, in connection with a mild and equable temperature, is productive of a highly luxuriant vegetation, which is most strikingly exhibited in its arboreal growth.

WINDS.

In its correlation with temperature, precipitation, and cloudiness, wind exercises a potent influence upon the climate. The prevailing

[1] On February 13, 1899 (not included in the above period), the temperature fell at Tuscaloosa to 6° or 7° below zero F. and at Mobile to 3° below.

[2] P. H. Mell, Climatology of Alabama, op. cit., pp. 28, 29, 59.

[3] E. A. Smith, Agricultural Features of Alabama. Report of Geological Survey of Alabama for 1880 and 1881.

winds in Alabama come from the south, southeast, and southwest. According to the meteorological summary of the observations collated by the State service, covering a period of six successive years, the winds from these directions prevailed in forty-one out of the seventy-two months, and they are most likely to be followed by rain, most frequently by a heavy precipitation, when coming from the east, south, or southeast. The cool and dry winds from the north and northwest are least likely to be followed by rain. The western and northwestern currents prevailed during the period stated in twenty-three months, the north and northeasterly only in eight months. From the wind chart showing the average direction of the wind in Alabama from 1884 to 1889, it appears that southeastern winds prevailed almost exclusively during the winter and earlier part of the spring, but with some northwestern winds; that winds from the northwest and northeast predominated in spring and in summer, and that in autumn the winds were from the south, southeast, or southwest, and more rarely from a northern direction. The differences in mean annual directions of the wind are but slight. In their rush toward centers of depression, the warm winds from the south, charged with moisture, impinging upon the cold currents from the north, produce a whirlpool, resulting in electrical storms, generally with a heavy rainfall, often assuming the force of a tornado. These tornadoes, moving generally in a northeasterly direction, are most frequent in the north-central part of the State, and happen most often in the latter part of the winter or in the spring.

CLOUDINESS.

South and southwestern winds are generally followed by a sunny sky, those coming from the east and northeast by a veil of clouds which strong blasts from the north are apt to rend and disperse. According to the meteorological summary quoted,[1] in a succession of six years the number of clear days per year averaged 120, of fair days 119, and of cloudy days 116. No data are at hand for the deduction of the average duration of sunshine during this period.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

Wherever life finds support plant life thrives and is reproduced, but no one plant, except perhaps a few of the lowest forms, is found dispersed over every part of the globe. Every one of the multitude of forms which constitute the plant covering of the earth is by its organization restricted within certain limits. It grows and reproduces its kind in those places where conditions of climate and soil are most favorable for its particular needs. If all plants could adapt themselves

[1] P. H. Mell, Climatology of Alabama, op. cit., pp. 59 to 63.

to their surroundings with equal facility, there would be no limit to their dispersion over every part of the globe where life exists, only with the reservation that in the struggle for the possession of the ground those of highest vitality, endowed with greatest power of reproduction and possessed of special facilities for dissemination, would overcome the less favored and eventually establish themselves, to the exclusion of others, upon the available space. It is by the diversity of their climatic requirements, their varying degrees of dependence upon the universal environmental factors—air, light, heat, and moisture (the last two being the principal ones)—that plants are restricted within specific limits.

The dependence of plant distribution upon heat is demonstrated by the different character of the vegetation under different parallels from the poles to the equator, and vertically in the ascent from the shore of the sea to the heights of the mountains. As Alexander von Humboldt graphically and eloquently expresses it: "Unlike in design and weave is the carpet which the plant world in the abundance of its flowers has spread over the naked crust of the earth, more densely woven where the sun ascends higher on the cloudless sky, looser toward the sluggish poles, where the early returning frost nips the undeveloped bud and snatches the barely matured fruit. Every zone is endowed with peculiar charms—the tropical in the variety and grand development of its production, the northern in its fresh meadows and in the periodical revival of nature and the influences of the first breezes of the spring. Besides having its own special advantages, every zone is marked by a peculiar character." It is a fact well established by observation that the same or more or less closely related forms will often appear under similar climatic conditions in parts of the globe widely separated by oceans or deserts. This applies, if not to predominating specific and generic types, at least to representative orders. On the summits of mountains, covered for the greater part of the year with snow and ice, plants are found which are at home in the Boreal Zone; again, the flora of the equatorial zone bears the same general features around the globe. Plants with the same climatic requirements, calling therefore for the same physiological functions, necessarily show similarities in their morphological development, and thus we find that in different parts of the globe the plants exhibit a stronger or feebler resemblance morphologically.

PLANT ZONES OF HUMBOLDT BASED ON ISOTHERMAL LINES.

Alexander von Humboldt was the first to divide upon these principles the surface of the globe into botanical zones and to lay the foundation of the science of plant geography. Each of these distinct zones of plant life exhibits features which are absent or at most more or less feebly represented in the other zones.

Recognizing heat as the prime factor in the distribution of plants, this great investigator of nature established the boundaries of plant zones by connecting the points having the same mean annual temperature. The resulting isothermal lines denote broadly the limits within which certain plants find their demands upon this factor satisfied. He established for plant as well as for animal life the following life zones: The Boreal, or Northern; the Austral, or Southern, and the Tropical Zone. The borders of these zones rarely conform with the parallels of latitude, but frequently diverge widely from them, according to the elevation of the land, moving northward when they pass over lowlands, moving southward when running over the mountains, and also affected by the prevailing aerial currents and proximity to the sea. Since, however, two points of the same mean annual temperature may present wide differences in the extremes of annual, monthly, or daily temperature, and since the physiological functions and the development process must be correlated with these conditions, the zonal divisions established upon these isothermal lines are in a high degree faulty.

LIFE ZONES ESTABLISHED BY MERRIAM.

The amount of heat required to accomplish the cycle from germination or the first movement in the unfolding bud to the maturity of the seed has been called the physiological constant of the species, which for a given species has been ascertained to remain the same wherever it may grow. To determine this constant the temperature of 43° F. (6° C.) has been assumed by physiologists in general as the lowest point at which germination and bud movement takes place. As to the method of establishing this physiological constant opinions differ widely, some investigators believing that the desired coefficient is obtained by multiplying the mean temperature of a certain period by the number of days, while others find it in the sum of the maxima shown by the thermometer exposed to the sun (maxima of insolation).

Merriam recognizes it as a law that the physiological constant rests upon the sum of the mean daily temperatures during the cycle of vegetation.[1] By adding the mean daily temperatures above the assumed zero point of vegetation at numerous stations of observation from spring until such time in the fall as the temperature again falls to the zero point, and connecting stations of the same sum of these effective temperatures, lines are established which are regarded by Merriam as determining the northern limit of the species. In its southward distribution he finds a barrier in the

[1] C. Hart Merriam, "Laws of temperature control of the geographic distribution of terrestrial animals and plants," Nat'l Geogr. Mag., vol. 6, pp. 229 to 238, 3 col. maps, 1894; The geographic distribution of animals and plants in North America, Yearbook Dept. Agr. for 1897, pp. 203 to 214; Life zones and crop zones of the United States, Bull. No. 10, Div. Biol. Surv., U. S. Dept. Agr.

mean temperature during a brief period covering the hottest part of the year.

These boundaries were found to conform with the limits of distribution of species as arrived at by field observations. Differences in moisture, the factor next in importance to heat in the distribution of life—on this continent most potent in its influence from east to west—determine the distribution of animals and plants within distinct areas of these life zones.

Based on these principles Dr. Merriam recognizes in the North American continent three primary divisions or regions—Boreal, Austral, and Tropical—and seven transcontinental zones. His classification is as follows:

- Boreal Region
  - *Arctic or Arctic-Alpine Zone.*
  - *Hudsonian Zone.*
  - *Canadian Zone.*
- Austral Region
  - *Transition Zone*
    - Alleghenian Area.
    - Arid Transition Area.
    - Pacific Coast Transition Area.
  - *Upper Austral Zone*
    - Carolinian Area.
    - Upper Sonoran Area.
  - *Lower Austral Zone*
    - Austroriparian Area.
    - Lower Sonoran Area.
- Tropical Region
  - Humid Tropical.
  - Arid Tropical.

BOREAL REGION.

This, as seen in the table, presents three belts or natural subdivisions.

ARCTIC OR ARCTIC-ALPINE ZONE.

This division, the first of the three, extends from the limit of tree growth to the polar lands. The greatest portion is covered with eternal snow and ice, and farther south it includes the summits of the mountains reaching above the line of arboreal growth, subject to the same conditions. This zone is recognized by some writers as the hyperboreal region, and as the realm of mosses and saxifrages.

HUDSONIAN ZONE.

The second, namely, the Hudsonian or subarctic zone, embraces the most northern part of the American forest. Its spruces, firs, and most of its birches and aspens extend from the shores of Labrador to Alaska. This zone is spoken of as the Northern Forest or Lacustrian Forest of the North.

CANADIAN ZONE.

This is the third subdivision, or the second of the northern belts of cone-bearing trees. In this zone pines, spruces, firs, and hemlocks outnumber the deciduous forest growth. In the southern and warmer parts of this belt the cultivation of the hardier cereals—oats, rye, barley—is possible, and potatoes and other root crops succeed.

AUSTRAL REGION.

The great transcontinental Austral Region covers nearly the whole of the United States except northern New England, northern Michigan and Minnesota, and the higher mountains generally. It embraces three distinct life zones—Transition, Upper Austral, and Lower Austral.

TRANSITION ZONE.

This includes the vast forests of deciduous trees of the cooler temperate region of the continent. Here the outposts of the northern types meet those of a decidedly southern distribution. In its extension from east to west this zone presents three well-marked "areas," or floras.

Alleghenian Area.—The humid eastern division, the Alleghenian Area, extends from the coast of New England to the eastern border of the grassy plains west of the Mississippi River and pushes southward in a long arm along the heights of the Allegheny Mountains to Georgia and nearly to the border of Alabama. In its forests oaks, hickories, chestnuts, and locusts, with rhododendrons, azaleas, andromedas, and other shrubs of the heather family, mingle with the birches, aspens, mountain ash, ashes, the northern spruces, firs, hemlock, and pines, and other cone-bearing trees at home farther south. In addition to small grains, the indian corn (maize) is grown here; the potato, with a number of other root crops, is raised, and apples, pears, cherries, and plums, and a variety of berries and fruits of the orchard are common.

Central Continental Area.—This is the arid middle division of the Transition Zone, and comprises the dry plains and elevated table-lands extending from the eastern border of the former to the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains, and corresponds in part to the Central province of Gray and the northern prairies of other botanists.

Pacific Area.—This consists of the Pacific slope, west of these mountains, recognized by botanical writers as the Pacific floral region.

UPPER AUSTRAL ZONE.

This zone is naturally divided into a humid eastern and an arid western area or flora.

Carolinian Area.—The eastern division, or Carolinian area, comprises the lower part of the northern deciduous forest which covers the coast region south of New England; an interior portion of the Southern Atlantic States, including northern Georgia and the larger part of the upper half of Alabama; the basin of the Ohio River to the southern shores of Lake Michigan, and the great central valley of the Mississippi to near latitude 43°, finding its western limit between the ninetieth and ninety-fifth degrees of longitude. Here the tulip tree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*), cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), sassafras (*Sassafras sassafras*), buckeye (*Aesculus* spp.), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), the chestnut oak (*Quercus acuminata*), and Spanish oak (*Quercus digitata*) make their appearance. Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) are common, and of cone-bearing trees the yellow pine (*Pinus echinata*) and scrub pine (*P. virginiana*) are met with. In this division the cultivation of Indian corn exceeds that of small grain. Sorghum and the sugar beet are successfully grown. The cultivation of the grape and peach adds to the variety of the fruits, as also in the corresponding division of the preceding zone.

The Upper Sonoran Area.—This, the arid western division of the Upper Austral life zone, extends from the vaguely defined limits of the last division over the great western plains; beyond the Rocky Mountains it covers much of the great basin and parts of California.

LOWER AUSTRAL ZONE.

The Lower Austral zone, like the Upper Austral, is divided into a humid eastern and an arid western area.

Austroriparian Area or Louisianian Flora.—This consists of the eastern or humid division of the Lower Austral zone, and embraces in its southern reach the subtropical belt of North America. Beginning with a narrow strip of the Atlantic coast near the southern shores of Chesapeake Bay, this area covers the coastal plain of the Southern Atlantic States nearly to the southern extremity of Florida and the Gulf States to the center of Texas and the southern section of Indian Territory, finding its western limit between longitude 90° and 95°. It follows the lowlands of the Mississippi River toward its junction with the Ohio. This Louisianian flora has been designated as the realm of the magnolia, southern pine, and dwarf palmetto. The greatest part of the arable land is devoted to the cultivation of cotton. Rice and sugar cane, particularly in the lower part of this division, contribute to home demands and furnish staple products for export. The subtropical cowpea takes the place of clover for forage and as an ameliorating crop. The sweet potato is the chief root crop, and corn is the only grain crop cultivated for breadstuff. Peaches and grapes are successfully grown, and in the lower belt the loquat or Japanese medlar, while in proximity to the Gulf the orange ripens its fruit.

Lower Sonoran Area.—This flora, consisting of the western and arid extension of the Lower Austral zone, extends from the plains of western Texas to the Pacific Ocean. It is generally recognized as the cactus region, or the Mexico-Californian region.

TROPICAL REGION.

This zone embraces in eastern North America a narrow belt along the coasts of the southern extremity of peninsular Florida and the surrounding keys, and contains part of the West Indian or Antillean flora.

SECONDARY FACTORS INFLUENCING PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

Besides the primary factors, heat, light, and atmospheric moisture, which regulate the distribution of life within the wide areas recognized as life zones, there are others which exercise a potent influence upon the distribution of plants in confining them to narrower boundaries. The former are due to geographical position, latitude and longitude, extent of land area, presence and position of mountain chains, and prevailing winds and oceanic currents, while the latter are dependent on minor local conditions, such as altitude, topography, proximity to large bodies of water, all of which influence the lesser fluctuations of temperature, precipitation, occurrence of frosts or other extremes, secondary currents of the air, and exposure to sunlight. In addition to these and of equal importance are the stratigraphical relations determining the chemical and physical character of the soil and subsoil, as well as the drainage of the surface and the soil beneath, which in itself must be considered as one of the most important of the secondary factors influencing distribution.

To this class of factors belong also the facilities possessed by different species for dissemination. These consist chiefly of biological agencies, special adaptations with which the fruits and seeds of many species are provided, to secure their dispersion. This is effected in various ways, particularly through the agency of animals. One means consists of fleshy, sweetish fruits tempting animals to feed upon them. In most instances the seeds are discharged with their vital power unimpaired and thus are transferred to distant localities, particularly when the fruit has served as food for birds. A second means consists of the prickles, hooks, or stiff, hooked hairs covering the surface of the hard fruits, by which they attach themselves to wandering animals.

Distribution of seeds is also effected by atmospheric agency, the fruits or seeds being very minute or provided with broad, wing-like, or plumose attachments, which enable them to be wafted through the air. In some cases the sudden tearing asunder of the parts of the fully-matured hard fruit when touched causes the scattering of the seeds. Finally, some seeds are disseminated through their ability to float about in fresh or saline water without losing the power of germination.[1]

[1] O. Drude, Handbuch der Pflanzengeographie, 121 (1890).

The opportunities for the dispersion of species by these means are more or less diminished by intervening extensive water and desert areas or high mountain ranges.

These primary and secondary factors, in their ever-varying combinations, are the conditions by which the various associations of species and their restriction within specific areas of greater or less extent are determined. Such areas constitute the floral regions; and the systematic relationship of the different species, their numerical proportions, and their various assemblages impart to each region its floral character.

Suitable environment, that is, a proper combination of conditions of moisture, sufficient room and light, proper exposure, etc., determines the place in which a plant finds all the requirements for its existence met, that is, its *habitat*.

The conditions which outline its habitat, in combination with the greater factors of latitude, altitude, rainfall, etc., determine the distribution of plants over wider areas, in which the particular plant (species) may find few or many suitable localities, which areas constitute its *range*. Within this range the plant may be found in few or many places, isolated or gregarious, but outside of this range it does not occur.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES AS DEPENDING UPON GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

The distribution of plants can not always be explained on the ground of their dependence upon the atmospheric and terrestrial factors. The differences in climatic conditions become too insignificant to explain the confinement of many species within extremely narrow limits, and at the same time topographic and other conditions of environment offer no satisfactory account. Premising the theory that the existing plants are the descendants of similar types which flourished in past periods of the history of our globe, in most instances an explanation is easily found on geological grounds. Viewed in this light, the occurrence of the hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), for example, with its northern companion, the sweet birch, on the extreme southern extension of the Allegheny Mountains, in Winston County, Ala., in a completely isolated spot hundreds of miles distant from the range of its distribution, can be accounted for when they are regarded as the sole remnants of the northern arboreal flora which during the glacial period was pushed to lower latitudes and which on its recession to cooler zones left these trees behind in the narrow valley of the Sipsey River, where at present the former shades the cliff-bound banks. The Torreya (*Tumion taxifolium*) and the Florida yew (*Taxus floridana*) of the valley of the Apalachicola River in western Florida, the American smoketree or chittamwood (*Cotinus cotinoides*) in its isolated localities in north Alabama and southwestern Missouri, and

the Leitneria (*L. floridana*) in the latter locality and the swamps of the estuary of the Apalachicola River present similar striking instances of a strange localization, in some cases within an extremely limited range. The relation of these woody plants to the flora of a preceding geological period, of which the present is the progeny, is clearly proved by the remains of almost identical types found buried in the strata of the Middle Tertiary formation of southern Europe and the Rocky Mountains. If we regard these plants as the slightly modified descendants of types belonging to an ancient flora, which have survived the changes our globe has undergone and have found a refuge in their present localities, the mystery of their strange isolation finds a satisfactory solution. The confinement to a single spot on the Warrior of *Neviusia alabamensis*, with its nearest relation in Japan, and of *Croton alabamensis* to a secluded valley of Little Cahaba River, can be accounted for on the same ground.

PLANT FORMATIONS AND PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

The same causes to which the restriction of a plant within a floral region is due, give rise to the grouping of species widely differing in their natural affinities but equally adapted to accommodate themselves to the same conditions. Such assemblages, forming groups of a definite character, are by the later writers on plant geography recognized as plant formations (Grisebach, Drude); or, with respect to their conditions of life, their ecological relations as plant associations by Warming.[1] The former authors define a plant formation as a group of plants of a definite physiognomic character, such as a forest, a grassy swamp, the vegetation of a dune of the seashore. The group may be composed either of only one species, as the forests of long-leaf pine or the Southern canebrakes, or characterized by the predominance of species of the same family or allied families, as most coniferous forests and our forests of oaks and hickories, or composed of an aggregate of species of various affinities with some of their features in common, as is the case with most forests and prairies. These plant formations impress upon a flora its physiognomy, as was long ago noticed by Humboldt. The following plant formations, recognized by Engler and Drude,[2] will be referred to in considering the distribution of plant life in Alabama:

1. Open plant formations, more or less interrupted, inhabiting—
   - *a.* The strand or beach.
   - *b.* The sands of seashore, hill, and plain.
   - *c.* Rocks and pebbles.

[1] Warming, Oekologische Pflanzengeographie, 1896.

[2] Engler und Drude, Die Vegetation der Erde: I, Pflanzenverbreitung auf der Iberischen Halbinsel, M. Willkomm, p. VII. 1896.

2. Compact or continuous plant formations of a uniform type, consisting—
   d. Of mosses or lichens.
   e. Of cespitose grasses (meadows, grassy swales).
   f. Of various herbs (prairies, pastures).
   g. Of gregarious suffrutescent plants or low undershrubs.
   h. Of gregarious larger, woody plants branched from the base (thickets).
   i. Of arboreal vegetation (open and dense high forest).
   k. Of paludial plants (riparian swamps, marshes, and bogs).
   l. Of immersed aquatics, floating free or rooted in the soil.

Considering these natural groups or plant formations in their biological aspect and investigating the mutual relationship between the plant and the place where it lives (habitat), Warming finds that the properties by which a plant is able to adapt itself to the influence of the various factors to which it is exposed and to hold its own in competition with its associates are deeply founded in peculiarities of anatomical structure as well as in the morphological development of its organs and the resulting physiological functions. The presence or absence of a type in any given plant formation finds its explanation in these peculiar modifications of its organism by which its mode of life is regulated, as well as in the ecological relations existing between its own life and the life of its associates.

On these principles Warming has proposed a new classification of the plant covering of the globe, recognizing four principal groups of associations based on ecological relations, namely:

(1) Hydrophytic vegetation, forming the associations of plants surrounded entirely or partially by water or growing in a constantly water-soaked soil.

(2) Xerophytic vegetation, forming the associations of plants confined to an arid soil and a dry atmosphere.

(3) Halophytic vegetation, making up plant associations restricted to a saline soil, wet or dry.

(4) Mesophytic vegetation, including the general vegetation preferring a soil and an air of medium humidity.

Of the various plant associations met with in Alabama, those composed chiefly of vascular plants will be more thoroughly discussed under this classification of Warming.

It is self-evident that there exist many intermediate forms between these groups, and these often render it extremely difficult to assign a certain plant association to a place in one or other of the above groups or classes.

Within each of these four principal groups the vegetation is composed of typical forms of plant life, distinguished as trees, shrubs,

undershrubs (including the low perennials with a woody stem and branchlets partially dying at the close of the season of growth) and perennial, biennial, and annual herbs.

HYDROPHYTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

Of the associations of this group the following are recognized in the Alabama flora, consisting of plants: (*a*) Floating free in water either on the surface or submerged; for example, the water fern (Azolla), duckweeds (Lemna, Spirodela), bladderworts (Utricularia), hornweed (Ceratophyllum), etc.; (*b*) connected with the soil, rooting either on rocks, as Podostemon, many fresh-water algæ, and some mosses (Lithophile associations), or in the loose soil, as the pondweeds (Potamogeton), ditch weed (Ruppia), eelgrass (Vallisneria), and of the higher cryptogams Nitella.

(*c*) Immersed only at their base and rooting in the slightly submerged or swampy soil, forming associations of paludial plants, as the vegetation of the grassy marshes and of bogs, and the shrubs and trees covering the alluvial swamps; for example, cypress swamps.

XEROPHYTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

These consist of the vegetation of the dry, exposed, drifting sands of the seashore and of dunes, and the woody vegetation of loose sands (Psammophile associations); also of the vegetation of dry prairies ("bald prairies"), and of the forests of the dry uplands, either of evergreen cone-bearing trees (pine barrens) or deciduous trees.

HALOPHYTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

These are composed mostly of aquatic plants, inhabiting the beach and saline marshes of the seashore.

MESOPHYTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

These embrace the plant associations confined to a soil and atmosphere of moderate humidity, as grassy swales, canebrakes, the arboreal vegetation of the subtropical forests of broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs, and the deciduous forest of the lowland with a fresh soil rich in humus, never or infrequently overflowed.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE ALABAMA FLORA.

The flora of Alabama stands in the number of species and varietal forms, as well as in the diversity of their characteristic associations, unsurpassed among those of adjoining regions. This wealth and variety of Alabama's plant life is easily explained when, on the one hand, its area is considered, extending over nearly 5 degrees of latitude, and on the other, the diversity of its topographical features, varying from the

abrupt mountain ranges, with their broad table-lands, wide valleys, and rugged hills in the northern half of the State to the fertile Cretaceous plain in its center; and farther south, to the pine-clad hills and rolling uplands merging into the coast plain with its open and forest-covered swamps, and the sands and saline marshes of the seashore. The number of distinct species and varieties known can undoubtedly be increased, since thorough botanical investigation has been attempted by but a few. The closer exploration of any of its regions is sure to reward the botanist in bringing forms to light which have never been observed in the State, if indeed not new to science.

SYSTEMATIC RELATIONS.

The list of vascular plants growing without cultivation in Alabama, as given in this volume, numbers between 2,500 and 2,550 recognized distinct forms (species and varieties), including all the introduced, adventive, and fugitive forms. Of this number, 59 are spore-bearing plants—Pteridophyta. Of the seed-bearing plants—Spermatophyta—12 species belong to the Gymnosperms, their ovules destitute of an inclosing ovary; the remainder to the Angiosperms, their seeds within an ovary. Of the latter, 707 distinct forms belong to the Monocotyledons, the division consisting of plants with the embyro of the seed bearing but a single cotyledon or seed leaf, and a little over 1,700 species and varieties belong to the Dicotyledons, comprising the angiosperms, with an embryo bearing two opposite cotyledonary leaves.

Among the families of the above divisions most prominent by number of species the Compositae[1] (goldenrods, asters, sunflowers, hawkweeds, etc.) take the first place with 303 species, followed by the Poaceae with 289, Cyperaceae with 140, Leguminosae[2] with 116, Nepetaceae with 60, Scrophulariaceae with 59, Rosaceae, including the plum and the apple tribe, with 54. Of the families less prominent in number of species the Apiaceae have 46 species; Ranunculaceae, 43; Euphorbiaceae, 41; Orchidaceae, 40; Polygonaceae, 38; Liliaceae,[3] 36; Alsinaceae, 33; Polypodiaceae, 43; Malvaceae, 26; Onagraceae, 25; Fagaceae (chestnuts, oaks), 26; and Ericaceae,[3] 21 species.

Among the genera excelling in number of species, Panicum stands first, with 71, Carex has fully 60, Aster 38, Cyperus 35, Rynchospora 31, Solidago 25, Eupatorium 25, Quercus 23, Paspalum 20, and Hypericum 20 species and varieties.

ENDEMIC PLANTS.

The number of plants endemic to Alabama is small, but suggestive. Only the following types are exclusively found within the limits of

[1] Carduaceae and Cichoriaceae.

[2] Mimosaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Viciaceae.

[3] Here used in the broader sense.

the State: *Neviusia alabamensis*, *Croton alabamensis*, and *Trichomanes petersii*. This poverty in endemic forms is easily explained by the absence of any serious obstacles to plant migration from and to all parts of the eastern section of this continent. The gradual descent of the Allegheny Mountains to the Coastal plain rendered the influx of plants from the north and east easy. The oldest types flourishing on the most ancient strata succumbed gradually to the vicissitudes of eons of time and gave way to later invaders. Completely open on the east and the west, the denizens of the plant world from these directions found no hindrance in peopling the new soils of the secondary (Mesozoic and Cenozoic) formations, after their rise above the water.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE ALABAMA FLORA TO THAT OF ADJOINING REGIONS.

It results from these conditions that the plant-covering of the State coincides closely with the flora of the adjoining regions. In its southern portion it is very intimately related to the flora of western Florida, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, equally so to that of the maritime plain of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and in a less degree to that of western Louisiana and eastern Texas. In its central parts the same close connection exists with the flora of the middle region (Piedmont region) of these States and with that of southern Arkansas. The flora of the northern part of the State, with its mountains and the Tennessee Valley, presents a similar relationship with the flora of the Allegheny ranges south of the Potomac River, below an elevation of 2,000 or 2,500 feet above sea level, and with that of the southern extension of the Cumberland Mountains and the rim of the Highlands of Tennessee.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE ALABAMA FLORA TO FOREIGN FLORAS.[1]

EASTERN ASIA.

Asa Gray first directed attention to the intimate relationship existing between the flora of eastern North America and that of eastern Asia, particularly that of Japan.[2] The eastern Asiatic element is in this part of our continent most pronounced southward. It is here most strikingly manifest in the arboreal and shrubby vegetation of the numerous genera of the catkin-bearing families, such as walnut, chestnut, oak, beech, hazlenut, ironwood, hornbeam (Ostrya), willow, wax myrtle; and of the coniferous family, such as pine, hemlock, cypress (Chamaecyparis), savin (Juniperus); to which are added elm, mulberry, linden, pear, plum, service trees (Amelanchier), maple, witch

[1] In this discussion the introduced and immigrated plants occurring in Alabama and the genera represented only by cosmopolitan species inhabiting the temperate and warmer regions all over the globe are disregarded.

[2] Asa Gray, Memoirs N. Y. Acad., vol. 6, part 1. 1859.

hazel, sumac (Rhus), and ash, all of which are widely diffused throughout the temperate zones of eastern North America and in eastern Asia, a small number extending westward to the Altai Mountains and Himalayan India. The number of arboreal and frutescent genera is still further increased by those chiefly confined to the southeastern section of our continent, such as Magnolia and Illicium of the magnolia family; Persea and Benzoin of the laurel family; roses, honey locust, storax bushes, catalpa trees, and devil wood or American olive, of different families.

On closer comparison of the flora of Alabama with that of eastern Asia and principally of Japan, it is found that about 160 genera or nearly 26 per cent of the genera indigenous in Alabama, belonging to 66 families, have their representatives in eastern Asia. Besides the above common genera there occur others in those parts which in their essential characters differ but slightly from the nearest allies found in Alabama, forming with them such pairs as Glaucidium and Hydrastis, Sphaerostemon and Schizandra, Stephanandra and Neviusia, Corylopsis and Fothergilla, Paris and Modiola, Scilla and Quamasia, Roxburghia and Croomia, and some others.

The number of types indigenous to Alabama which are identical with species found in eastern Asia is small, amounting scarcely to forty. Though this number by itself considered is insignificant, it must be viewed together with the fact that every one of the genera common to Alabama and eastern Asia is represented in the latter region by one or several species closely allied to the forms found in Alabama, so closely in not a few cases as to be difficult to separate.

The relation of these two floras is expressed in the following table:

Genera common to the flora of eastern Asia and that of Alabama.

Classification.	Number of genera.	Classification.	Number of genera.
Pteridophyta:		Dicotyledoneae:	
Filices[1]	6	Archichlamydeae—	
Ophioglossaceae	1	Leguminosae[2]	9
Lycopodiaceae	1	Ranunculaceae	8
		Rosaceae[2]	8
Total	8	Apiaceae	5
		Betulaceae	5
Gymnospermae:		Fagaceae	3
Pinoideae	2	Urticaceae	3
Cupressineae	2	Euphorbiaceae	3
		Vitaceae	3
Total	4	Nymphaeaceae	3
		Aristolochiaceae	2
Monocotyledoneae:		Ulmaceae	2
Liliaceae[2]	10	Moraceae	2
Orchidaceae	6	Magnoliaceae	2
Cyperaceae	4	Berberidaceae	2
Araceae	3	Fumariaceae	2
Poaceae	2	Rhamnaceae	2
Najadaceae	1	Lauraceae	1
Alismaceae	1	Juglandaceae	1
Dioscoreaceae	1	Salicaceae	1
Smilaceae	1	Myricaceae	1
Iridaceae	1	Polygonaceae	1
		Phytolaccaceae	1
Total	30	Menispermaceae	1
		Crassulaceae	1

[1] Including Polypodiaceae, Hymenophyllaceae, and Osmundaceae. [2] Here used in the broader sense.

Genera common to the flora of eastern Asia and that of Alabama—Continued.

Classification.	Number of genera.
Dicotyledoneae—Continued.	
Archichlamydeae—Continued.	
Hamamelidaceae	1
Anacardiaceae	1
Ilicaceae	1
Staphyleaceae	1
Aceraceae	1
Aesculaceae	1
Theaceae	1
Hypericaceae	1
Violaceae	1
Araliaceae	1
Cornaceae	1
Total	83
Sympetalae:	
Ericaceae, Vacciniaceae	7
Carduaceae (Eupatorium 1, Astereae 2)	3
Cichoriaceae	3
Nepetaceae	4
Caprifoliaceae	3
Loganiaceae	2
Apocynaceae	2
Verbenaceae	2
Clethraceae	1
Monotropaceae	1
Oleaceae	1
Symplocaceae	1
Styracaceae	1
Ebenaceae	1
Polemoniaceae	1
Rubiaceae	1
Campanulaceae	1
Total	35
Total Dicotyledoneae	118

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Not less than 290 genera containing nearly 40 per cent of the plants indigenous to the Alabama flora are represented in the West Indian Islands, Mexico, Central America, and more rarely in South America as far south as Argentina. On the western coast of the continent but a few genera occur which have also their home with us. The number stated above is comprised within 22 families. About 140 species are common to Central America, Mexico, and the West Indian Islands. This relationship is most evident between the flora of that part of the State embraced within the Austroriparian area and the flora of the more elevated regions of tropical America with climatic conditions somewhat similar to those prevailing in southeastern North America. The flora of the subtropical regions of Alabama exhibits faintly the features of the vegetation of the neighboring tropics by the presence of a few genera of the epiphytal plant formation (Tillandsia, Epidendron, Polypodium), which in the abundance and variety of its forms constitutes one of the most striking characteristics of the tropical vegetable world. A scarcely stronger suggestion of tropical character in our flora is afforded in its arboreal vegetation by the presence of our dwarf palmettos (Sabal, Serenoa) with their short or prostrate trunks. Our deciduous-leaved trees are represented by 10 genera common to both regions, 2 species of oak (*Quercus virginiana*, *Q. breviloba*) and 2 of hickory (*Hicoria pecan*, *H. myristicaeformis*) being common to Alabama and the plains of northern Mexico near the Texan frontier. Our wax myrtle, hop hornbeam, mulberry, elm, box elder, haw, and sweet gum occur in the elevated regions of the eastern declivity of the Mexican Andes. Our evergreen magnolia is in the same region

represented by the closely related genus Talauma. Of coniferous trees pines are abundant in the higher mountains of Mexico and Central America. Our slash pine, or Cuban pine, extends from the West Indian Islands to Honduras; Taxodium inhabits Mexico, and savin (*Juniperus barbadensis*) the West Indies, with other species of Juniperus in Mexico.

The common elements in these floras are exhibited in the following table:

Genera and species common to Alabama and tropical America.

Classification.	Number of genera.	Number of species.
Pteridophyta:		
Filices[1]	12	9
Ophioglossaceae	2	2
Lycopodiaceae	2	2
Selaginellaceae	1	.....
Equisetaceae[2]	1	1
Total	18	14
Gymnospermae	3	3
Monocotyledoneae:		
Poaceae[3]	30	37
Cyperaceae[4]	10	41
Liliaceae[5]	8	2
Orchidaceae	8	2
Amaryllidaceae	4	4
Alismaceae	2	2
Eriocaulaceae	2	2
Commelinaceae	2	4
Pontederiaceae	2	2
Najadaceae	1	1
Juncaginaceae	1	1
Arecaceae	1	.....
Mayacaceae	1	1
Xyridaceae (Xyris)	1	2
Total	73	101
Dicotyledoneae:		
Archichlamydeae—		
Leguminosae	23	14
Chenopodiaceae	6	.....
Ranunculaceae	6	.....
Rosaceae[6]	6	.....
Euphorbiaceae	6	.....
Apiaceae	6	.....
Onagraceae	5	7
Lythraceae	5	7
Malvaceae	4	2
Urticaceae	3	.....
Juglandaceae	2	3
Brassicaceae	2	.....
Nymphaeaceae	2	.....
Alsinaceae	2	2
Rhamnaceae	2	2
Vitaceae	2	2
Hypericaceae	2	2
Myricaceae	1	.....
Salicaceae	1	.....
Betulaceae	1	.....
Fagaceae	1	1
Moraceae	1	.....
Dicotyledoneae—Continued.		
Archichlamydeae—Continued.		
Batidaceae	1	1
Aristolochiaceae	1	.....
Loranthaceae	1	.....
Polygonaceae	1	1
Anacardiaceae	1	1
Ilicaceae	1	.....
Cistaceae	1	.....
Passifloraceae	1	.....
Cactaceae	1	.....
Haloragidaceae	1	1
Cornaceae	1	.....
Total	100	46
Sympetalae:		
Carduaceae—		
Vernonieae and Eupatorieae	7	.....
Heliantheae	11	.....
Astereae	8	.....
Senecioneae	4	.....
Inuleae	2	.....
Cynareae	1	.....
Cichoriaceae	1	.....
Total Compositae[6]	34	14
Scrophulariaceae	14	8
Nepetaceae	6	.....
Ericaceae, Vacciniaceae	4	.....
Hydrophyllaceae	4	.....
Solanaceae	4	8
Asclepiadaceae	3	.....
Convolvulaceae	3	6
Orobanchaceae	3	.....
Loganiaceae	3	2
Boraginaceae	2	1
Verbenaceae	2	3
Pinguiculaceae	2	1
Monotropaceae	1	2
Primulaceae	1	1
Sapotaceae	1	.....
Cuscutaceae	1	.....
Polemoniaceae[7]	1	1
Bignoniaceae	1	.....
Acanthaceae	1	1
Total Sympetalae	91	34
Total Dicotyledonae	191	94

[1] Including Polypodiaceae, Hymenophyllaceae, and Osmundaceae.
[2] *Equisetum robustum.*
[3] Chiefly Paniceae (Panicum, Paspalum) and Andropogoneae; all widely diffused from the West Indies to Argentina.
[4] Mostly of the genera Cyperus, Eleocharis, Scleria, and Rynchospora, 10 species of the last 2 genera being not met with, outside of the West Indies, in tropical America.
[5] Here used in the broader sense. The species belong to Yucca and other genera, mostly Melanthioideae.
[6] Here used in the broader sense.
[7] Phlox.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION.

The relationship between the flora of Alabama and that of Europe and the parts of Asia and Africa bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea is indicated by their having in common about 100 families with about 230 genera, this being nearly 35 per cent of the genera indigenous to Alabama, with 55 species which occur in Alabama and also in western Europe and in the Mediterranean region, chiefly the former. Of the arboreal plant formation nearly all of our deciduous catkin-bearing trees and most of the shrubs are represented by closely allied species in those regions. Some of these genera are represented far to the north in the European-Asiatic forest belt, such as willow, cottonwood (Populus), birch and alder, and pine, while walnut, beech, oak, hornbeam, hazelnut, ash, maple, plum and cherry, pear and apple, and the savin are widely diffused over the more temperate regions of Europe. In the Mediterranean region our white cedar (Chamaecyparis) finds itself represented in the cypress (Cupressus), from which it differs by a mere technical character, and Celtis (hackberry), Cercis, and Storax are represented in the same region. It is a remarkable fact that in no one of these genera is the European species identical with that found in Alabama. The ferns and allied families are represented by 4 families with 12 genera; of these 7 belong to the ferns proper with 5 identical species, 2 to the Ophioglossaceae, 1 to the Lycopodiaceae, 1 to the Selaginellaceae, and 1 to the Equisetaceae.

The following table exhibits the relation of these two floras:

Genera and species common to Alabama and Europe, with Mediterranean Asia and Africa.

Classification.	Number of genera.	Number of species.
Pteridophyta:		
Filices[1]	7	5
Ophioglossaceae	2	....
Lycopodiaceae	1	....
Selaginellaceae	1	.....
Equisetaceae	1	.....
Total	12	5
Monocotyledoneae:		
Poaceae	20	4
Orchidaceae	8	.....
Cyperaceae	5	5
Najadaceae[2]	4	7
Liliaceae[3]	4	.....
Alismaceae	2	1
Lemnaceae	2	3
Juncaceae	2	3
Typhaceae	1	2
Sparganiaceae	1	.....
Vallisneriaceae	1	1
Scheuchzeriaceae	1	.....
Araceae	1	1
Iridaceae	1	.....
Eriocaulaceae	1	1
Total	54	28

Classification.	Number of genera.	Number of species.
Dicotyledoneae:		
Archichlamydeae—		
Ranunculaceae	13	5
Rosaceae[3]	11	.....
Apiaceae	9	.....
Brassicaceae	8	1
Leguminosae	6	.....
Betulaceae	5	.....
Alsinaceae	5	1
Chenopodiaceae	4	2
Fagaceae	3	.....
Urticaceae	3	.....
Onagraceae	3	2
Salicaceae	2	.....
Aristolochiaceae	2	.....
Polygonaceae	2	3
Nymphaeaceae	2	.....
Crassulaceae[4]	2	1
Saxifragaceae	2	.....
Juglandaceae	1	.....
Myricaceae	1	.....
Moraceae	1	.....
Ceratophyllaceae	1	1
Fumariaceae	1	.....
Droseraceae[5]	1	1
Platanaceae	1	.....
Oxalidaceae	1	1
Linaceae	1	.....

[1] Including Polypodiaceae, Hymenophyllaceae, and Osmundaceae.
[2] Including Potamogeton, 5 species.
[3] Here used in the broader sense.
[4] Tillaea.
[5] Drosera.

Genera and species common to Alabama and Europe, etc.—Continued.

Classification.	Number of genera.	Number of species.
Dicotyledoneae—Continued.		
Archichlamydeae—Continued.		
Geraniaceae	1	
Polygalaceae	1	
Euphorbiaceae	1	
Callitrichaceae	1	1
Anacardiaceae[1]	1	
Ilicaceae	1	
Staphyleaceae	1	
Aceraceae	1	
Rhamnaceae	1	
Vitaceae	1	
Tiliaceae	1	
Malvaceae[2]	1	
Cistaceae[3]	1	
Violaceae	1	
Lythraceae	1	
Haloragidaceae	1	
Araliaceae	1	
Cornaceae	1	
Total	109	19
Sympetalae:		
Compositae	12	
Nepetaceae	7	
Boraginaceae	4	
Scrophulariaceae	4	1
Solanaceae	4	1
Primulaceae	3	
Caprifoliaceae	3	
Ericaceae	2	
Monotropaceae	1	1
Plumbaginaceae	1	
Styracaceae[4]	1	
Oleaceae[5]	1	
Apocynaceae	1	
Asclepiadaceae	1	
Gentianaceae	1	
Polemoniaceae	1	
Convolvulaceae	1	
Cuscutaceae	1	
Verbenaceae	1	
Plantaginaceae	1	
Orobanchaceae[6]		
Rubiaceae[7]	1	
Valerianaceae	1	
Total	53	3
Total Dicotyledones	162	22

[1] Cotinus in the Mediterranean region.
[2] Hibiscus of the Mediterranean region.
[3] Southern and western Europe.
[4] Storax of the Mediterranean region.
[5] Fraxinus.
[6] Orobanche and Phelypaea differ but slightly from our Thalesia (Aphyllon).
[7] Galium.

BIOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL RELATIONS.

Viewing the plants of Alabama in their biological aspect, their habits of life, and the peculiar adaptations by which they establish and maintain themselves successfully among their various associations, no striking features are met with which are not presented in one or the other of the adjoining States. With our present knowledge it is, however, impossible to enter upon very close comparisons. The perennial plants are largely in excess of the annuals and biennials, comprising five-sixths of the total vascular flora of the State. Among the woody perennials, 343 distinct species and varieties have been counted, 32 with climbing or creeping stems. This number includes 45 undershrubs and suffrutescent perennials, most numerously belonging to the Hypericaceae (St. Johnswort family), with 12 species, which, owing to the large number of individuals gaily adorned with bright yellow flowers, form a striking feature in the plant covering of the flat pine barrens in the coast plain.

FOREST FLORA.

SHRUBBY PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

The 171 species and varieties of shrubs known in Alabama, intimately connected with the arboreal vegetation, form the higher undergrowth and the brushy cover of the soil of the mixed forests in the southern

part and prevail in the openings and along the borders of the deciduous forests in the northern half of the State. Twenty-four species of the woody plants are of the liana form, stout climbers, which ascend the highest trees, nearly half of their number belonging to the grape family. Outside of the forest the shrubs rarely aggregate into an independent "bush" formation of such extent as to make an impression upon the physiognomy of the vegetation and to form a proper plant association. In the coast region, however, the following species form to a limited extent thickets more or less free from larger trees:

Myrica cerifera (wax myrtle).
Myrica inodora (wax myrtle).
Ilex cassine (dahoon holly).
Ilex vomitoria (yaupon holly).
Osmanthus americanus (American olive).
Illicium floridanum (sweet illicium).
Symplocos tinctoria (horse sugar).
Rhododendron spp. (azalea).
Pieris nitida (andromeda).
Leucothöe axillaris (andromeda).
Kalmia latifolia (mountain laurel).
Vaccinium and *Gaylussacia* spp. (huckleberry, whortleberry).
Vaccinium arboreum (farkle berry).

Bosquets of groundsels (*Baccharis halimifolia*), with marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*), dot here and there the salt marshes of the seashore. The arborescent grasses of the bamboo tribe, the so-called cane, represented in eastern North America by *Arundinaria macrosperma* and *A. tecta*, form by their spread over wide areas a most peculiar and prominent feature in the vegetation of the State, known as canebrakes. The big cane, attaining not rarely a height of from 20 to 30 feet, occupies the more or less overflowed alluvial river banks. The so-called reed or switch cane, of smaller size, forms the impenetrable undergrowth of the forests of the humid and fresh soil depressions, and is most prevalent in the Cretaceous plain, designated as the canebrake region.

ARBOREAL PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

As in most parts of eastern North America, forests constitute in Alabama the most extensive and predominating of plant formations. Under the influence of the mild climate of relatively low latitudes with an abundant rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year, conditions most favorable to tree growth, Alabama presents the aspect of a richly wooded country. From the mountain heights and valleys of the north to the shores of the Gulf the State is clad in a robe of forests scarcely surpassed in the diversity of their tree growth and timber wealth by those of any other part of eastern North America. Originally the tree covering was almost uninterrupted. It can safely be assumed that at present over 50 per cent of the area of the State remains under cover of the original forest growth, although more or less invaded by the ax in the more accessible localities. Of the 172 arboreal species recorded as growing without cultivation in the State, 15 are introductions from the warmer temperate and tropical regions, mostly of the Old World, and 3 from the States of the Southwest.

Deciduous forests.—Deciduous-leaved forests prevail principally in the northern part of the State. They are marked by the same variety of forms and the same great abundance of catkin-bearing or nut-bearing trees (amentaceous orders) which are characteristic of the forests of the lower Allegheny ranges as far north as southern New England and the lower Ohio Valley, with their walnuts, hickories, oaks, hornbeams, beech, cottonwoods, elms, tulip and cucumber trees of the magnolia family, cherries, plums, haws, and service berries.

Of the 43 species of amentaceous and other apetalous trees known to occur in the State 39 are common also to the regions just mentioned. Of the 23 oaks occurring in Alabama, 10 are found in the more northern forests; of the 8 Magnoliaceae, 5; of the 8 plums and cherries, 4; of the 20 or more species belonging to the apple tribe, mostly haws, 7; of the 5 maples, 4; of the 4 elms, 3, and all of the 6 species of ash.

In the mesophile forests, covering the valleys and terraces of a rich, moderately humid soil, oaks predominate, but many other genera are present. The following list exhibits the characteristic trees, all of which, except *Magnolia acuminata cordata*, extend north of the Ohio River:

Quercus alba (white oak).
Quercus minor (post oak).
Quercus digitata (*Q. falcata*) (Spanish oak).
Hicoria ovata (hickory).
Hicoria minima (bitternut).
Juglans nigra (black walnut).
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree).
Fagus americana (beech).
Carpinus caroliniana (hornbeam).
Fraxinus americana (white ash).
Magnolia acuminata and variety *cordata* (cucumber tree).
Acer saccharinum (*A. dasycarpum*).
Cornus florida (dogwood).
Ulmus americana, U. alata, U. pubescens (elm).
Celtis mississippiensis (Southern hackberry).
Sassafras sassafras (sassafras).
Diospyros virginica (persimmon).
Aesculus octandra (Ohio buckeye).
Quercus michauxii (cow oak).
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweet gum).
Gleditsia triacanthos (honey locust).
Fraxinus lanceolata (green ash).

The sweet gum here attains its largest dimensions. The last 5 prefer the lower bottoms subject to occasional overflow.

In the paludial forest, particularly of the alluvial region, with the soil submerged or constantly water-soaked, the cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) forms in the so-called cypress brakes the most imposing feature. This tree is found throughout the State, and in that portion belonging to the Louisianian area, it is associated with the tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*) and the Carolina ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*). The overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) prefers the shallow lagoons of the alluvial lands in the center of the State. Planer tree (*Planera aquatica*), water hickory (*Hicoria aquatica*), Carolina black gum (*Nyssa biflora*), apple haw (*Crataegus aestivalis*), and green ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) are

frequent inhabitants of the forest-clad swamps of the alluvial district in its lower part.

Deciduous forests of xerophile trees and shrubs prevail on the dry mountain spurs, the table-lands, and the lower hills, the following forming the bulk of the arboreal vegetation:

Quercus prinos (mountain oak).
Quercus velutina (black oak).
Quercus marilandica (black jack).
Quercus coccinea (scarlet oak).
Hicoria glabra (pignut).
Hicoria alba (mockernut).
Hicoria carolinae-septentrionalis (Southern shellbark hickory).
Hicoria villosa (pale-leaf hickory).
Castanea dentata (chestnut).
Ulmus australis (Southern rock elm).
Acer leucoderme (white-bark maple).
Acer saccharum and variety *barbatum* (hard maple).
Acer floridanum (Florida maple).
Oxydendrum arboreum (sourwood)

All of these, except *Acer leucoderme*, *A. saccharum barbatum*, and *A. floridanum*, belong also to the Northern forests. On the arid ridges with a poor siliceous soil Southern pines mingle freely with the hardwoods.

Evergreen forests.—The evergreen arboreal vegetation forms a most prominent feature of the flora of the State. The 31 species found in Alabama are nearly all distributed throughout the warmer temperate and subtropical regions of eastern North America. In the xerophile forests of the dry uplands the cone-bearing evergreens, embracing six species of pines, one type of the cypress tribe, and the red cedar, hold an important place in the tree-covering of the State, particularly the pines. These cover extensive areas, the long-leaf pine extending almost exclusively and with scarcely any interruption over many hundreds of square miles, while short-leaf and loblolly pine form a large element in the forest growth of the northern half of the State.

Broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs in great variety of species prevail in the mesophile semiswampy forests of the subtropical zone. In these forests the magnolia, single or in groups, finds its home with the white bay of the same genus, red bay, dahoon holly, yaupon, wax myrtles, ti-ti, American olive or devilwood, leatherwood, and large oaks with persistent leaves (live oak, etc.) or retaining their foliage during the greater part of the winter (laurel oak and water oak). A host of evergreen shrubs—the sweet illicium of the magnolia family, azaleas and andromedas of the heather family, holly, and others—form the dense undergrowth. Of conifers, the loblolly pine, with the Southern spruce pine and Cuban pine and, mostly in swampy localities, the white cedar, tower above the broad-leaved forms. The strange-looking Spanish dagger (*Yucca aloifolia*), an arborescent lily, with its trunk covered with rigid sharp-pointed leaves and, in the beginning of the summer season, crowned with ample panicles of snowy white flowers, forms a characteristic feature of the arboreal vegetation of the sands in the coastplain.

OPEN-LAND OR CAMPESTRIAN FLORA (XEROPHILE PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.)

Under a climate so highly favorable to tree growth and with soil conditions which in general present no obstacles to the development of an arboreal vegetation, there is in Alabama, as in the adjoining States and the corresponding regions of the Southern Atlantic States, but little room left for the characteristic vegetation of open-plain or treeless mountain and hill country, especially if we exclude the vegetation of herbs and undershrubs of the open rolling pine barrens, of the pine flats of the coast with their scattered tree growth, and of the scantily shaded rocky crests of the mountains. It is only on the comparatively small tracts of the Cretaceous plain where the underlying limestone strata come near the surface and the covering of the rich black calcareous soil becomes too shallow to permit the roots of the trees to gain a firm hold, that arboreal vegetation is completely excluded. In these localities—the so-called bald prairies, low knolls, or broad swells of limited extent, with the soil not deep enough to be plowed—many of the typical plants of the eastern North American prairie have found a refuge, from which they have spread over the borders of fields, open waysides, pasture and waste grounds, and worn-out and abandoned lands. In such localities the original types have to contend for the possession of the ground with many introduced and adventive weeds, the hardy offspring of species originating in the exposed plain. Most of the native typical plants of these remnants of the prairies, and of the open in general, are also common to the prairies of the Mississippi Valley from the Wabash to the valley of the Colorado River in Texas. Most of the rosinweeds (*Silphium laciniatum*, etc.), species of sunflower (*Helianthus*), fleabanes (*Erigeron*), Rudbeckias, and other tall, coarse composites are characteristic of the prairie flora; most of the species of the pea family and most of the umbellifers and grasses inhabiting the prairies, open borders of fields, and pasture grounds in the central and northern part of the State, have also their home on the prairies of Illinois, Missouri, southern Arkansas, and eastern Texas.

WATER AND SWAMP FLORA (HYDROPHYTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS).

Plants of these associations are most prominently represented in the lower pine region of the Coast plain. Among the 227 species of vascular hydrophytes so far observed in Alabama 11 are pteridophytes, 139 species are monocotyledons, and 77 dicotyledons.

HYDROCHARIDEAN CLASS.

Of hydrophytes floating free in water, 9 species are known in the State. They are kept afloat by their thallus or thallus-like stems, as in Azolla and duckweeds (*Lemna minor*, *L. trisulcata*, *Spirodela*), or

by the rosettes of their floating leaves, as in sundew (*Drosera intermedia*), water feather (*Hottonia inflata*), bladderwort (*Utricularia inflata*), or by leaf-covered stems, as in hornwort (*Ceratophyllum*).

LITHOPHYTIC AND LIMNÆAN CLASSES.

Of submersed hydrophytes rooting on the solid rocky bed of swiftly running brooks two species of Podostemon occur in the mountainous regions. They are moss-like plants, their roots provided with peculiar organs by the aid of which they fasten themselves closely to the rocks. More numerous species of different families constitute that association of submersed hydrophytes which take root in the soft soil (Limnæan associations). These are in some cases provided, in addition to the immersed foliage, with peculiarly constructed shield-like leaves floating on the surface, only their flowers being lifted above the water, of which the following are examples:

Castalia (water lily).
Nelumbo (water chinquapin).
Nymphaea (spatter-dock).
Limnanthemum lacunosum (floating heart).
Sagittaria natans (arrow leaf).
Potamogeton spp. (pondweeds).
Callitriche heterophylla (water star).

Others have the foliage entirely suomersed and of one form, as water crowfoot (*Batrachium divaricatum*), bladderworts (*Utricularia vulgaris* and *U. purpurea*), water milfoils (*Myriophyllum* spp.), with their leaves finely divided; Vallisneria, with long strap-shaped leaves, and numerous pondweeds (Heteranthera, *Najas* spp., Philotria, Zannichellia, and Ruppia), with the leaves from narrowly lanceolate to linear. These Limnæan aquatics, with their stems mostly emerging from the water at flowering, but their seeds ripening beneath it, form the frequently very dense vegetation of ponds, lakes, and semistagnant waters of the estuaries. Of this association, the species are especially numerous in the Coast plain.

PALUSTRIAN CLASSES.

This association embraces the halophytes and fresh-water plants which root in a water-soaked soil, with their leaves and flowering stems above, and frequently their bases alone surrounded by water. They are nearly all perennials, with stout roots or strong running rootstocks (rhizomas), and cover the extensive open marshes of the tidewater regions and river alluvium. Large monocotyledonous plants of various kinds form the characteristic feature of this vegetation, of which the following are representatives:

Phragmites (tall reed).
Spartina spp. (cord grass).
Zizania, Zizianopsis (water rice).
Typha spp. (cattail).
Scirpus spp. (bulrush).
Cladium effusum (saw grass).
Scirpus maritimus (triangular-stemmed bulrush).

The slender stems of these tall reeds and rushes sway to and fro above the humbler grasses (Homalocenchrus, etc.), round rushes (*Juncus* spp.), galingales (*Cyperus* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.), and bur reeds (*Sparganium* sp.). These form the floor of the spongy soil, which is frequently of fathomless depth and more or less submerged. The monotony of the gramineous vegetation is often relieved by various showy flowers, namely:

Iris versicolor, Iris hexagona (blue flag).
Hymenocallis rotata (spider lily).
Sagittaria spp. (arrowhead).
Pontederia cordata (pickerel weed).
Hibiscus moscheutos (swamp rose mallow).
Asclepias lanceolata (swamp milkweed).
Mesadenia (*Cacalia*) *lanceolata* (cacalia).
Lythrum lineare (lythrum).
Cicuta maculata (water hemlock).
Sium latifolium (water parsnip).
Rumex altissimus (swamp dock).

To the same class of hydrophytes belong the paludial plants confined to the salt marshes of the seashore and the outlying islands with their rigid salt grasses (*Distichlis spicata*, *Spartina* spp.), black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*), club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*), and the species of the dicotyledonous orders mentioned above. The plants of these associations of halophytes are nearly all perennials with stout, frequently deeply rooted, running rhizomes. This vegetation of the swamps and salt marshes encroaches upon the water with the shoaling of the rivers and the formation of muddy banks in the inlets of the sea and on the open shore, and serves to break the force of the waves, and finally, by the close interlacing of the rootstocks, binds the loose soil into a solid matting as a bulwark against the ceaseless destructive action of the water and winds.

The paludial arboreal vegetation of the more or less submerged soil of the alluvial districts has already been spoken of, and the flora of the tree-clad swamps fringing the pine-barren streams and of the open pine-barren swamp will be fully discussed in treating of the several regions in which they occur.

ORGANOTOPIC FLORA.

These plants differ from all others in finding their habitat upon other living plants or their decomposed remains.

EPIPHYTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

The epiphytes are simple lodgers living upon trees in an atmosphere saturated with moisture, without depending for their nourishment on the tissues of the supporting plant. Only a few of the many species of these plants which lodge in the trees of the Tropics are represented in the flora of Alabama. They inhabit the trees of the damp or semi-swampy forests of the Louisianian area. The Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), a rootless plant of the Bromelia family, simulates in its habit the lichen Usnea of the Northern forests. This plant draws

its nourishment solely from the air, and propagates itself chiefly by the detached strands of its thread-like stems entwined and fastened on the limbs and branches of the trees. *Epidendron conopseum*, a handsome orchid, inhabits large magnolias and hoary live oaks in the deepest recesses of the same swampy hammock lands, with numerous roots closely fastened to the bark of the largest limbs of these trees. *Polypodium polypodioides* (*P. incanum* Sw.) and *Polypodium vulgare* are frequent inhabitants of trees. They are, however, found to grow also upon shaded rocks and prostrate trunks.

SAPROPHYTIC AND SYMBIOTIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

Saprophytes are colorless plants which, as far as those belonging to the phanerogams are concerned, live upon the débris of the vegetable world, deriving their nourishment from the organic matter resulting from its decay. The largest number of saprophytes belong to the fleshy fungi and some of these live upon decaying animal matter. Being destitute of chlorophyll, their vascular system less developed, without breathing pores, their leaves reduced to mere scales, these plants are unable to elaborate the constituents needed for nutrition or to change carbonic acid from the air into assimilated food material. The number of seed-bearing saprophytes occurring in Alabama is small, and widely dispersed through the deep, shady forest, as Apteria Corallorhiza, and Hexalectris of the orchid family, and in grassy, damp swales Burmannias. Hemisaprophytes are green perennial herbs of the ordinary structure and habits, which for their nutrition are only partially and to varying degrees dependent upon organic matter. Some live in humid, peaty soils, mostly in the open, for example, some of our club mosses (*Lycopodium carolinianum*, *L. cernuum*) and a number of orchids (Limodorum, Pogonia, *Habenaria* spp.), while others can exist only in a humid soil, rich in vegetable matter, under cover of the forest.

Symbiots are pale, almost colorless, plants, of waxy appearance, in their organization similar to the saprophytes, and have been until recently regarded as truly parasitic in their mode of living. It has, however, been found that they do not subsist on decomposed vegetable matter, nor are they root parasites. They are true symbiots, being in their existence closely bound up with that of another plant which contributes to their necessities, but is equally benefited by this connection; Monotropa and Hypopitys, of the Indian pipe family, belong to this group. Immediately after their germination the rootlets of these plants are infested by the vegetative threads or spawn (mycelium) of a fungus which, as the plant develops, fastens itself upon every root, finally enveloping the rootstock with a thick film, the higher plant drawing its nourishment solely from the elaborated food of the fungus.

PARASITIC PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

True parasites are also destitute of chlorophyll, and leafless, but they take their nourishment from the living tissues of their host, subsisting entirely on its elaborated food materials. Three species of this class of parasites which foist themselves upon the roots of their hosts (root parasites) occur in the Carolinian zone of Alabama, and are also frequently found in other parts of temperate North America, all belonging to the family of broom rapes (Orobanchaceae), namely:

Conopholis americana. *Thalesia uniflora.*
Leptamnium (Epiphegus) virginianum.

Of the parasites which fasten themselves upon the stems of their host, 6 are found in Alabama, all belonging to the dodders or love vines (Cuscuta). These plants at the start root in the ground, but upon springing up, when they meet a plant suitable for a host they wind themselves around its stem and at places of close contact send haustoria through its bark to the wood, and, the cells of the two uniting, the parasite draws its food from the plant attacked. Thus firmly established, the part of the stem of the parasite connecting it with the ground dies, and it depends henceforth entirely for its nourishment on its host. The chlorophyll-bearing shrubby parasites of trees are represented by a single species, the American mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*).

The so-called hemiparasites—green herbs which fasten themselves by their lateral rootlets upon the roots of their host—are only partly dependent upon assimilated food material. These half-parasites belong mostly to the figwort family, examples being Canadian lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*), painted cup (*Castilleja canadensis*), and several Gerardias. The number of plants subsisting in this way has not been ascertained, but outside of the Scrophulariaceae, Comandra and Darbya are also supposed to be hemi-parasites.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.

A class of these plants inhabit the bogs of peat mosses and the damp flat open pine barrens of the Coast plain, consisting of sarracenias (Sarracenia), sundews (Drosera), butterworts (Pinguicula); and others, viz, the bladderworts (Utricularia), inhabit stagnant or still-flowing waters of shallow pools, ponds, lakes, and streams, floating upon the surface of the water or immersed. It is evident that by the faculty of appropriating animal substances for their nourishment, nature has provided these plants with an additional supply of nitrogenous food which the sterile soil, extremely deficient in the elements required for plant nutrition, does not contain. In order that they may get hold of the animals serving them for food they are endowed with peculiar appliances of a highly specialized character, as, for example, the

trumpet-shaped or urn-shaped leaves of the Sarracenias. In these the peculiar arrangement and structure of the hairy covering on their inside permits the easy access of the insects to the sweet secretions hidden within and at the same time prevents their escape. In the sundews sensitive contractile viscid hairs cover the upper side of the leaves and entrap the insect upon its approach; in the bladderworts the hyaline bladders of the immersed leaves and stems serve as traps for the minute organisms swarming around them. Twenty-one species of insectivorous plants have been noted in Alabama, viz, 6 Sarracenias, 4 Droseras, 3 Pinguiculas, and 8 Utricularias.

INTRODUCED PLANTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE UPON NATIVE PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

Fully one-sixth of the plants enumerated in the catalogue of the Alabama flora as growing without cultivation are immigrants from other regions, and but few of these are native in the more distant parts of this continent north of Mexico. They are mostly from the warmer temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions of the Old World. Those of widest distribution and which have gained the firmest foothold are wanderers following civilized man in his conquest of the wilderness. Originally children of the open plain, exposed to the extremes of heat, cold, drought, and excessive rain, these plants necessarily acquire the widest elasticity in adapting themselves to new surroundings and possess the greatest power of resisting adverse conditions.

Considering the way these foreign plants have established and are maintaining themselves in their new home, they may be regarded as *naturalized* when they have taken a permanent place among indigenous plants; *adventive* when restricted to cultivated lands or to the vicinity of human dwellings; and *fugitive* when they have gained only a temporary or precarious hold on the soil.

NATURALIZED PLANTS.

Naturalized plants, in a strict sense (De Candolle, A. Gray), are those which have established themselves firmly among the native plants and participate in their various associations over considerable areas. Their introduction is in many instances due to the direct agency of man. About 150 species of this class have been noted in Alabama, the greatest number (about one-fifth) belonging to the grasses. Fully one-half had their home originally in central and western Europe; one-seventh in the Mediterranean region; one-sixth in the subtropical and tropical regions of the Old World; about the same proportion come from subtropical and tropical America (West Indies and Mexico to southern Brazil and Argentina); and, lastly, three species are from the territory west of the Mississippi and immediately north of Mexico.

It is often impossible to decide whether a plant should be considered naturalized or native, particularly when, though it grows in distant parts of the globe, every trace is obliterated of the time and manner in which it may have been introduced. Such instances are found in the Cherokee rose (*Rosa laevigata*), the common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), and the thornapple (*Datura stramonium*). The first, also at home in eastern Asia, is said to have been found by the whites on their first arrival at the villages of the Cherokees and Creeks; the second, dispersed over the warmer regions of the Old World, was frequently found about the habitations of the aborigines in the warmer temperate and subtropical zone of this continent, and the last was met with about the Indian villages on the banks of the James River in Virginia.

ADVENTIVE PLANTS.

These are foreign plants which have gained a firm foothold only on cultivated lands, or land abandoned by the cultivator, and are rarely found to stray beyond the waste places near his dwelling, lacking power to hold their own in the struggle with the indigenous plants for the possession of the soil. Strong feeders, of quick growth, these adventive plants are dependent upon soils rich in available nitrogenous plant food, such as is provided by the tiller of the soil for his crops or is accumulated in the rubbish about his habitations. Here belong the host of weeds which infest fields, gardens, and meadows, and consequently are in close connection with the cultural plant formations.

If it is difficult to draw the line between naturalized and indigenous plants, it is not less so to decide whether a plant is thoroughly naturalized or merely adventive. Some of the species, at first merely adventive, acquire speedily the ability to accommodate themselves to their changed environment and thus become able to gain a firm hold upon the soil among the indigenous plants, not infrequently spreading widely if the proper opportunities for their dissemination exist. Some of the plants of quite recent advent from distant shores offer striking examples of this kind. The Japanese clover (*Lespedeza striata*), adventive from eastern Asia, and first observed at the port of Charleston, S. C., during the second quarter of this century, has now spread over thousands of square miles, west to Louisiana and southern Arkansas, and as far north as Maryland. This enormous spread was speedily effected by the droves of cattle and horses following the armies during the late war. Greedily eaten by the animals, the seeds being voided without being injured and readily germinating in the decaying droppings, this annual was soon permanently established in the open woods and pasture lands, over hill and lowland, throughout a vast extent of country. The bitterweed (*Helenium tenuifolium*), originally from the sunny plains west of the Mississippi River south of the

Arkansas valley, was first observed in Mobile in 1866. It has spread along the embankments of the railroads to the mouth of the Ohio River, literally covering in many places the waste and uncultivated grounds, and reaching out along byroads and borders of fields and woodlands. In its northward spread this plant has largely taken the place of the mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a European weed of early introduction. *Acanthospermum australe*, of the Antillean flora, has, during the past thirty years, made its way along roadsides from the coast of Georgia to western Florida and Alabama, and toward the banks of the Mississippi River. As an example of a plant of more recent advent, which has gained a firm hold among the weeds and native plants of the waste heap, *Melochia hirsuta* deserves to be mentioned. First observed on recently turned soil at Mobile in 1875, and subsequently lost sight of for a number of years, it is now found to infest cultivated and waste places widely in the Coast plain; and as it ripens its seeds in abundance throughout the summer this weed proves most troublesome and difficult to eradicate.

Somewhat over forty species of adventive plants have been recognized in Alabama, fully one-half from Europe, and a small number from the warmer regions of the Old World; one-third from the West Indies and South America, and about one-sixth from the trans-Mississippi region. The following weeds, classed among the adventive plants, are most conspicuous by their abundance all over the State, or, at least, in some one of the recognized botanical regions:

Leptochloa mucronata.
Hackelochloa granularis.
Cyperus rotundus.
Amaranthus retroflexus.
Amaranthus hybridus.
Amaranthus spinosus.
Spergula arvensis.
Portulaca oleracea.
Cassia occidentalis.
Cassia tora.
Sida rhombifolia.
Sida spinosa.
Coronopus didymus.
Veronica peregrina.
Veronica arvensis.
Lamium amplexicaule.
Richardia scabra.

FUGITIVE PLANTS.

Under this designation are understood those immigrant plants which have not firmly established themselves upon our soil and are liable to succumb to the vicissitudes of climate and accidental changes in the locality of their growth. In some instances their disappearance is to be ascribed to the absence of the specialized insects necessary to their fertilization and also to the occurrence of early and late frosts. They are mostly introductions coming with the ballast of ships and, showing but a slight tendency to spread from the place where they were landed, are mostly confined to ballast heaps. One hundred and fifty-seven species of these fugitives have been observed in Alabama, mostly on ballast about the port of Mobile and on the shores of Mobile

Bay. About one-half are native in the West Indies, Mexico, southern Brazil, and Argentina; one-fourth are arrivals from the Mediterranean region and tropical regions of the Old World, and the rest are from central and western Europe.

Of the trees and shrubs introduced into cultivation in Alabama a comparatively small number have escaped. Such are rarely found to stray far from the localities where they have been cultivated, and they establish themselves mostly among the native plants along fences, about dwellings, on the borders of adjacent woodlands, and in hedgerows. Still smaller is the number which have escaped of the ornamental herbaceous exotic plants cultivated in our gardens. A few spring up voluntarily one season after another within the inclosure, such as *Ammi majus*, *Ageratum mexicanum*, *Adicea microphylla herniarioides*, but are never found outside of them, while a few others stray into the adjacent fields and waste places, the principal examples being:

Ipomoea purpurea.
Quamoclit quamoclit.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla.
Viola tricolor.
Perilla frutescens.
Gemmingia chinensis.

More numerous are the escapes from the gardens of potherbs, medicinal herbs, and otherwise useful plants. Such are:

Mentha piperita (peppermint).
Mentha spicata.
Mentha rotundifolia.
Nepeta cataria (catnip).
Marrubium vulgare (hoarhound).
Cnicus benedictus (blessed thistle).
Chrysanthemum parthenium (feverfew).
Artemisia vulgaris (mugwort).
Leonurus cardiaca (motherwort).
Ricinus communis (castor bean).

The greatest number of species escaped from cultivation or accidentally introduced belong to the grasses, which make up fully one-fifth of the naturalized plants. These are mostly abundant and widely diffused, covering large areas and forming a conspicuous feature among the associations of the indigenous plant. Prominent species are:

Syntherisma sanguinale (crab grass).
Capriola dactylon (Bermuda grass).
Paspalum compressum (carpet grass).
Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum (Egyptian crowfoot).
Paspalum dilatatum (hairy-flowered paspalum).

PLANT DISTRIBUTION IN ALABAMA.

In several instances, the boundaries of the life zones and areas, based upon the distribution of heat and moisture on this continent, as established by Merriam, can not at present be distinctly drawn in Alabama. The investigation of the plant covering of the State, the location of species, and the study of their relation to the factors controlling their distribution within its limits is as yet not sufficiently

advanced to furnish the data required for this purpose. The frequent yet only indistinctly perceived overlapping of these zones adds to the difficulty of placing satisfactorily the lines by which they are separated. The efforts here made to lay down the lines of life zones and their subdivisions can only be regarded as tentative.

The following subdivisions of the life zones of Alabama have been recognized as floral regions; that is, as endowed with a flora of characteristic and distinct features, due to the presence of types which, if not confined exclusively to their limits, predominate within them and impart a peculiar character to their several associations. The prevalence of one or another of these associations or plant formations in the different sections of the same region determines the character of its subordinate floral divisions.

CAROLINIAN AREA OR FLORA.

A line drawn from the northwestern corner of the State to the lower part of Lee County, crossing the Coosa Valley near Childersburg, makes the limit of the highlands having an average elevation of 800 feet above sea level (E. A. Smith). This line coincides approximately with the isothermal line of 60° F., and may be regarded as the boundary in Alabama of the Upper and Lower Austral zones, therefore of the Carolinian and Austroriparian or Louisianian areas. It winds its way from northwest to southeast and southward to the "fall line." Accepting this zonal line, a botanical limit is gained, northward of which is found a flora different in character from that to the southward, generally described as the flora of the great Central Mississippi Valley, and distinguished by the feeble representation, if not total absence, of the subtropical element and the exclusive prevalence of deciduous forests. Various shrubs and trees coincide in their limits of northern and southern distribution closely with this boundary line, and serve as unerring guides in pointing out its course. Such truly zonal plants are:

Pinus virginiana (scrub pine).
Quercus acuminata (yellow-bark chestnut oak).
Quercus prinus (mountain oak).
Quercus coccinea (scarlet oak).
Quercus rubra (red oak).
Acer leucoderme (white-bark sugar maple).
Prunus americana (American plum).
Azalea arborescens (sweet-scented azalea).
Stuartia pentagyna (fringed stuartia).
Butneria fertilis (mountain spicewood or smooth calycanthus).
Rhus aromatica (aromatic sumac).
Adelia ligustrina (southern privet).

These all find in Alabama their southern limit on this line. Although the vegetation of the Carolinian area presents in its broad features great uniformity, particularly in its tree growth, there exist in its range of nine degrees of latitude differences in the latitudinal distribution of heat, which necessarily affect the distribution of plants within its limits and present insurmountable obstacles to the extension of a number of species northward. Due to this temperature element, there is a most pronounced limit beyond which the successful cultivation of the cotton

crop can not be pushed, and which also presents a barrier to several trees and a number of other plants of Southern distribution that are only rarely met farther north, as, for example, the willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), and cane (*Arundinaria macrosperma*). This line, roughly extending from the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay westward to southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas, was located by Gray along latitude 36° 30′, and by him regarded as the line of separation between the two principal floral divisions of eastern North America, namely, the flora of the northern United States and Canada and the flora of the Southern States. In Alabama it is only this lower belt of the Carolinian area, embracing the mountain region and the lower hills with which we are concerned.

MOUNTAIN REGION.

The extreme southern spurs of the Appalachian chains belong, with their western and eastern frontiers, to two distinct members of this mountain system. Their differences in topographical and stratigraphical conditions affect visibly the distribution and localization of species in the sections traversed by them.

RANGES OF HILLS OF THE METAMORPHIC AND OLDER PALEOZOIC STRATA.

Physiographical features and climate.—The spurs which enter the State at its eastern boundary are the continuation of the most easterly of the Alleghenian ranges, and are composed of metamorphic crystalline rocks skirted by the oldest sedimentary strata. They extend from the Coosa River to the Tallapoosa and include the most elevated parts of the State. The valleys reach an extreme elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level, and the highest summits of the ridges reach an altitude of from 2,000 to 2,400 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. These ridges rise abruptly from the valleys and above the lower hills; their steep flanks are covered with the sharp-edged fragments of the siliceous rocks which crown their crests with bold cliffs.

The locality of Talladega (altitude 860 feet) coincides nearly with the center of this subdivision. The records of daily meteorological observations made at this town for only two successive years are at hand, which are embodied in the following table:

Data of temperature (degrees F.) and precipitation (inches) at Talladega for two years.

	Annual.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
Mean temperature	63.7	43.7	64	80	64.1
Absolute maximum	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absolute minimum	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mean precipitation	49	18	11.6	10	9.98

This mean annual precipitation can be considered as representing that of the whole subdivision, with the exception of Lee County, on its southern border, where it rises to 54.4 inches.

Xerophile forests.—The most prominent and characteristic feature in the vegetation of this subdivision of the mountain region is the xerophile forests of long-leaf pine which cover the arid rocky ridges to an elevation of 2,000 feet, as observed on the Chehawhaw Mountain, the highest in the State. These pine forests are open, almost entirely bare of undergrowth; only in the depressions on the flanks of the mountains a stunted growth of black-jack makes its appearance. At its vertical limit of distribution the pine is suddenly replaced by mountain oak, chestnut, and pignut hickory. Whenever on the summits of the pine-clad ridges at lower levels soil conditions more favorable to deciduous tree growth prevail the pine is obliged to give way to the hardwood trees. The pine timber on these mountains is somewhat stunted; the body of the trees is short and more or less knotty, and the old trees are frequently affected by dry rot, caused by the mycelium of polyporous fungi. It is little esteemed for lumber, but largely consumed for charcoal. There are, however, found exceptional tracts, with a timber growth unrivaled in density and perfection. Such heavily timbered forests of long-leaf pine have been observed, for instance, at Hollins, in Clay County. They extend for miles over a narrow valley and along the rounded foothills of the higher ridges which rise abruptly above them on either side. These particular tracts of forest are not surpassed in yield and quality of timber by the best pine timber lands elsewhere east or west of the Mississippi River, the trees showing most vigorous growth and remarkable uniformity in size and averaging from 20 to 24 inches in diameter breast high. By actual measurement they were found to be of a total height of from 110 to 120 feet, the greatest height growth of the species on record. Of the large number of felled trees examined in the logging camp not one was found defective. Of several taken at random measurements were made and the annual rings counted, with the following result:

Diameter breast high (inches).	Length of merchantable timber (feet).	Total height of tree (feet).	Annual rings on stump 3 feet high.
22	50	110	150
24	65	120	160
25	45	116	155

The sapwood in none of these trees exceeded 2 inches in thickness. A loblolly pine felled on the border of the brooklet watering the valley measured 25 inches in diameter across the stump and was found to be scarcely 50 years old.

The herbaceous vegetation on these pine-clad hills is of essentially the same character as that found on the uplands of the Central pine belt, denoting a dry soil. The hidden cause of such perfection in the development of the longleaf pine on a soil apparently as unpromising as any of the rolling pine barrens was clearly revealed by the

examination of the subsoil. The argillaceous schist underlying the sandy surface was found completely decomposed, transformed into a friable loam rich in plant food and sufficiently porous to permit the slow percolation of the surface water and its unhindered access to the long taproot of the pine.

Open forests of longleaf pine responding to conditions similar to those prevailing on the flanks of the Talladega Mountains or Blue Ridge of Alabama, already mentioned, cover the lower cherty ridges in Calhoun County and the isolated peaks south of Talladega known as the Alpine Mountains, which rise to a height of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea. These pine forests of the metamorphic highlands and of the Cambrian hills on their outskirts have in many localities become important since the development of the iron industry in these districts. During the past twenty-five years extensive areas have been denuded of their forests to yield the large supplies of charcoal demanded by this industry. Characteristic herbaceous species here found are:

Cracca virginiana.
Cracca spicata.
Lespedeza hirta.
Lespedeza repens.
Meibomia spp.
Eupatorium album.
Eupatorium aromaticum.
Solidago odora, and others.
Sericocarpus tortifolius.
Gaylussacia dumosa.
Vaccinium stamineum.

Heavy forests of longleaf pine cover the lower hills toward the Coosa River and the adjacent deposits of sands and gravels of the valley from Renfroe to Kymulga and to the banks of the Coosa River. A similar timber belt follows the drifted deposits from Gadsden, Etowah County, through Cherokee County and for a short distance beyond the Alabama and Georgia State line. The timber resources of these forests in the basin of Coosa River have furnished the supplies for an active lumber industry during the last twenty-five years. They are, however, rapidly becoming exhausted.

Wherever a richer and deeper soil covers the heights, the slopes of the mountains, and the lower hills, deciduous trees predominate, though rarely the shortleaf pine makes its appearance. The deciduous forests of these metamorphic mountains and Coosa hills differ only slightly from the xerophile forests of the same character in other divisions of the mountain region. Notable is the greater scarcity of tulip and cucumber trees, shagbark and pale-leaf hickory, elms, and lindens, which abound in other parts. On the rocky heights above 900 to 1,000 feet the following prevail:

Quercus prinus (mountain oak).
Quercus marilandica (black jack).
Quercus velutina (black or yellow oak).
Quercus digitata (Spanish oak).
Quercus minor (post oak).

More rarely occur:

Quercus alba (white oak).
Hicoria glabra (pignut hickory).
Castanea dentata (chestnut).

The chestnut, originally one of the most frequent trees of these forests, is at present rarely found in perfection. The older trees mostly show signs of decay, and the seedlings, as well as the coppice growth proceeding from the stump, are more or less stunted. It is asserted by the old settlers that this tree is dying out all over the mountain region, where at the beginning of the second half of the century it was still found abundant and in perfection. Wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*) is only found here and there in the richest spots, and red plum (*Prunus americana*) rarely along the banks of streams. In the mesophile forests of the bottom lands, as elsewhere north of the maritime belt, cow oak (*Quercus michauxii*), Texas oak (*Quercus texana*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), and hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) prevail. Mountain silverbell (*Mohrodendron carolinum*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), hard maple (*Acer saccharum barbatum*), catalpa (*Catalpa catalpa*), and dogwood (*Cornus florida*) follow the rich slopes fronting the streams; water oak (*Quercus nigra* L. (*Q. aquatica* Walt.)) ascends to the upper valley of Talladega Creek in Clay County (1,000 feet); various hawthorns (*Crataegus flava*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. crus-galli*) and Southern crabapple (*Pyrus angustifolia*) frequent the openings and borders of the woodlands, and swamp dogwood (*Cornus* sp.) the wet margins of streams. *Rosa carolina* was found on the Delta divide near the Idaho gold mine, in Clay County, the only locality for this rose known in the State. The American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) in the forests of mountains in Clay and Cleburne counties frequently forms the dense brushy undergrowth. The frost grape (*Vitis cordifolia*), the most frequent of grapevines in this division, along the water courses covers shrub and tree with its festoons.

Xerophile herbaceous associations.—The flora of the pine-clad mountain slopes and the pine forests of the lower arid hills is decidedly of a xerophile character, denoting a sterile if not barren soil. Coarse grasses (*Andropogon furcatus*, *A. scoparius*, and *Erianthus alopecuroides*) cover sparingly the steep declines with an association of numerous plants of the pea family and Compositae, all more or less in common with other parts of the mountain region. On a visit to the Chehawhaw Mountain, the Blue Mountains, and the Alpine Mountains, in Talladega County, in the latter part of September there were observed of Viciaceae and Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae):

Meibomia rugosa.
Meibomia marylandica.
Meibomia obtusa.
Meibomia rigida.
Meibomia laevigata (rare).
Meibomia glabella.
Meibomia michauxii.
Meibomia arenicola.
Lespedeza nutallii.
Lespedeza frutescens.
Lespedeza virginica.
Lespedeza hirta.
Lespedeza capitata.
Amorpha virgata.
Cracca virginiana.
Phaseolus polystachyus.
Cassia chamaecrista.

Of Carduaceae (Compositae) were observed:

Lacinaria scariosa squarrulosa.
Lacinaria graminifolia.
Eupatorium album.
Eupatorium aromaticum.
Parthenium integrifolium.
Solidago odora.
Solidago nemoralis.
Sericocarpus bifoliatus.
Sericocarpus asteroides.
Silphium compositum.
Chrysopsis graminifolia.
Chrysopsis mariana.
Aster undulatus.
Aster undulatus diversifolius.
Aster camptosorus.
Aster patens.
Aster sagittifolius.
Aster laevis.

These are all characteristic of open situations on the sterile rocky ridges. The asters were of stunted growth. On these summits two conditions prevail, namely, rocky ridges without much soil supporting a xerophile or rupestrian flora, and depressions with a moist deeper soil supporting a mesophile flora.

With the disappearance of the long-leaf pine the deciduous-leaved trees make their appearance, the same which also form largely the tree covering of the lower mountain ridges, with their dry but more generous soil. The flora becomes more varied and types characteristic of these rocky heights more numerous. On their cliff-bound brow *Prunus serotina neo-montana* makes its appearance. This variety of the wild cherry is at once distinguished from the type by its low stature, scarcely exceeding 25 or 30 feet; by the stem, which is somewhat crooked with the bark rough; the wide-spreading slender branches, which are slightly drooping; its broader, thick leaves, with a fine close pubescence beneath, and its rigid horizontally spreading racemes, the berries ripening in August. This tree was first observed in Alabama, in 1892, on the summit of the Alpine Mountains, near the signal station (1,900 feet), on the same range near Renfroe, nearly 1,000 feet lower, and on the summit of Chehawhaw Mountain, 2,400 feet. On the exposed cliffs forming the escarpment of the last *Lonicera flava* was found, trailing abundantly over the rocks, associated with *Rubus villosus* (*R. canadensis* authors) and *Smilax rotundifolia.* It is also found on the lower ridges of the Alpine Mountains, near Renfroe, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet, and confined to a few localities on the eastern Alleghenian ranges in South Carolina and Georgia at similar altitudes. *Prunus injucunda*, a low, straggling shrub lately described from northwestern Georgia, and *Vitis bicolor*, or Le Conte's grape, are not infrequently met with on Chehawhaw Mountain, as well as on other summits of the metamorphic region (Alpine Mountains, 1,900 feet) and on the highest of the Coosa hills (Anniston, 1,000 feet). Le Conte's grape is recognized at first sight by the long stems of a bright reddish-brown (rufous) color stretching from rock to rock and overhanging the cliffs, the leaves sharply lobed, with deep narrow sinuses,

pubescent beneath, the berries in compact rather oval clusters, purplish black without bloom, juicy, and sweet, ripening in the latter part of September. *Robinia hispida* and *Rosa humilis* are common on these rocks. *Amorpha virgata* and *Viburnum acerifolium* prefer slight declivities with a dry but somewhat less rocky soil. Among the other xerophile rupestrian associations, on the summit of Chehawhaw Mountain rock-tripe, a large lichen (Umbilicaria), covers with its black thalloid frond the bare crags, and forms a striking feature; it has also been observed to cover the rocks on the crest of Lookout Mountain (De Kalb County, 1,800 to 2,000 feet altitude), and is characteristic of the southeastern Alleghany ranges north to Pennsylvania. Of the few ferns frequenting these arid heights, *Cheilanthes tomentosa* is the most common. The long stipes of the fronds lie deeply buried among the smaller fragments of the rocks, where the fibrous roots, protected from the sun, find the needed supply of moisture. *Dryopteris marginalis* is rarely found in the sheltered rocky clefts. The coarse Andropogoneae, already named, under the scanty shade of mountain oaks, chestnuts, and pignut hickory, completely hide the ground with their luxuriant growth. The fine tufts of *Stenophyllus capillaris*, with *Talinum teretifolium*, cover the flat expanses of the rocks, bare of any other vegetation. *Silene stellata* and *Anychia dichotoma* prefer the shaded rocky shelves. *Steironema tonsum*, through the abundance of its bright golden flowers, is the most conspicuous among the herbs. This ornament of the cliffs, extending northward to the mountains of Kentucky, has also been observed on the open hills of the Delta divide (Clay County, altitude 1,600 feet). *Lacinaria graminifolia*, in dense tufts formed by its confluent tuberous root-stocks, covers the sunny rocks throughout this subdivision, while the following, more or less common throughout the southern extent of the Appalachian chain, are frequently met with in open rocky woodlands:

Campanula divaricata.
Dasystoma flava.
Solidago bicolor.
Solidago erecta.
Brachychaeta sphacelata.
Gerardia tenuifolia asperula.

Wherever the ridges spread out into wider expansions forming broad uplands, now denuded of their original forest growth and mostly subjected to cultivation, a xerophile campestrian flora has taken possession, with Compositae as its prominent feature. Such plains extend through the metamorphic region of South Carolina and Georgia to its southern limit in Alabama, with an elevation of from 1,600 feet (Clay County, about Delta) and 1,200 feet (Cleburne County, Chulafinnee) down to 860 feet in Lee County (Auburn). The borders of fields and woods, meadows and pastures, appear to be emphatically

the home of golden-rods, rosinweeds, sunflowers, and Rudbeckias, besides numerous species of other genera of the same tribes as Heliopsis, Verbesina, and Coreopsis. The following species, common on the plains of the western Alleghenian area, inhabit the open throughout the Carolinian area from the lower Alleghenies to the Mississippi:

Solidago neglecta.
Solidago nemoralis.
Solidago erecta.
Solidago bicolor.
Silphium terebinthinaceum.
Silphium asperrimum.
Silphium intermedium.
Silphium dentatum.
Silphium trifoliatum.
Silphium laevigatum.
Helianthus microcephalus.
Helianthus hirsutus.
Helianthus hirsutus trachyphyllus.
Helianthus tracheliifolius.
Helianthus strumosus.
Helianthus schweinitzii.
Helianthus divaricatus.
Helianthus atropurpureus.
Helianthus tomentosus.
Rudbeckia triloba.
Rudbeckia heliopsidis.
Rudbeckia spathulata.
Verbesina aristata.
Heliopsis helianthoides (*H. laevis*).
Heliopsis minor.
Coreopsis verticillata.
Aster vimineus foliosus.
Aster lateriflorus.
Hieracium venosum.
Hieracium paniculatum.
Hieracium marianum.
Hieracium scribneri.

Mesophile plant associations.—The highest summits are frequently watered by numerous springs, giving rise to grassy swales and lively brooklets. In the almost perpetually damp soil of the first prevail:

Osmunda cinnamomea.
Scleria caroliniana.
Habenaria ciliaris.
Angelica villosa.
Solidago arguta.
Solidago odora inodora.

The damp banks of the brooks are shaded with a varied vegetation of shrubs and small trees of which the following are examples:

Kalmia latifolia.
Ilex opaca.[1]
Amelanchier canadensis.[1]
Aronia arbutifolia.[1]
Xolisma ligustrina.
Hydrangea arborescens cordata.

A dwarfed form of the sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) was found on the cliffs near the brink where a brooklet on Chehawhaw Mountain leaps over the precipitous escarpment. This tree, a species of noble dimensions in its home in the Alleghenian life area, finds here, reduced to a small shrub, its southern limit. *Azalea viscosa glauca*, with *Zanthoriza apiifolia*,[1] frequent throughout the mountains and Coast plain, prefer the moistened rocks near the brink. In the open valleys from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level—as, for example, in the Shinbone Valley and Talladega Valley in Clay County—the following associations of mesophile herbaceous plants have been observed.

[1] Growing also in the lower valleys and on the Coast plain.

Inhabiting the damp margins of water courses and the borders of low woods are found the following:

Cyperus flavescens.
Polygonum sagittatum.
Impatiens biflora.
Impatiens fulva.
Oxalis grandis.
Parnassia asarifolia.
Onagra biennis.[1]
Ludwigia alternifolia.[1]
Gentiana saponaria.
Phlox maculata.
Phlox paniculata.
Steironema ciliatum.
Lobelia syphilitica.
Lobelia inflata.
Vernonia fasciculata.
Eupatorium maculatum amoenum.
Rudbeckia laciniata.
Helianthus tomentosus.
Coreopsis tripteris.
Verbesina alternifolia.
Polymnia uvedalia.[1]
Carduus altissimus.[1]

In the open bottom lands, with their meadows and pastures, the following grasses and other glumaceous plants form the bulk of the vegetation:

Paspalum boscianum.[1]
Paspalum laeve.[1]
Panicum agrostidiforme.[1]
Panicum elongatum.[1]
Panicum rostratum.[1]
Panicum clandestinum.
Panicum commutatum.[1]
Panicum latifolium.[1]
Panicum polyanthes.[1]
Syntherisma sanguinale.[1]
Muhlenbergia diffusa.
Eleusine indica.[1]
Sieglingia seslerioides.[1]
Carex lurida.[1]
Carex vulpinoidea.[1]

On the borders of fields with many of the above are found:

Cassia marylandica.
Cassia chamaecrista.[1]
Cassia multipinnata.[1]
Polygala curtisii.
Ipomoea hederacea.
Gerardia tenuifolia.
Physalis angulata.[1]
Physalodes physalodes.
Diodia teres.[1]
Diodia virginica.[1]
Coreopsis pubescens.[1]

Vegetation of the southern edge of the Metamorphic hills.—An extensive collection of the vascular plants, made in the vicinity of Auburn, Lee County (850 to 900 feet altitude), near the border line of the Louisianian area, was kindly contributed by the Biological Survey of Alabama. From a district investigated botanically but slightly before, it proved of particular interest, showing the intermingling of Alleghenian types with many from the Coast plain and a number of local species sparsely scattered through the Carolinian and Louisianian areas, of which the following are remarkable examples:

Dryopteris floridana.[1]
Ophioglossum crotalophoroides.[1]
Lycopodium alopecuroides.[1]
Leptorchis liliifolia.
Juncus canadensis.
Lobelia amoena glandulifera.
Coleosanthus (Brickellia) cordifolius.
Eupatorium ageratoides.
Viola villosa.
Solidago neglecta.
Solidago pallescens.

[1] Growing also in the lower valleys and on the Coast plain.

Of these *Dryopteris floridana* had hitherto been known only from peninsular Florida and from Louisiana; *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides* and *Lycopodium alopecuroides* are known also from the coast plain of the Southern Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and the remainder extend hither from the Alleghenian area and the upper belt of the Carolinian.

The following, decidedly of northern distribution, seem to find on these highlands their southern limit of distribution:

Uvularia perfoliata.
Uvularia sessilifolia.
Vagnera racemosa.
Trillium stylosum.
Polygonatum biflorum.
Smilax ecirrhata.
Achroanthes unifolia.
Habenaria lacera.
Habenaria flava.
Darbya umbellulata.
Asarum virginicum.
Asimina triloba.
Hydrangea arborescens.
Philadelphus grandiflorus.
Sanicula marilandica.
Sanicula trifoliata.
Chimaphila umbellata.
Azalea viscosa glauca.
Xolisma ligustrina (the typical form).
Vaccinium vacillans.
Koellia pycnanthemoides.
Houstonia tenuifolia.
Houstonia longifolia.
Solidago amplexicaulis.
Brachychaeta sphacelata.
Aster shortii.
Aster sagittifolius.
Sericocarpus asteroides.
Silphium compositum.
Hieracium venosum.

The following belong to these hills in common with the Louisianian area, and reach here their northern limit:

Ophioglossum crotalophoroides.
Danthonia sericea.
Campulosus aromaticus.
Eatonia filiformis.
Cyperus stenolepis.
Cyperus haspan.
Peltandra sagittifolia.
Commelina erecta.
Xyris iridifolia.
Tofieldia pubens.
Chrosperma muscaetoxicum.
Trillium underwoodii.
Smilax pumila.
Polygala nana.
Polygala incarnata.
Hypericum drummondii.
Phacelia dubia.
Ipomoea barbigera.
Mohrodendron dipterum.
Pieris nitida.
Collinsonia anisata.
Verbesina aristata (*V. nudicaulis*).
Aster purpureus.
Aster dumosus subulaefolius.
Eupatorium pinnatifidum.
Gaillardia lanceolata.
Solidago petiolaris.
Solidago brachyphylla.

Vegetation of the Lower Coosa hills, fertile valley lands, and flat woods.—On the extremely rugged area which forms the western outskirts of this region and the watershed between the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, xerophile plant associations prevail almost exclusively. The steep hills of siliceous cherts and obdurate sandstone, which reach scarcely an elevation of 1,000 or 1,200 feet, support an inferior growth of the upland oaks named before, and pignut hickory, with the longleaf pine scantily interspersed between the hardwood trees and stunted sassafras and persimmon, with sumac (*Rhus copallina*, *R. glabra*) for

the undergrowth. Among the associations of herbaceous xerophile plants, which cover the exposed slopes and brows of these hills, the pea family with its bush clovers, tick-trefoils, etc., is most numerously represented in species as well as in individuals, while the Carduaceae present a number of golden asters, golden-rods, and blue asters, common throughout the mountain regions. Characteristic species are:

Lespedeza hirta.
Lespedeza capitata.
Lespedeza frutescens.
Lespedeza virginica.
Lespedeza nuttallii.
Meibomia obtusa.
Meibomia rigida.
Meibomia marilandica.
Meibomia glabella.
Meibomia bracteosa.
Strophostyles helvola.
Cracca virginiana.
Psoralea pedunculata.
Chrysopsis mariana.
Chrysopsis graminifolia.
Solidago ovata, etc.
Aster undulatus.
Aster patens.

On the summit of the ridges between Shoal Creek, east of St. Clair County, at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, *Ilex monticola* and *Butneria fertilis* (*Calycanthus glaucus*), both at home on the Alleghenian ranges from about New York to South Carolina, are strangely associated with the Carolina ash (*Fraxinus platycarpa*) from the swamps of the Coastal plain, here inhabiting the wet banks of brooks, and form an interesting group of mesophile shrubs. In rocky but somewhat rich soil on these ridges various species of blueberries abound beneath the hardwood trees, especially *Vaccinium vacillans*, a low, bushy form of *V. corymbosum*, and *V. melanocarpum*, the so-called wild gooseberry, remarkable for its large fruit. The berries of the last are of the size of a small garden gooseberry, of a shining plum purple, almost black color, juicy and palatable, and eagerly consumed by man and animals. This shrub, from 2½ to nearly 4 feet high, when in bloom is at once recognized by the abundance of its strictly racemose flowers, and when bending under the burden of its fruit presents a pretty sight. The berries ripen in the latter part of July. It is sparsely distributed over other parts of the mountain region, and occurs also in the Ozark Hills of the same geological formation in southwestern Missouri.

Where the floor of the Coosa rests upon the Silurian dolomites and subcarboniferous limestones, and the same strata form the first terraces of the hills, the soil is highly fertile. The flora is rich in the number of herbaceous species, belonging to many families and partly of campestrian and partly of sylvestrian character, and it stands in strong contrast with the flora of the arid rocky hills. In early spring *Hepatica hepatica* and *Syndesmon thalictroides* adorn the shelves. The mesophile association of herbs, mostly perennials, is particularly attractive during later spring and the earlier part of the summer, on account of the bright flowers of the Indian pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), the scarlet flower of the catchfly (*Silene virginica*), the purple flowers of *Phlox*

amoena, *P. maculata*, and *P. divaricata*, the dazzling orange of the butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), the pink of *Monarda fistulosa* and *M. russelliana*, the blue of *Scutellaria versicolor* and *Phacelia bipinnata*, and the golden flowers of *Senecio balsamitae*, *S. earlei*, and *Coreopsis auriculata*, while later in the season *Solidago amplexicaulis*, *S. latifolia*, *S. curtisii*, and *S. caesia axillaris* enliven these low hills.

The perfectly level tracts of a cold, gray, impervious soil, a perfect mire during the season of rain and a hard crusty mass torn by many fissures while baking in the summer's sun, form a peculiar feature in the topography and flora of the Coosa Valley. These flats extend for many miles in the main valley where the impervious Cambrian slates form its floor. They are for the greater part covered with a low forest of dwarfed trees, black jack, Texan oak, post oak scarcely over 20 feet high, with equally stunted loblolly—more rarely short-leaf and scrub pines—scattered among them. These dwarfed woods are rendered truly impenetrable by the multitude of shrubby hawthorns (*Crataegus crus-galli*, *C. spathulata*, *C. apiifolia*), Southern crab apple, persimmon, and black gum (*Nyssa multiflora*), entangled with the tough vines of bamboo briers (*Smilax bona-nox*, *S. laurifolia*) and forming a perfect maze of green. In the bare openings the following form the very open vegetation upon the ashy gray flats:

Rosa humilis.
Kneiffia suffruticosa.
Asclepias variegata.
Apocynum cannabinum.
Cracca virginiana.
Coreopsis crassifolia.
Juncus acuminatus debilis.

The last of these is the most frequent. *Rosa humilis* is here reduced to a height of 6 to 10 inches.

No grasses or cyperaceous plants inhabiting a damp soil are met with, a fact readily accounted for when the sharp extremes of wet and dry to which these flats are subjected and the total absence of decayed vegetable matter are considered.

Cultural plant formations.—About 25 per cent of the area of this subdivision is farm land more or less subjected to the plow; the rest is under tree covering. High forests in their original condition prevail on the steep mountains, which are not profitable for tillage, and in valleys remote from the highways of traffic. In the metamorphic area the lower hills and valleys with a warm loamy soil, resulting from the decomposition of the more basic schists and softer shales and augitic or feldspathic gneiss, worn down far beyond their original level, are of high and lasting fertility and almost entirely under cultivation, which is also to be said of the fertile lands of the Coosa Valley. Over one-half of the tilled lands are devoted to cotton, broad fields of which alternate with smaller ones of Indian corn (*Zea mays*), of small grains (mostly oats, wheat, and rye), and forage crops (clover and meadow grasses), with patches of the Chinese sugar cane or sorghum (*Sorghum*

saccharatum), sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*), ground nuts (*Arachis hypogaea*), and more rarely the Irish potato, presenting a system of diversified farming like that practiced throughout the mountain region, with the difference that in the richer soils of this subdivision the production of cotton, the staple crop of the South, has assumed far greater proportions.

Among the cultivated fruit trees the peach takes the first rank, no other part of the State producing this fruit in greater perfection than the lower metamorphic hills and plains, where also the grape is successfully cultivated, and is, owing to the drier atmosphere, less liable than elsewhere to the injuries caused by fungoid diseases. Pears and apples are of a thrifty growth all over the mountain region and produce abundant crops of high quality, particularly the latter, in situations on the higher levels.

TABLE-LANDS OF THE WARRIOR AND COOSA BASINS.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE.

This area comprises about 4,500 square miles, including all of Cullman, Winston, Walker, and Blount counties, nearly all of Marshall and Dekalb, and small portions of Etowah and Cherokee counties, with the detached spurs of the Cumberland Mountains in the northeastern part of the Tennessee Valley in Jackson County. About three-quarters of this area contains the coal measures, with their drainage level above the Subcarboniferous limestone lands.

The extreme southern spurs of the westerly Alleghanian ranges, including the Cumberland Mountains and all of the strata of the lower coal measures and underlying Subcarboniferous rocks, constitute this floral subdivision. It comprises the extensive table-lands drained by the Warrior River and of the coal field drained by the Coosa River, covering fully three-quarters of the area of the mountain region, and also the valleys with their water level not below 700 or 800 feet above the sea.

The lower Carboniferous sandstones and conglomerates form the surface rock of these table-lands. Their surface is furrowed by the narrow beds and deep gorges through which the numerous tributaries of the main channels of drainage have worn their way. The soil resulting from the disintegration of the strata is a light, more or less sandy, loam, and where shallow, full of thin rocky fragments.

The mean annual temperature on these highlands at their average elevation of from 800 to 1,500 feet is about 55° F., with a mean of 45° for the winter and 75° for the summer months; average minimum 12° in January, and maximum 87° in August. The mean annual precipitation amounts to 55 inches; mean for the winter months 18 inches, for the summer months 14 inches. The larger streams forming the

main channels of drainage have cut their bed through to the Subcarboniferous limestone. The calcareous strata constitute the floor of the wide valleys of erosion by which the diverging ranges are separated and also of their foothills.

VEGETATION OF THE PLATEAUS, MOUNTAIN SLOPES, AND HIGHER VALLEYS.

Xerophile forests.—An uninterrupted forest of a varied growth of deciduous-leaved trees and evergreen cone bearers originally covered this subdivision. On the broad expanse of the table-lands above 900 or 1,000 feet the tan-bark or mountain oak largely prevails, associated with post oak and Spanish oak, or more rarely with black-jack and black oak, occasionally with scarlet oak, a rare tree in this State; also with mockernut, pignut hickory, and fine chestnut trees (the latter rapidly disappearing, having been eagerly sought for on account of their durable timber for fencings or wantonly destroyed for the nuts), and with white oak (*Quercus alba*) and highland gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). Among the tree growth of smaller size the sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) is most frequent, here attaining its largest development, not infrequently becoming 40 feet in height and over a foot in diameter; together with dogwood, persimmon, sassafras, and the Southern pale-bark maple (*Acer leucoderme*), and in localities with a deeper soil, the Northern sugar maple (*Acer saccharum barbatum*), tulip tree, box elder (*Acer negundo*), and angelica tree (*Aralia spinosa*). On Sand Mountain, in Cullman County, where these forests have been more closely investigated, the woodlands support from 25 to 35 timber trees of various species per acre, affording from 5,000 to 6,000 feet B. M. of merchantable lumber of all grades, the largest amounts being derived from the Spanish oak and the less valuable black oak (*Quercus velutina*). The lumber finds a ready market in the mining districts.

Wherever the mountain oak prevails pines are rarely seen. On the ridges of a lower altitude, with a thinner soil, the short-leaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) forms from 20 to 30 per cent of the timber growth, and, together with the loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), supplies pine lumber, which always finds a ready market. Dense groves of the latter cover the shallow depressions deficient in drainage, which are particularly frequent on the Warrior table-land. On these swales, from a fraction of an acre to several acres in extent, the loblolly pine arrives at its perfection, scarcely surpassed anywhere in its dimensions and in the quality of its timber. The trees average about 24 inches in diameter, with a height of from 110 to 120 feet, the trunks free of knots for a length of from 45 to 70 feet and with but a small proportion of sapwood.

The scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*) is found on the most broken and poorest places at an elevation mostly above 1,200 feet, and is not frequent.

Under the cover of the mostly rather open forest a variety of shrubs contribute to form a dense undergrowth. Blueberries (*Vaccinium vacillans*, *V. stamineum*) are met with everywhere in the mountain region, and a bushy low form of the common azalea or honeysuckle (*Azalea nudiflora*), conspicuous by the abundance of its mostly snow-white flowers, borne in close clusters, almost hides the ground. The fringed stuartia (*Stuartia pentagyna*), mountain holly (*Ilex monticola*), and its variety (*I. monticola mollis*), with soft hairy leaves, extend northerly on the lower of the western Alleghenian ranges to south-eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and reach their southern limit on Sand Mountain. *Ilex longipes* extends from North Carolina and Tennessee to the Louisianian area, and the rare *Ilex dubia* is found on the richer slopes, with *Darbya umbellulata*, which of late has also been discovered on the edge of the metamorphic hills in Lee County. The last occurs also in a few localities in North Carolina and middle Georgia. Seven bark (*Hydrangea quercifolia*), one of the most ornamental shrubs, adorns the open woods and rocky hillsides throughout the region, being also common on the lower hills and extending to the Coast Pine belt. The following shade the rocky borders of the water courses:

Vaccinium tenellum (small-leaved huckleberry).
Kalmia latifolia (evergreen kalmia).
Azalea arborescens (sweet-scented azalea).
Stuartia virginica (Virginia stuartia).
Aronia arbutifolia (chokeberry).
Pyrus angustifolia (Southern crabapple).

The chokeberry, which is here of arborescent habit, presents a beautiful sight when loaded with its bright scarlet fruit, which remains from early autumn through the winter. The following add to the number of mesophile shrubs, which prefer a damper and deeper soil:

Chionanthus virginica (fringe tree).
Pyrus angustifolia (Southern crab apple).
Crataegus coccinea (scarlet haw).
Crataegus spathulata (sugar haw).
Crataegus crus-galli (cockspur thorn).
Crataegus mollis (downy haw).
Crataegus uniflora (winter haw).

Of woody creepers and climbers—

Smilax rotundifolia (horse brier),
Clematis virginiana (common virgin's bower),

are confined to the mountain region, extending to the Alleghenian area; while—

Bignonia capreolata (cross vine),
Tecoma radicans (trumpet vine),
Berchemia volubilis (supple-jack),
Vitis aestivalis (summer grape),

are widely distributed in the Carolinian and Louisianian divisions.

Mesophile forests.—Where the sandstones give way to clayey shales more subject to erosion, the channels of the water courses become

wider and the valleys are flanked by ridges of a gentler slope and are covered with deeper and richer soil. In these secluded valleys of the table-land, particularly where they begin to slope almost imperceptibly toward their southern and southwestern borders, the arboreal growth is of great luxuriance and variety. Besides many of the trees of the uplands, the following are found:

Quercus michauxii (cow oak).
Fagus americana (beech).
Ulmus americana (elm).
Juglans cinerea (butternut) (rare).
Tilia americana (basswood).
Tilia heterophylla (basswood).
Magnolia umbrella (umbrella tree).
Magnolia acuminata (common cucumber tree).
Magnolia macrophylla (large-leaf magnolia.

These deciduous-leaved magnolias in these sheltered valleys arrive at their best development, the last having been observed with a trunk fully 20 inches in diameter. In such a valley on the northern border of Winston County, near a branch of the east fork of the Sipsey River, the yellow-flowered magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata cordata*), first described as a distinct species[1] by Michaux the elder, was discovered by the writer in 1882. Since the original discovery of this rare and beautiful tree by this great investigator of the trees of eastern North America, on the banks of the upper waters of the Savannah River, the range of its distribution had remained obscure. It can now be said, however, to extend from upper South Carolina and the upper mountain region of Georgia to northwestern Alabama. Here this tree has been observed as large as a full-grown common cucumber tree, of which species Professor Sargent regards it as a variety. When unfolding under full exposure to the sun, the flowers are from a dingy canary to a golden yellow color, but are of a greenish tint when opening under the shade of the dense foliage. In the shape and size of the mature leaves the yellow-flowered variety can scarcely be distinguished from the typical form; it is only in the foliage of the young vigorous shoots that the heart-shaped form of the leaves is observed.

Entering near the same valley the cliff-bound channel of the Sipsey fork, one finds to his surprise the rocky defile shaded by groves of stately hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). This inhabitant of the coniferous forests of northern regions extends southward along the highest summits of the Appalachian ranges to Georgia and northwestern Alabama, where it follows this mountain torrent for a distance of about 10 miles, nearly to the falls of Clear Creek, in Winston County, there reaching its southern limit. In this valley the hemlock is accompanied by the sweet or cherry birch, *Betula lenta*, at home in the same northern life zone.

Xerophile and mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—Belonging to

[1] *M. cordata* Michaux, Flora, Vol. 1, p. 328 (1803).

the former, many ferns peculiar to the mountain region take root in the chinks of the bare rocks. Such are:

Cheilanthes tomentosa.
Cheilanthes lanosa.
Cheilanthes alabamensis.
Pellaea atropurpurea.
Asplenium montanum.
Asplenium ruta-muraria.
Asplenium pinnatifidum.

In similar situations are found the following flowering plants:

Silene rotundifolia.
Silene caroliniana.
Saxifraga virginica.
Arenaria stricta.
Lacinaria graminifolia.
Senecio obovatus.

Other species of ferns on the border line of xerophile and mesophile associations prefer the more sheltered rocky ledges, as:

Asplenium parvulum.
Woodsia obtusa.
Polypodium vulgare.
Dicksonia punctilobula.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus.
Cystopteris fragilis.

Carex picta (*C. boottiana*) covers in dense tufts the rocky shelves on the banks of the head waters of the eastern Sipsey fork, in Winston County, where this pretty and rare plant was collected by the late Judge T. M. Peters.

Associated with *Carex picta* are *C. nigro-marginata*, *C. virescens*, and *C. digitalis*, *Tipularia unifolia* (of a widely disrupted distribution from the Gulf coast to Lake Huron in the Alleghenian area), and the northern *Peramium* (*Goodyera*) *repens*. *Therofon* (*Boykinia*) *aconitifolium* inhabits the bare rocks forming the brink of streams, and *Diamorpha pusilla* is found in similar localities—both extending hither from the lower mountains of South Carolina and Georgia. *Heuchera americana* grows in more open, and *H. rugelii*, *Viola multicaulis*, and *Hepatica hepatica* in deeply shaded situations; and where the rocky walls are constantly kept moist by the dripping water, *Thalictrum clavatum*, *Viola rostrata*, *V. blanda*, and *V. striata* are found.

In the open woods of a light dry soil where pines are mingled with the hardwood trees, and in the openings of old fields and pastures, where the progeny of the pine is apt to take possession of the ground, there are present numerous xerophile species, which are characteristic of the mountain region in general. Of these, the following glumaceous plants (grasses and sedges—Poaceae and Cyperaceae) are scantily diffused throughout woods and fields having a thin thirsty soil:

Erianthus alopecuroides.
Andropogon scoparius. [1]
Andropogon furcatus. [1]
Chrysopogon avenaceus. [1]
Sieglingia seslerioides. [1]
Melica mutica. [1]
Eragrostis pectinacea. [1]
Poa chapmaniana. [1]
Carex laxiflora. [1]
Carex laxiflora varians. [1]
Carex cephalophora.
Carex leavenworthii.

[1] Occurs also in the Louisianian area.

Among the largely predominating Compositae tall rosinweeds and coarse sunflowers are conspicuous, particularly the former, which present a number of types rarely or not at all observed in the State outside of this subdivision; for example, *Silphium mohrii* and *S. gatesii*, both known from Cullman County; *S. trifoliatum*, ranging from the plains of the Ohio Valley to the Central Prairie region; *S. laevigatum*, *Helianthus schweinitzii*, and *H. glaucus*, from the lower mountains of South Carolina and Georgia, and *S. compositum*, abundant throughout the region. The following are frequent in dry thin soils all over the Mountain region, some extending all over the State:

Helianthus atrorubens.
Helianthus hirsutus.
Helianthus microcephalus.
Helianthus divaricatus.
Heliopsis helianthoides.
Parthenium integrifolium.
Sericocarpus asteroides.
Aster divaricatus.
Eupatorium sessilifolium.
Solidago caesia.[1]
Solidago erecta.
Chrysopsis mariana.[1]
Brauneria purpurea.
Rudbeckia hirta.[1]
Rudbeckia spathulata.[1]
Coreopsis grandiflora.[1]
Coreopsis pubescens.[1]
Coreopsis auriculata.[1]
Carduus virginicus.
Andropogon virginicus.[1]
Lactuca hirsuta.
Lactuca sagittaefolia.[1]
Nabalus fraseri.[2]
Lechea racemulosa.
Lechea leggettii.
Koellia pycnanthemoides.
Blephilia ciliata.
Monarda fistulosa.
Monarda bradburiana.
Dasystoma virginica.[1]
Gerardia tenuifolia.[1]
Physalis virginiana.
Physalis pubescens.
Physalis pruinosa.
Sabbatia boykinii.
Thaspium aureum trifoliatum.[1]
Oxalis recurva.[1]
Tragia urticaefolia.[1]
Meibomia (many species).
Lespedeza (many species).

Vicia caroliniana[1] and buffalo clover, *Trifolium reflexum*, are frequent on these table-lands, and *Lathyrus venosus* in Alabama is confined to them.

Strictly mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—Ferns abound in the shade of the forests. Characteristic species are:

Adiantum pedatum.
Asplenium platyneuron.[1]
Phegopteris hexagonoptera.
Botrychium virginicum.[1]
Botrychium obliquum.[1]
Dryopteris noveboracensis.
Dryopteris marginata.
Dryopteris acrostichoides.[1]

Asplenium angustifolium, which is most frequent in the Ohio valley, occurs very rarely. Of grasses and sedges *Muhlenbergia diffusa* forms dense plots, and the following prefer the shade of woods:

Brachyelytrum erectum.
Festuca nutans.
Festuca shortii.
Poa sylvestris.
Poa autumnalis.[1]
Carex laxiflora.[1]
Carex laxiflora varians.
Carex laxiflora patulifolia.

[1] Occurs also in the Louisianian area.

[2] Nabalus Hook., as a strictly American genus, has been reinstated, differing in habits of growth and distribution and essential morphological characters from Prenanthes, with which it was connected by later authors, but which is exclusively confined to Europe.

The following are frequent in the openings of woods and on their borders:

Vagnera racemosa.
Uvularia puberula.
Uvularia sessilifolia.
Iris cristata.
Syndesmon thalictroides.
Anemone quinquefolia.
Anemone virginica.
Ranunculus recurvatus.
Cimicifuga racemosa.
Trautvetteria carolinensis.
Viola hastata.
Viola multicaulis.
Viola pubescens.
Tiarella cordifolia.
Hypericum virgatum.
Scutellaria incana.
Phlox divaricata.[1]
Mertensia virginica.
Vincetoxicum hirsutum.
Gentiana villosa.[1]
Galium circaezans.
Houstonia caerulea.
Deringa canadensis.
Podophyllum peltatum.[1]
Sanguinaria canadensis.

On the higher shady banks of water courses are found:

Porteranthus (*Gillenia*) *stipulaceus.*
Porteranthus trifoliatus.
Stachys cordata.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.[1]

In the more or less dense forest, covering hill and dale, are to be found:

Orchis spectabilis.
Cypripedium parviflorum.[1]
Arisaema quinatum.
Circaea lutetiana.
Hydrastis canadensis[1] (scarce).
Bicuculla cucullaria.
Dentaria diphylla.
Cubelium concolor.
Panax quinquefolium.[1]
Aralia racemosa.
Sanicula marilandica (rare).
Phryma leptostachya.
Frasera carolinensis.[1]
Cynoglossum virginicum.
Obolaria virginica.
Solidago flexicaulis.
Solidago vaseyi.

The *Solidago vaseyi* has been collected near Holmes Gap (1,500 feet), and is known from a few localities on the highest ranges of the Carolinas and Georgia.

On the restricted flat semiswampy places, not infrequently met with on the Warrior table-land, open or slightly under cover, the following are most frequently seen:

Cyperus pseudo-vegetus.[1]
Carex lupulina.[1]
Carex lurida.[1]
Habenaria ciliaris.[1]
Xyris flexuosa.[1]
Rhexia virginica.[1]
Ludwigia alternifolia.[1]
Phlox maculata.
Lysimachia quadrifolia.
Gentiana elliottii.[1]
Bidens involucrata.
Coreopsis grandiflora.
Doellingeria infirma.

Mesophile plant associations of rock houses.—On the perpendicular walls at the head of the deep narrow gorges are found shelves of hard, resisting sandstone with the softer strata beneath them worn away by the action of the percolating surface water. The wide and deep exca-

[1] Occurs also in the Louisianian area.

vations thus formed are called by the people of the country "rock houses." In these gloomy recesses, never visited by the direct rays of the sun, their roofs and walls constantly moistened by the water oozing from every crevice, some of the rarest and most delicate ferns find a shelter from wind and sudden changes of temperature. *Trichomanes petersii*, the tiniest of this order in the United States, and confined to northern Alabama, is at home in these rock houses, and thence it was first brought to light by Judge T. M. Peters, who discovered it on the banks of the head waters of Sipsey River. The filiform horizontal rhizomes are interwoven into dense patches, their fronds of dark green scarcely an inch high, somewhat resembling the thallus of a large liverwort. This fern was subsequently found in a similar locality on the western edge of the table-land by Prof. E. A. Smith, and later by the writer on its eastern border at the falls of Black Creek, in Etowah County. *Trichomanes radicans* is also a frequent inhabitant of these rock houses, being found on wet, deeply shaded, rocky walls northward to the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky. The long creeping rootstock of this beautiful fern, adhering firmly to the rock, decorates the roof and walls of these recesses. *Asplenium trichomanes*, with its fronds of brightest green, and the thallus of a large liverwort (*Dumortiera* sp.) are the frequent companions of the above. Of plants of higher orders only a few have been observed in these cavities. Thin grass (*Agrostis perennans*) with its weak, decumbent stems, occurs here, where its foliage is scarcely ever affected by frost and never touched by the direct sunlight, and *Heuchera rugelii* is also quite frequently found on the damp ledges which form the threshold of the caves, but rarely penetrates beyond them.

Hydrophytic plant associations (*paludial plants*).—On the table-land beyond the channels of the large streams and their very numerous branches no areas of great extent of a water-soaked or submerged soil are found, and the narrow channels through which the water rushes toward the lowlands afford but little chance for the spread of a hydrophile vegetation. The wet grassy swales are inhabited by the following:

Andropogon virginicus.
Homalocenchrus (*Leersia*) *virginicus.*
Panicularia nervata.
Panicum rostratum.
Panicum commutatum.
Panicum polyanthes.
Panicum sphaerocarpon.
Carex lurida.
Carex lupulina.
Carex intumescens.
Carex squarrosa (rare).
Carex torta.
Carex granularis.
Eleocharis tenuis.
Eleocharis acicularis.[1]
Eleocharis ovata.[1]
Scirpus polyphyllus.
Dichromena colorata.
Kobresia pumila.
Juncus marginatus.[1]
Juncus (common species).
Cicuta maculata.[1]
Coreopsis tripteris.[1]
Eupatorium maculatum.[1]

[1] Occurs also in the Louisianian area.

In the brooks where during its lowest stage the water becomes stagnant, a large Fontinalis, *F. lescurii*, is found. *Hymenocallis occidentalis* occurs in deep clefts of rocks barely rising above the water. *Sagittaria latifolia*, and *S. longirostris australis* are found on the miry banks of Ryans Creek, Cullman County, with *Peltandra virginica*. *Orontium aquaticum* is common in the streams of the wider valleys not above 1,000 feet. On the loose stones in the swiftly running brooks and shallow streams *Podostemon abrotanoides*, a type of the southern Alleghenies, is not rare on the Warrior table-land, and *P. ceratophyllum* of northern distribution is known in the State, but only from the vicinity of Auburn.

Vegetation of Lookout Mountain.—Near the northern frontier of the State the most easterly of the spurs of the Appalachian ranges belonging to this subdivision rises abruptly at Valley Head to an elevation fully 800 feet above Little Wills Valley, with its floor at this point 1,150 feet above tide water.

The summit of Lookout Mountain spreads out to a wide table-land of the same character as the plateau of the Warrior coal field, and terminates suddenly in the precipitous escarpment abutting upon the Tennessee River known as the most prominent landmark in the Tennessee basin. Near Mentone, Little River, a pretty stream which follows the southern extension of this table-land, leaps over a ledge into its narrow channel, some 125 feet below. By reason of a rainfall more copious than in other sections of the mountain region (64.4 inches), and toward its northern extremity of a generally deeper and fresher soil, this mountain was recently covered with a fine hard-wood forest, chiefly of oaks, and was noted for the abundance of white oak timber (*Quercus alba*) and tan-bark oak; but this timber wealth is now almost exhausted. On its flanks the black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is found, one of the few localities in Alabama where it can be considered to be indigenous. The short-leaf pine is rarely met with on these heights. The scrub pine is more frequent, reaching its best development on rocky benches and declivities with a scanty covering of soil.

On the brow of this mountain, and particularly along the low, damp banks of Little River, there occurs a strong mingling of types that are at home in the Alleghenian area of the adjoining States and of North Carolina with plants of the lower ranges within the Carolinian area, giving rise to a varied flora, the like of which has not been observed in any other part of the mountain region of Alabama. When the low elevation of this extremely limited spot is considered (not quite 2,000 feet above the sea), the suffusion of types from different life zones admits of no explanation on the ground of climate or local influences controlling plant distribution, but points clearly to a disjunction of floral conditions due to geological changes. Among the woody plants peculiar to the Alleghenian area, *Rhododendron catawbiense*

is the most prominent. In the beginning of summer, when covered with the profuse clusters of its purple or lilac flowers, this shrub, from 6 to 10 feet in height, massed in dense thickets along the banks of Little River, forms one of the most attractive sights. The home of this shrub is ascribed to the highest crests of the southern chains of the mountains from western Virginia to Roan Mountain, on the border of North Carolina and Tennessee, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. It has, however, been found, by Mr. Small, at a much lower elevation on Table Mountain. At its extreme southern limit in Alabama it is associated with the *Azalea arborescens* and *Kalmia latifolia*. Of other shrubs *Viburnum cassinoides*, extending to the Canadian zone, is abundant on the banks of this stream. *Viburnum dentatum*, *Rubus enslenii*, and *Celastrus scandens*, of the same range of distribution, are frequent among the shrubs of the more exposed rocky heights. With these Alleghenian shrubs occur a host of other species, which are at home on the southern extremity of the lower ranges within the Carolinian area, and are more or less frequent throughout our mountain region. For example:

Butneria (*Calycanthus*) *fertilis.*
Ilex monticola.
Vaccinium melanocarpum.
Vaccinium pallidum.
Hydrangea arborescens cordata.
Philadelphus hirsutus.
Diervilla rivularis.

The *Vaccinium pallidum* is reported as scarce on some of the highest summits of North Carolina (Buckley). *Crataegus biltmoreana*, *C. austromontana*, and *C. sargenti* are new discoveries made on the declivities of the mountain by Mr. Beadle of the Biltmore Herbarium in 1899, which have also become known from western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia. The prostrate stems of the northern *Rubus hispidus* cover open, miry places.

The large lichen, *Umbilicaria pustulata papulosa*, which covers the naked cliffs, forms an association strongly expressive of the Alleghenian character of the flora of this locality. In the soil, rich in humus, shaded by the rocks, and on the shaded ledges lining the banks of Little River, mesophile ferns are also abundant. *Asplenium bradleyi*, of very local distribution in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky, occurs here, together with the more frequent—

Asplenium parvulum.
Asplenium trichomanes.
Asplenium filix-foemina.
Dicksonia punctilobula.
Asplenium montanum.
Asplenium pinnatifidum.
Dryopteris marginalis.

The last three are xerophile species, occurring on somewhat exposed rocks. Other herbaceous southern Appalachian types here found are:

Galax aphylla.
Thalictrum clavatum.
Viola multicaulis.
Viola blanda.
Viola rostrata.
Eatonia pennsylvanica.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Of these the first is the most prominent, frequenting springy, rocky banks and dripping ledges, and the others are all more or less frequent in similar localities throughout the mountain region. *Sarracenia catesbaei* and *Isoetes engelmanni valida* are paludial plants so far only known in the State from the banks of Little River near De Soto Falls. There occurs also *Danthonia glabra*, a most rare plant, lately described, from upper Georgia (Nash), with *Danthonia compressa* and *Deschampsia flexuosa*, so far not yet reported from any other locality in the State, while *Carex virescens*, *Tiarella cordifolia*, *Asclepias quadrifolia*, and *Asarum macranthum* frequent the rocky dells and more or less open copses. The tiny *Arenaria brevifolia*, known from a few localities in upper Georgia and the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee, roots in crevices of rocks among the dark-green cushions of mosses (Grimmia, Hedwigia), with the three-leaf stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*) and the round-leaf talinum (*Talinum teretifolium*), a fleshy perennial with rose-purple flowers adorning exposed rocks in the mountains northward to Pennsylvania. On the exposed rocks close to the edge and above the falls of Little River dense tufts of filiform leaves produced by a many-branched rootstock deeply sunk in the crevices attract the attention. Specimens of this plant in flower obtained in September proved to be *Chondrophora virgata* (Bigelovia Nutt). The identity of our plant with Nuttall's specimens is, however, not free from doubt. In the type collected by Nuttall in lower New Jersey and preserved in the Herbarium of the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia the radical leaves, which furnish the decisive character, are wanting; furthermore, the similarity to *Euthamia graminifolia* ascribed by Nuttall to his type is not recognized in our plant. The locality quoted by Nuttall is also doubtful, his plant having never been found afterwards, although the ground has been closely investigated by later botanists.

Under the umbrageous cover of the high forest on the upper flanks of the mountain, in the deep soil, rich in humus, tall umbelliferous herbs are conspicuous, among which are *Ligusticum canadense*, frequent throughout the mountains northward to Pennsylvania, *Thaspium pinnatifidum*, and *Thaspium barbinode*, which extends north to the Ohio Valley. Together with these occur *Oxalis grandis*, *Polygonatum commutatum*, widely distributed through the Alleghenian area, *Trillium stylosum* of the southern Appalachian ranges, and *Cypripedium acaule*, found in more open boggy places.

Cultural plant associations.—Scarcely 20 per cent of the area of the table-lands is reduced to a state of cultivation; the rest consists of more or less devastated woodlands and of high forests, which, however, near the settlements and highways of commerce are largely stripped of merchantable timber and are suffering from the inroads of fire and cattle.

Scarcely more than a quarter of a century ago, before these table-

lands were made easily accessible to the immigrant by the great trunk lines leading from the centers of population in the North to the Gulf coast, they were but sparsely inhabited. The earlier settlers who had squatted upon them depended for their support more on the chase than upon the cultivation of a soil which was looked upon as too poor to afford an adequate return. This, however, has all been changed by the influx of a population which was attracted by the mild and salubrious climate, and which, coming with the determination to establish its home here, has succeeded in conquering the unpromising soil and developed its possibilities. With the rapid increase in population these lands have come much into demand, and under rational management almost every crop raised in the Northern States can be successfully grown on these table-lands by the side of cotton.

The meadow grasses of the North, with red clover and similar forage plants, do well here. Much attention is given to the production of breadstuffs, chiefly corn, to which the greater part of the arable land is devoted. Small grains, as wheat and rye, supply a part of the home demand. Irish and sweet potatoes are profitable summer crops, and nearly all of the root crops and vegetables grown in the temperate zone are produced here in abundance and perfection. Of small fruits, the strawberry has been found highly profitable, usually being harvested before the end of April. This fruit finds a ready sale in the distant northern markets. Orchards of fruit trees on a large scale do not yet exist, although apples, pears, and peaches are successfully grown. The cultivation of the grape was given great attention by the earlier of the German immigrants until the appearance of a fungous disease proved a great drawback. But with the successful employment of remedies to subdue this disease viticulture, particularly of grapes for table use, has received a new impetus.

REGION OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE.

West of the detached spurs of the Cumberland Mountains, which form the northeastern continuation of the table-lands south of the basin of the Tennessee River, this valley is marked as an area of erosion, in which the waters have cut their channel altogether in the subcarboniferous limestone, the surface rock. The most distinctive feature of the vegetation of the Tennessee Valley consists in deciduous forests, generally of a mesophile composition, with decidedly northern types prevailing, and containing species in common with the Carolinian area in the Ohio Valley which are not found in any other part of Alabama. For example, of trees and shrubs there occur here:

Aesculus octandra (buckeye).
Aesculus glabra (buckeye).
Acer saccharum (sugar maple).
Cladrastis tinctoria (yellowwood).
Staphylea trifolia (bladderwort).
Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos (coralberry).

Pines are almost totally absent in this valley, and it is only at its western limit, and chiefly south of the Tennessee River, in Colbert and Franklin counties, where deposits of sandy loams and gravels overlie the Subcarboniferous strata, that the character of the forest flora changes by the appearance of the short-leaf pine among the hardwood trees. The climate of the valley is somewhat extreme. According to the observations of the United States Weather Service at Huntsville (altitude 650 feet), made during a period of fourteen years, the mean annual temperature is 59.9° F.; for the winter, 41°; spring, 59.9°; summer, 75°, and for the fall, 59.7°. The lowest temperature once during this period was 9° below zero; the highest, 96°. The average of annual minimum temperatures is 11°; the average of the highest temperatures, 92°. The range of temperature throughout the year is most clearly exhibited in the following table:

Absolute and average minima and maxima of temperature for each month.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Absolute minima	−9	7	8	13	31	36	51	54	39	29	13	7
Average minima	14.4	12.2	19.5	34.8	45.8	51.9	59.8	58.2	42	34	21	15
Absolute maxima	75	75	84	86	90	92	95	96	91	86	78	68
Average maxima	68	70	80	82	86	90	92	90	86	81	72	76

The mean annual precipitation is 54.1 inches; for the winter, 14.68; spring, 15.41; summer, 15.16; fall, 8.85.[1]

VEGETATION OF THE TABLE-LANDS AND HIGHER RIDGES.

Xerophile forests (*cedar glades*).—The limestone strata of the foothills which form the lower terraces of the higher ridges, undermined and dislocated by the action of water, are almost bare of soil. On these rugged grounds the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) predominates, but a few other trees gain a foothold. Among them is the blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*), a fine timber tree of the Alleghenian area, which reaches its southern limit here, where it is of stunted growth, being rarely more than a tree of medium size. A peculiar varietal form of the white ash (*Fraxinus americana curtissii*) is not infrequently found with the last. It is readily distinguished by its low habit of growth, almost always beginning to branch below a height of 8 to 12 feet, the spreading branches somewhat drooping, the foliage pale, and the fruit smaller. In this locality the seeds have the embryo well developed. This tree has also been found by Curtiss in the calcareous hills of Eufaula, on the eastern border of the State, and is apparently not rare in the cedar brakes of central and southeastern Tennessee.

[1] P. H. Mell, Climatology of Alabama, bulletin 18, Alabama Experiment Station, new series, 1890, p. 23.

On the rugged foothills and mountain slopes, and particularly on the broad, barren, limestone flats of the uplands in the eastern part of the valley north and east of the Tennessee River the red cedar forms extensive woods, of pure growth, interrupted only by bare openings where the rocky ground scarcely affords a foothold to shrub or herb. The trees in the cedar glades or cedar brakes are closely set and attain a height of from 50 to 75 feet, the trunk from 15 to rarely 24 inches in diameter, breast-high, frequently deeply ridged toward the base, knotty, and with the crown from 30 to 50 feet or more above the ground. Under these severe soil conditions the growth of the trees is exceedingly slow, particularly during the later stages of life. By counting the annual rings trees of the dimensions mentioned were found to be from 140 to 175 years old. Large supplies of the valuable timber of the cedar, used for piling and for telegraph and telephone poles, are drawn every year from the cedar glades. On the gentler slopes with a deeper soil covering, and in the narrow valleys with a damp and rich soil, red cedar occurs scattered among the hard woods and here reaches its greatest perfection. The trunk is smooth from the base and free from knots and limbs for the greater part of its height; the wood is straight-grained, soft, and easily worked, and possesses all the qualities for which it is so eagerly sought in the manufacture of pencil casings and the best qualities of hollow ware. Not long since this tree was abundant in the narrow valleys and rich coves south of the Tennessee River, but these resources are now becoming rapidly exhausted.

On the sunny exposures, in the openings and borders of the forest which covers the calcareous hills, where the soil is deeper, a variety of xerophile trees of small size and of shrubs of the lower belt of the Carolinian area are found mingled with the red cedar. Examples are:

Rhamnus caroliniana (buckthorn).
Bumelia lycioides (bumelia).
Bumelia lanuginosa (shittimwood).
Ostrya virginiana (hop hornbeam).
Crataegus coccinea (red haw).
Cornus asperifolia (rough-leaf dogwood).
Viburnum prunifolium (black haw).

Xerophile herbaceous plant associations.—The herbaceous associations are naturally, in the main, of xerophile character. On the exposed rocky flats tiny cruciferous winter annuals fill every crevice. *Leavenworthia aurea*, *L. uniflora*, and *L. torulosa*, the first harbingers of spring, are followed by *Draba caroliniana* and *D. brachycarpa*. With the advent of warmer weather all herbaceous vegetation withers on these arid cedar glades, which then continue to present the aspect of absolute barrens.

On the rocky banks and shelves of the sunny hillsides a varied array of characteristic herbs makes its flowery display. In the height of springtime, as observed on the southern slopes of Monte Sano (near Huntsville) and on the northern declivity of the Warrior table-land

near Moulton, the following prefer the slightly sheltered rocky shelves:

Allionia nyctaginea.
Ranunculus fascicularis.
Arabis laevigata.
Claytonia virginica.
Arenaria serpyllifolia.
Opuntia rafinesquii.[1]
Geranium maculatum.[1]
Lithospermum canescens.
Lithospermum tuberosum.
Salvia urticaefolia.[1]
Scutellaria campestris.
Polymnia canadensis radiata.
Bellis integrifolia.

Sedum pulchellum and *Phacelia purshii* adorn the interstices of the rocky fragments, and *Arenaria patula* the bare rocks. During the first summer months the golden flowers of *Hypericum aureum* and *H. sphaerocarpon*[1] adorn the hills, giving way in the latter part of the season to blue and purple asters—*Aster oblongifolius*,[1] *A. laevis latifolius*, *A. cordifolius* and others of the more commonly diffused species—and to the bright flowers of goldenrods, such as *Solidago amplexicaulis* and *Brachychaeta sphacelata* (*B. cordata* Torr. & Gr.), which are confined to the lower southern Appalachian ranges.

West of the spurs of the Cumberland highlands isolated knolls rise above the wide river plain with its seemingly interminable fields of cotton, corn, and small grain. These hillocks, of a siliceous limestone which has resisted erosion, support with their scanty covering of soil a stunted growth of chinquapin oak (*Quercus acuminata*), wild plum (*Prunus americana*), honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), hop hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), and shrubs common on dry calcareous soil, and are frequently destitute of large trees. The plants which find a refuge in these localities form an interesting combination of xerophile, campestrian, and sylvan associations. Under the shades of the denser clumps of the low trees have been noted:

Poa sp.
Leptorchis liliifolia.
Cypripedium parviflorum.
Delphinium tricorne.
Dentaria laciniata.
Meibomia pauciflora.
Mertensia virginica.

In exposed places the following species of the open plain have established themselves:

Arenaria patula.
Isanthus brachiatus.
Anemone caroliniana.
Hypericum prolificum (frequent).
Euphorbia obtusata (rare).
Kuhnistera gattingeri.
Grindelia lanceolata.
Amphiachyris dracunculoides.

The Kuhnistera is rendered attractive by its numerous spikes of rose-purple flowers. The last two are remarkable outposts, if not waifs, from the plains west of the Mississippi River.

Mesophile forests.—North of the Tennessee River the detached spurs of the Cumberland Mountains, capped with the sandstones and con-

[1] Extends to the Louisianian area.

glomerates of the Coal Measures, rise to an elevation of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above sea level. Their summits, spreading into table-lands of comparatively limited extent, support a more varied and heavier tree growth than the table-lands of the Warrior basin, differing chiefly by the total absence of pines and the appearance of species common also to the forests of the Ohio Valley, and as yet not observed in other parts of the State. Oaks form the predominating forest growth of these highlands—white oak, mountain oak, and fine black oak. As observed on Monte Sano and the adjoining ridges, the typical sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) of the North is not rarely met with on the summit and the highest flanks in the richest spots. Its variety (*Acer saccharum barbatum*) with smaller and sharper-lobed leaves, is more frequent and is widely diffused over the rocky hills which extend southward to the tertiary ridges of the Upper Division of the coast pine belt, associated with the cucumber tree, silver-leaf linden (*Tilia heterophylla*), and sweet buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*). A group of fine trees of this last species, which is rare in Alabama, was observed on a terrace of rich soil a short distance below the brow of Monte Sano. The trees measured from 25 to 30 inches in diameter and from 75 to 85 feet in height. This truly Alleghenian type, extending from the headwaters of the Ohio River in Pennsylvania along the mountains to the northwestern corner of Georgia, finds its southern limit at this point.

The valleys skirting the detached spurs of the Cumberland Mountains are for the greater part still covered with the original forest, which is practically untouched by the ax. It can be said that a considerable portion of the most valuable hardwood timber found in the State is hidden in these secluded valleys—as, for example, in the valley of the Paintrock River. It is stated that in this valley, of about 35 miles in length, the tulip tree or yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) abounds in its largest dimensions, with white oak, linden, white ash, large sassafras, and black walnut, and with red cedar of superior quality occupying the damp rocky recesses.

The ridges of Subcarboniferous limestone rarely exceed an elevation of 1,200 feet. Their tree growth is the same as that of the forests which cover the gentler slopes of the limestone ledges cropping out beneath the sandstones which cap the summit of the higher ranges. On the flanks, with a deeper soil covering, the tulip tree becomes more frequent among the oaks, associated with the maples mentioned, and, more rarely, with white ash and shell-bark hickory (*Hicoria ovata*). Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*) are but rarely found even on the richest spots. Fetid buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*) is of rather rare occurrence on the more exposed slopes of the calcareous hills, and red cedar is mingled with the hard-wood trees. Of the trees of smaller size, the American smoke tree (*Cotinus cotinoides*) makes its appearance on the calcareous summits and upon the shelves

where the sandstones overlie the calcareous rocks on the flanks of the higher mountains. This highly ornamental tree, one of the rarest of the Atlantic forests, is confined in the State to the mountains of Madison County, where it attains a height of from 30 to 50 feet, with a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches. The American smoke tree was first discovered by Nuttall on the limestone cliffs bordering Grand River, near the northeastern limit of Indian Territory. It was subsequently found in Alabama by Buckley, and has also been detected as far west as the Medina Valley, in western Texas. Having disappeared from the locality where it was first discovered, and subsequent to its discovery in Alabama not having been seen by any botanist, the tree remained in obscurity for the next forty years, until it was again brought to light by the writer in 1881. Later it was found by Mr. Bush[1] in southwestern Missouri, and since then Professor Trelease has found it in several localities in the Ozark Hills of the same region. Being in the Tennessee Valley exposed to a temperature falling not rarely nearly to zero, this tree will prove hardy in almost every locality where the cultivation of its European relative is possible. In its native location it is readily reproduced by sprouts from the stump, almost all of the vigorous coppice growths which it forms—for instance, the one observed on the Gurley place (near Gurley)—being of this origin. Red plum (*Prunus americana*), red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*), aromatic sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), with seedlings of the red cedar, form the bulk of the undergrowth of the high forests, and coral-berry and shrubby St. John's wort (*Hypericum prolificum*) the bushy covering of the ground.

Mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—The herbaceous flora on these forest-clad heights is represented chiefly by mesophile plant associations, which seek the shelter of the forest, or its borders and more or less shady openings. Besides the species common throughout the mountain region, a number of others are here found which are widely distributed to the northern limit of the Carolinian area, but occur rarely if at all in other regions of the State. Examples are:

Disporum lanuginosum.
Uvularia puberula.
Uvularia grandiflora.
Caulophyllum thalictroides.[2]
Anemone virginiana.
Thalictrum dicicum.
Dentaria laciniata.
Pimpinella integerrima.
Washingtonia claytoni.

On the densely shaded bluffs of the Tennessee River at Sheffield landing a few mesophile species have been observed which deserve to be mentioned. Of woody plants the Northern yellow wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*), a representative type of the lower southwestern Alleghenian ranges, frequent from Kentucky southward, reaches here its extreme

[1] W. F. Bush, Trees and Shrubs of Missouri, St. Louis.
[2] Blue cohosh.

southern station, reduced to a shrubby growth. A peculiar form of *Alsine pubera* (var. *tennesseensis*) found by Dr. Short in Kentucky, according to Dr. Small, with *Heuchera hispida hirsuticaulis*, inhabits the deeply shaded, damp rocky shelves and clefts with *Cystopteris fragilis*, and the delicate fronds of the Northern *Cystopteris bulbifera* with the Southern maidenhair (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) overhang dripping rocks.

VEGETATION OF THE LOWLANDS, COVES, AND BLUFFS.

Mesophile forest.—South of the Tennessee River the lowlands bordering Catoa, Flint, and Big Nancy creeks are covered with extensive hardwood forests. The dense tree cover consists chiefly of cow oak, Texas oak, willow oak, Spanish oak, and more sparingly of mockernut hickory, beech, and white ash, with hornbeam, papaw, deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*), and hawthorns (*Crataegus apiifolia*, *C. crus-galli*, *C. spathulata*), common in damp fresh soils, as undergrowth.

The cow oak abounds in the bottoms along the streams in the perfection of its growth, trees from 30 to 40 inches in diameter not being rare. Three trees felled, representative of the average size of this valuable hardwood timber, showed the following dimensions:

Dimensions and age of cow oak timber.

No. of sample.	Diameter breast high (inches).	Length of stick of merchantable timber (feet).	Total height of tree (feet).	Annual rings on stump 3 feet high.
1	33	35	93	280
2	36	39	103	220
3	26	37	95	177

The Texas oak or Southern red oak, the frequent companion of the above, is often found from 2½ to 3 feet in diameter and from 80 to 100 feet in height, dimensions attained at an age of from 150 to 175 years. The timber of the Southern red oak is considered little inferior to that of the white oak.

White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is found scattered throughout the forest, particularly along the base of the declivities bordering the lowlands. Trees from 2½ to 3 feet in diameter have been observed in the valleys, as well as occasionally in other localities, extending to the border of the Louisianian area. Not being of gregarious habit, this tree is not abundant in any locality.

The benches of the Mountain Limestone which form the terraces of the wide fertile coves surrounding the head waters of the streams named are covered by a deep fresh soil rich in humus, productive of an excellent timber growth. On these terraces oaks predominate, and, above all, the white oak (in this region called ridge white oak to distinguish it from the swamp white oak or cow oak), together with

post oak, Southern shagbark hickory (*Hicoria carolinae-septentrionalis*), black oak, Spanish oak, and more rarely black walnut, the last becoming scarce wherever it is accessible.

On these bench lands the white oak takes the place of the cow oak. There can be little doubt that the largest supplies of white oak timber in the State are preserved in these coves of the Tennessee Valley. The full-grown trees average from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Four trees felled for investigation were of the following dimensions:

Dimensions and age of white oak timber.

No. of sample.	Diameter breast high (inches).	Length of stick of merchantable timber (feet).	Total height of tree (feet).	Annual rings in stump.
1	22	52	108	170
2	25	35	115	180
3	36	25	99	190
4	28	38	102	162

Five or six trees of these dimensions have frequently been counted upon an acre.

The Southern shellbark or shagbark hickory is also abundant in these coves, and large quantities of this timber are annually shipped to the manufacturing centers North and South. The saplings of this tree form the greater part of the undergrowth in the more open forest.

The Spanish oak (*Quercus digitata* (*Q. falcata* Michx.)) is at its best where the terraces merge into the lowland. Its sturdy trunk averages from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a total height of from 90 to 100 feet, affording clear sticks of timber 36 to 48 feet long. The age of such trees of full growth varies between 135 and 175 years.

The willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) is most abundant in wet, undrained flats of an impervious soil. In Alabama it is rarely found outside of this valley, but extends sparingly southward to the Central Prairie region. This oak seldom exceeds 80 feet in height, with an average diameter breast high of 25 inches, and spreads its massive limbs at a height of from 30 to sometimes 40 feet from the ground.

The large amount of hardwood lumber sawn at the mills on the banks of the Tennessee River (chiefly at Decatur) and at the numerous smaller factories along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad exhibits the rapid development of the industries depending upon the timber wealth of the Tennessee Valley.

Mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—The herbaceous flora of the forests of the bottom and bench lands comprises but a small number of mesophile species growing under their dense shade. Late in autumn the writer observed *Chimaphila maculata* and *Galium circaezans*, both northern types extending to the Canadian zone, and also *Mitchella repens*, common throughout temperate eastern North America.

VEGETATION OF THE BARRENS AND RIVER HILLS.

In the northern part of the Tennessee Valley and west of the outlying spurs of the Cumberland Mountains rises an undulating plain from 200 to 300 feet above the river level, broken by the deep narrow channels of the numerous tributaries of the river which take their rise in the "Highland Rim" of Tennessee. The soil is a sandy compact loam of whitish color, destitute of lime and vegetable matter and deficient in underdrainage, being underlaid by an impervious clay or hardpan. This plain is covered with an open forest of the upland oaks, which are common in the mountain region, black jack prevailing, accompanied by mockernut hickory. The trees are all of stunted growth, scarcely above medium size, with an undergrowth of dogwood, black haw, sourwood, and sumach. A low willow (*Salix tristis*) covers acres of the level expanse, imparting by the ashy hue of its foliage a peculiar aspect to the low, bushy, deciduous forest. The herbaceous flora of these barrens exhibits the same want of variety as their woody growth. As noticed on a single visit to the barrens between the forks of Cypress and Shoal creeks, in Lauderdale County, in the early part of June, the paucity of the glumaceous plant formations was a surprise. Of grasses and Cyperaceae,

Andropogon virginicus,
Agrostis hiemalis,
Panicum commutatum,
Eleocharis tenuis,
Cyperus ovularis,

were scantily scattered between the herbaceous perennials, indicating a cold, ill-drained, rather poor soil. The following were among the herbaceous plants observed, the first being the most abundant:

Phlox maculata.
Steironema lanceolatum.
Steironema ciliatum.
Meibomia canescens.
Meibomia dillenii.
Coreopsis tripteris.

On the more exposed declivities, which admit of ready surface drainage, the same associations of xerophile herbs prevail which inhabit similar localities all over the State, mostly Leguminosae, consisting of bush clovers (*Lespedeza* spp.), tick-trefoils (*Meibomia* spp.) Stylosanthes, Psoralea, Cracca, and of other families, *Coreopsis senifolia*, *Ceanothus americanus*, and *Polygala incarnata*. Tick-trefoils, chiefly Japanese clover (*Lespedeza striata*), which overruns the ground around dwellings, afford the only pasturage to live stock.

On their descent to the river plain the channels of the water courses intersecting the barrens widen and the highland becomes divided by broader valleys into ridges, which encroach more or less upon the banks of the Tennessee River. These hills are mostly steep and densely wooded. With the dip of these strata toward the south the soil becomes looser and calcareous and the vegetation more luxuriant. The timber growth is of great diversity and of fair quality. White

oak, post oak, and Spanish oak are most frequent, with chestnut, basswood, and tulip trees. As has been observed, the trees on these hills are of rather rank growth. Of smaller trees and shrubs, forming the dense copses and bordering the high forest, small-leaf sugar maple, redbud, dogwood, and hazelnut prevail. Box elder, winged elm, willow, with azaleas, whortleberries, farkleberry, and the poison laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) shade the rocky banks of the swift mountain streams. The Carolina silverbell tree (*Mohrodendron* (*Halesia*) *carolinum*) also makes its appearance here, a strictly southern Appalachian type, frequently met with from the lower ranges of southwestern Virginia, along the mountains, to the lower hills in Alabama.

CULTURAL PLANT FORMATIONS.

Of the 4,500 square miles embraced within the region of the Tennessee Valley about 2,430 belong to the Valley proper, their red soil resting upon the more or less siliceous limestones of the subcarboniferous strata. Being highly productive, these lands are mostly cleared and under cultivation. Mainly in the hands of small owners, they are under a high state of cultivation, the effort being directed to the development of all the possibilities of the farm. Hence, proper attention is given to the raising of every kind of live stock and the cultivation of all the crops needed on the farm for the sustenance of man and beast. Fields of corn and small grain alternate with fields of cotton, in which crop from 12 to 15 per cent of the whole area of the valley is planted. The fresh green of the meadow and the clover field greet the eye, and, as in the gardens and orchards of the Warrior table-land, all the vegetables, root crops, forage plants, and a large part of the fruits of the temperate zones of the globe can be successfully grown in this valley. Peaches, pears, and apples are raised in perfection on the hills, and for the cultivation of the grape no other section of the State appears to be so well adapted. Red wines of high quality can be produced on the sunny slopes of the calcareous hills.

What has been said of the agricultural plant formations of this valley applies generally to the Coosa Valley proper and to the smaller outlying valleys from the foot of Lookout Mountain westward to Blount's Valley.

REGION OF THE LOWER HILL COUNTRY.

The line of demarcation between the mountain region and this part of the Carolinian area can not be distinctly drawn. South and southwest, where the strata of the same geological formation slope gradually away from the high table-land to the hills which rise from a lower water level, these regions overlap each other and the changes in the character of their flora are difficult to discern. Not less difficult is it to recognize their border line toward the south and southeast along

the limit of the metamorphic hills. The change in the character of the flora in this ill-defined region is indicated by the absence of or decrease in the number of species possessed in common with the northern Alleghanies and the Ohio Valley and the appearance of Southern forms which never or but rarely occur in the mountain region. These hills have a number of species in common with the northern extension of the Carolinian area which find their southern limit in this region and impart to its flora a northern aspect. For this reason it might botanically be regarded as a subdivision of the mountain region of which these lower hills in their descent to the Coastal plain form the last terrace and of which stratigraphically they are an integral part.

GRAVELLY HILLS OF SHORT-LEAF PINE AND HARDWOOD TREES.

On the western descent of the Warrior table-land the coal measures disappear under heavy deposits of sand and gravels of a more recent formation, through which the water courses have cut their beds, resulting in the formation of rounded hills from 250 to a little over 300 feet high down to low undulating ridges, of considerable length and width between the hills. This belt of drifted deposits extending along the western border of the State across the Tennessee River forms the divide between the waters of the Tombigbee River and the Warrior basin, and is the northern extension of the central belt of drifted deposits which separates the older from the recent geological formations. It embraces nearly all of Colbert, parts of Franklin and Marion, all of Lamar, the western section of Fayette and Pickens, and the northwestern part of Tuscaloosa counties. Notwithstanding the differences in its geological condition, this subdivision can not well be separated botanically from the floral region under consideration. This upland area is at once distinguished by the frequency of the shortleaf pine among the hardwood trees, mostly upland oaks and hickories, the pine having originally constituted about one-half of the tree growth. This proportion has, however, during later years, been greatly reduced, and the supply of pine timber is at present nearly exhausted. The forest presents almost the same aspect as that found on the table-lands at or below the elevation of about 800 feet above the sea, which have a similar light and dry soil.

These gravelly hills, being closely connected with the Tennessee Valley and with the mountain region through the numerous prongs of the western edge of the Warrior table-land intersecting this subdivision, its herbaceous flora, mostly of the xerophile class, presents no peculiar characteristics.

COAL MEASURES OF THE CAHABA VALLEY AND WARRIOR BASIN.

Crossing the southern rim of the Warrior coal basin and the Cahaba coal field an extremely hilly area is entered, most rugged along its southern borders. It comprises the eastern part of Marion and Fay-

ette counties, the lower half of Winston, the southern edge of Cullman and much of Blount, all of Walker and Jefferson, a great part of Tuscaloosa, the northern border of Bibb, and portions of Shelby and St. Clair counties. The hills within this region rarely exceed 600 feet above sea level. The soil resulting from the disintegration of coal-bearing shales, frequently rocky and shallow, is poor and dry.

Xerophile forests.—The xerophile forests consist largely of deciduous trees of inferior size. These are upland oaks of the black and red oak group, with stunted post oak, more rarely chinquapin oak (*Quercus acuminata*) of a more or less arborescent habit; pignut hickory and pale-leaf hickory (*Hicoria villosa*), a tree of medium size, lately distinguished, occurring from Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina to Alabama, being frequent on the rocky hills of the siliceous conglomerates. White-bark maple (*Acer leucoderme*) and various hawthorns (*Crataegus collina*, *C. coccinea*, *C. spathulata*, *C. mohri*, and *C. triflora*), all common to this and the mountain region, form the vegetation of the dense copses and the undergrowth in these xerophile forests. On the outcrops of the subcarboniferous limestone the chestnut oak (*Quercus acuminata*), here in its best development, is not infrequent, and Texas white oak (*Quercus breviloba*), known commonly as pin oak, finds its northern limit on the calcareous hills near the Mulberry Fork of the Warrior River, in Blount County.

On the cliffs of sandstone which form the eastern brink of the Black Warrior River, a short distance above the city of Tuscaloosa, a monotypical shrub, *Neviusia alabamensis*, finds its only home. The numerous slender wand-like stems bear abundant white apetalous flowers in the earliest days of spring, when the leaves begin to appear. This unique shrub belongs to the Asiatic element of Alabama's flora, and is strictly confined to the above locality. It was discovered by the Rev. R. A. Nevius and Professor Wyman in 1858.

In Tuscaloosa County, between North River and the Black Warrior River, a tract of longleaf pine extends to the banks of Yellow Creek near Oregonia, and in the northern part of Walker County a dense forest of this pine covers an isolated area of sand and pebbles extending over several townships, and is in its timber growth not surpassed by the best pine lands, further south. South Lowell, Walker County, 450 feet above the sea, is near the center of this pine forest. The upland willow oak or blue jack, common in the lower Coast Pine belt, in this isolated pine forest reaches its most northern station. The herbaceous flora presents the same associations of xerophile grasses, Leguminosae, and Compositae, common in the maritime belts of longleaf pine. Noteworthy is *Helianthus mollis*, a rare plant widely diffused from the prairies in southern Missouri and Arkansas to Tennessee and upper Georgia, and known in Alabama also from another locality, viz, the pine forests near Gadsden, Etowah County.

Mesophile forests.—The forests of the fertile valleys and the inclosing hillsides of a somewhat fertile soil are heavily timbered. The Southern hackberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*), honey locust, and large, sweet or red gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), become more frequent among the abundant cow oak, Southern red oak, Spanish oak, and the more scattered tulip trees, white ash, and hickories of the lowlands, and the scarce black walnut. The timber growth on the larger tributaries of the Warrior, particularly the Mulberry fork and its numerous branches (Cane, Lost, Wolf, and others) crossed by the writer, has been but slightly encroached upon. The loblolly pine is confined to the narrow bottoms along the banks of the streams. In the semiswampy bottom of the Luxapallila, of a cold, somewhat sandy, and compact soil, this pine is found of large dimensions, scattered among beech, sweet gum, willow oak, cow oak, water oak, and laurel oak, the last two now becoming more frequent than observed farther north. The hillsides with a fresh soil and the openings in these forests are in the spring and early summer adorned by the flowers of the umbrella tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), Fraser magnolia (*M. fraseri*), and large-leaf magnolia (*M. macrophylla*), by the bloom of the Carolina silverbell, and by the profusion of the delicate white-flowered spikes of the small-flowered buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*) and the dense clusters of *Hydrangea quercifolia*, known as sevenbark, both of these shrubs, strictly southern Appalachian, extending along the mountains to South Carolina and southwestern Virginia, respectively, and southward to the Tertiary hills.

The importance of the forests of the "Hill Country of Alabama," the great mineral region of the State, in connection with the wealth hidden in the ground beneath them, can not be too highly appreciated. The mining of every ton of coal requires half a cubic foot of timber. To this demand of the miner must be added the large drafts upon these forests for charcoal and for lumber, which are augmenting with the rapid increase of the population at the centers of mining and other industries.

Herbaceous plant associations.—The herbaceous flora of the Lower Hills, with its associations of species common on the table-lands and in the higher valleys of the mountain region, mingling with forms more or less frequent in the Louisianian area, differs but slightly in its general character from the similarly mixed flora of the southern edge of the metamorphic region. Characteristic, however, is the occurrence of a few endemic types confined to a single locality in this region and of others of a peculiarly local distribution rarely found elsewhere in the Carolinian and Louisianian areas. *Neviusia alabamensis* has already been mentioned as a monotype endemic to this region. To this is to be added *Croton alabamensis*, presently to be further discussed. *Phacelia bipinnata brevistylis* is known only from the banks of the Warrior River near Tuscaloosa, and *Croomia pauci-*

flora is known in the State only from the same locality, though it is found also in western Florida on the banks of the Apalachicola near the Georgia State line. A notable instance of disjoined range is that of *Solidago curtisii*, which also occurs near Tuscaloosa. It is chiefly a plant of the high mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. *Eupatorium incarnatum*, which is found on the banks of North River (Tuscaloosa County) ranges from northwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas to east Tennessee and South Carolina. The following species, recorded in the order of their times of flowering, descend from the Tennessee Valley and the mountain region and on these hills find their southern limit:

Sanguinaria canadensis.
Anemone quinquefolia.
Syndesmon thalictroides.
Isopyrum biternatum.
Uvularia grandiflora.
Uvularia sessilifolia.
Dentaria laciniata multifida.
Anemone caroliniana.
Anemone virginica.
Saxifraga virginiensis.
Viola sagittata.
Viola pubescens.
Actaea alba.
Bicuculla cucullaria.
Washingtonia longistylis.
Obolaria virginica.
Polemonium reptans.
Phacelia purshii.
Heuchera americana.
Heuchera villosa.
Porteranthus stipulacea.
Sabbatia boykinii.
Verbesina helianthoides.
Verbesina alternifolia.
Campanula divaricata.
Mimulus alatus.
Solidago nemoralis.
Solidago amplexicaulis.
Solidago flexicaulis.
Aster shortii.
Aster camptosorus.

In their extreme southern continuation the Alleghanian spurs penetrate the Central Pine belt in Bibb County, there reduced to low, short ridges. Their outcrops, consisting of the oldest Silurian sandstones and cherts and Subcarboniferous limestones, give rise on this narrow area to a diversity of soil conditions, and hence their plant associations, generally of xerophile character, present a remarkable variety. Among the arboreal vegetation *Acer floridanum* is found. This maple, below medium size, occurs also in middle Florida and on the Tertiary hills in the upper division of the coast pine belt. It is here for the first time encountered by one coming from the northern part of the State.

After a long series of years of doubt concerning the existence of *Quercus breviloba* in Alabama, it was found in this region by the writer on the limestone hills lining the Little Cahaba River in 1882, more than forty years after it was first credited to the State by Buckley, who also discovered this tree subsequently in southern Texas. Under the shade of an open grove formed by this stately oak, in a rocky valley near Pratts Ferry, *Croton alabamensis* was discovered by Dr. E. A. Smith, forming dense thickets several acres in

extent. It is a shrub of a decidedly tropical habit, properly belonging to the West Indian subgenus Eleuteria, from 10 to 15 feet high, squarrosely branched from the base, and conspicuous by the scurfy covering of silvery scales on the branchlets and lower sides of the leaves. The flowers open from early in March to the middle of April. By the end of the latter month the foliage of the previous year is replaced by new leaves. It appears certain that this interesting shrub is strictly confined to this secluded valley near the banks of Little Cahaba River. The abundant white, star-like flowers of the densely tufted *Sedum nevii* enliven the moss-covered rocks beneath these thickets of Croton. This pretty plant is also found near Tuscaloosa and is recorded from the mountains of southern Virginia and from the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee. *Yeatesia laetevirens*,[1] extending to northwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas, and *Arabis patens*, extending to the Alleghenian area, occur on the shaded rocky borders. Of xerophile plants, *Campanula divaricata*, frequent in the Metamorphic and Coosa hills, is found on exposed cliffs with *Gilia coronopifolia*, the latter ranging from the middle country of South Carolina to the plains of Arkansas and Texas. Of rarer plants occurring here are *Marshallia lanceolata*, ranging from Georgia to Tennessee and North Carolina, and *Silene regia*, conspicuous by its rich panicles of flaming scarlet flowers, also at home in the prairies of southern Illinois and of the lower Ohio. Many a fern from the mountains finds here the southern limit of its distribution on the rocky, shaded banks of brooklets and streams. Of such may be enumerated:

Phegopteris hexagonoptera.
Asplenium ruta-muraria.
Asplenium montanum.
Asplenium parvulum.
Asplenium trichomanes.
Asplenium filix-foemina.
Cheilanthes lanosa.
Cheilanthes alabamensis.
Woodsia obtusa.
Dryopteris marginalis.

LOUISIANIAN AREA OR FLORA.

Descending from the hills of the older (Paleozoic) formations, consisting of the extreme southern members of the Appalachian mountain system, the Austroriparian or Louisianian area of the Lower Austral life zone is reached. This area within the State is thus coterminous with the vast Coastal plain. The elevation of this plain scarcely exceeds at any point 350 feet above sea level, and in its gradual decline to the Gulf shore presents great uniformity in its topography. Undisturbed by local influences due to great differences in elevation, the distribution of heat here follows the lines of latitude. In consequence the climate does not run to extremes. The following are data of temperature and rainfall obtained at Greenville, Butler County, the most

[1] *Gatesia laetevirens* A. Gray.

centrally located station where meteorological observations have been made during a series of years:

	Temperature (degrees F.).			Mean precipitation (inches).
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
Winter			51	14.12
Spring			64	16.10
Summer			79.4	16.85
Autumn			74	11.33
Annual	94	11	65	58.40

The heat during the warmest season is tempered by the Gulf breezes prevailing from forenoon to late in the afternoon. The vapor-laden currents from the Gulf in their unhindered sweep over the plain discharge their moisture quite evenly throughout the year.

It has been shown that many of the plants frequent throughout the Carolinian area and types characteristic of the southern exposures of the Alleghany Mountains find their southern limit of vegetation on the hills bordering upon the coastal plain. A similar limitation has also been pointed out for a number of shrubs and trees, clearly marking the border line between the Upper and Lower Austral life zones. This zonal border, marked by trees strictly confined to the Louisianian area of the Lower Austral zone throughout its extent from east to west, not only in Alabama, but from the Atlantic coast to the eastern border of the Southwestern arid plains, deviates but slightly from the line of latitude 32° 30′, and is clearly indicated by the northwestern limit of the following species:

Magnolia foetida (*M. grandiflora L.*) (magnolia).
Hicoria myristicaeformis (nutmeg hickory).
Hicoria aquatica (bitter pecan).
Quercus laurifolia (laurel oak).
Quercus lyrata (overcup oak).
Quercus catesbaei (turkey oak).
Pinus glabra (Southern spruce pine).

The evergreens, consisting of pines on the light siliceous soils and of broad-leaved species in the mesophile forest, predominate largely over the deciduous forest growth, and the frequency of types identical with tropical forms, or closely allied to them, impress upon the vegetation of this life area the character of the subtropical regions.

The cultural plant formations of these regions, and confined within the limits of this zone, are:

Gossypium herbaceum (cotton).
Zea mays (Indian corn).
Saccharum officinarum (tropical sugar cane).
Oryza sativa (rice).
Sorghum vulgare (Durrha, Kafir corn).
Sorghum halepense (false Guinea or Johnson grass).
Penicillaria spicata (cat-tail millet).
Panicum barbinode (Para grass).
Chaetochloa italica (Italian millet).

The growing of the cereals of this list replaces almost exclusively the cultivation of small grain.

Of arboreal formations the peach, fig, pear, plum, pomegranate, and, in sheltered situations, the sweet and bitter orange and loquat, or Japanese medlar are cultivated, and also the grape. These fruits are, however, not yet planted sufficiently to form large orchards.

REGION OF THE CENTRAL PINE BELT.

Physiographical features.—A belt of sands and pebbles crosses the State almost centrally in a southeastern and northwestern direction and separates the Paleozoic formation from the more recent sedimentary (Mesozoic) strata. This belt, varying from about 10 to a little over 35 miles in width, extends from Russell County to a short distance west of Tuscaloosa County, where, with a sudden bend toward the north, it merges into the Lower Hills, which are clad with a mixed forest of short-leaf pine and upland hard-wood trees. Between the water courses the undulating surface frequently spreads out into more or less level table-lands.

Xerophile and mesophile forests.—Wherever the sandy loam forming the surface soil becomes deeper, the long-leaf pine is associated with post oak, Spanish oak, black oak, black-jack, pignut, and mockernut hickory, and where the more siliceous soil prevails the long-leaf pine alone forms continuous forests of a heavy timber growth, which furnish the supplies demanded by the active lumber industry established along the railroad lines traversing this belt.

Entering this region at the northern border, the turkey or barren oak and the blue jack make their appearance and are frequent companions of the long-leaf pine of the dry-pine barrens farther south; and of evergreen shrubs and trees, which line the streams throughout the maritimé pine belt, the sweet illicium (*Illicium floridanum*), ti-ti (*Cliftonia monophylla*), and red bay (*Persea carolina*) are here met with. The limbs of the large trees, shading their banks, are now invested with the somber gray drapery of Spanish moss, and this, together with the appearance of the dwarf or blue palmetto (*Sabal adansonii*) and arborescent lilies (*Yucca aloifolia*, *Y. filamentosa*), indicates that the subtropical region of the State has been entered. On the southern border of this central pine belt, in localities with a fresh moist soil, the magnolia is found from Russell County, at the eastern confine of the State, to Prattville and to York Station on the western boundary. The northern limit of the Southern spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*) proceeds very nearly along the same line.

Xerophile and mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—The following herbaceous plants of the Louisianian area find their northern limit in this region and are but occasionally found to obtrude beyond it

upon the adjacent lower hills. Belonging to xerophile associations are:

Paspalum ciliatum.
Paspalum dasyphyllum.
Panicum nashianum.
Muhlenbergia trichopodes.
Eragrostis hirsuta.
Gymnopogon ambiguus.[1]
Cyperus filiculmis.[1]
Cyperus ovularis.[1]
Commelina nudiflora.[1]
Commelina virginica.[1]
Bradburya virginica.[1]
Meibomia stricta.[1]
Breweria humistrata.
Clinopodium (Calamintha) carolinianum.
Verbena caroliniana.
Vernonia graminifolia.
Solidago petiolaris.[1]
Lacinaria elegans.[1]

Belonging to mesophile associations:

Paspalum praecox.
Paspalum dilatatum.
Panicum melicarium.
Fuirena squarrosa hispida.[1]
Rynchospora axillaris.
Carex verrucosa.[1]
Carex debilis pubera.[1]
Carex baileyi.
Kobresia odorata.
Xyris iridifolia.
Xyris torta.[1]
Xyris caroliniana.[1]
Smilax laurifolia.
Atamosco (Zephyranthes) atamasco.
Pogonia divaricata.[1]
Gyrostachys praecox.[1]
Amsonia cilitata.
Jacquemontia tamnifolia.
Breweria humistrata.[1]
Brintonia discoidea.[1]

CENTRAL PRAIRIE REGION.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

This floral region comprises the plain of Cretaceous rocks which crosses the State in a belt from 35 to 45 miles wide, its mean elevation above the Gulf of Mexico scarcely exceeding 200 feet. It is inclosed at its northern and at its southern limit between the pine-clad hills, which rise from 150 to 250 feet above the depression of the plain. Rarely perfectly level, the plain rises in broad swells above the sluggish water courses. Westward the water courses of this plain are the tributaries of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, and toward the east they empty into the numerous bays which indent the coast of western Florida or into the Chattahoochee River. It covers an area roughly estimated to exceed somewhat 5,000 square miles, embracing all, or nearly all, of Greene, Hale, Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, Macon, and Bullock counties, and parts of Sumter, Marengo, Perry, Autauga, Pike, and Russell.

The following climatic data are furnished by the records of the meteorological station at Montgomery, extending over twenty-two years:

Data of temperature and rainfall.

	Annual.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
Mean temperature .....degrees F..	63.3	50	66.6	80	65.4
Rainfall .....inches..	51.4	17.1	16.74	12.22	8.54
Cloudy days .....percentage..	47	55	44	47	43

[1] Less frequently found north of the Central Pine belt.

The last killing frost happens between the middle of February and latter part of April, on the average, about the 8th or 10th of March. The maximum temperature was in July 106°; the minimum in January 5°.[1] The course of the temperature, which has such a potent influence on plant growth, is best represented in the following series of the absolute and average minima and maxima for each month during the same period:

Series of maximum and minimum temperatures.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Maximum:												
Absolute	75.5	81.2	86.3	90	99	105	106.9	103	98	96.1	83	79
Average	73.3	76.9	80.8	86.8	93.5	97.1	98.9	96	93	86.3	79	72.7
Minimum:												
Absolute	5.4	14	25	30	44	48	60.8	59	40	31	21	8
Average	19.3	24.5	33.2	40.5	50.7	61.1	69	65.5	52.7	40	29.1	22.8

XEROPHILE FORESTS.

Post-oak prairies.—All over the region, particularly on the highest swells, the drifted clayey loams, sands, and pebbles mingle with the soil resulting from the decomposition of the underlying limestone strata, and give rise to light, more or less sandy, loams or heavy calcareous clay soils, covered with open xerophile forests of Spanish oak, black oak, black jack, post oak, the last predominating, associated with mockernut and pignut hickory. Where the heavy clay soils prevail, destitute of humus, water-soaked during seasons of rain and baking to a hard crust during droughts, these so-called post oak prairies have been but little encroached upon. Under the cover of the brush the gramineous plant formations predominate, while sedge grasses (Cyperaceae) abound in the more shaded and wet situations. For example, *Eleocharis tuberculosa*, *E. ovata*,[1] and *Cyperus pseudovegetus*,[2] on the borders of ditches and pools; *Carex triceps*, a very distinct southern type, occurring from South Carolina to central Texas, but not in this State north of the southern edge of the metamorphic hills; *C. hirsuta*,[1] *C. oblita*, *C. sterilis*,[1] *C. lurida*,[1] common throughout the Carolinian area; *C. oxylepis*, *C. cherokeensis*, *C. debilis pubera* of a more southern range; together with *Panicum melicarium*, *P. anceps*, and *Uniola laxa*.[1] In drier and more exposed places:

Scleria triglomerata[1] (abundant).
Allium canadense.[1]
Quamasia esculenta.[1]
Lobelia appendiculata.
Steironema ciliatum.[1]
Steironema lanceolatum.[1]
Penstemon hirsutus.[1]
Hibiscus incanus.

The last is a stately perennial of the Louisianian area known from a few localities between South Carolina and northwestern Louisiana.

[1] See footnote [1], p. 26.
[2] Rarely found north of the Central Pine belt.

The ubiquitous bush clovers, Japanese clover, and tick-trefoils in a large measure take possession of the drier and lighter soil in the post oak woods.

Where the limestone strata come near to the surface and the soil is not of sufficient depth to support a heavier tree growth, the oaks and hickories give way to copses of small trees and shrubs, among which hawthorns of different species are most abundant. Characteristic species are:

Crataegus coccinea (scarlet haw.)[1]
Crataegus molle (black thorn).[1]
Crataegus crus-galli (cockspur thorn).[1]
Crataegus flava (summer haw.)
Crataegus viridis (red haw.)
Pyrus angustifolia (southern crab apple).
Prunus umbellata (prairie plum).
Bumelia lycioides (false southern buckthorn).
Rhamnus caroliniana (Carolina buckthorn).
Ptelea trifoliata (trefoil hop tree).[1]

These coppices form isolated boskets in the open or skirt the post-oak prairies, and when covered in the spring with the snowy white flowers of hawthorns, plums, and crab apples or adorned in autumn with their lurid red and flaming scarlet fruits, impart to the landscape a peculiar charm, relieving the monotony of the interminable fields of cotton.

Hill prairies.—On the hills bordering the plain northward and southward and on the highest ridges within the plain, capped like the hills with drifted siliceous deposits, the short-leaf pine mingles with the hard-wood trees, while the longleaf pine makes its appearance on the most abrupt of their summits. Where on these hills the drifted soils have been removed by denudation, the rich black soil of the prairies or calcareous marls prevails, covered either with the white oaks and hickories, or with cedar hammocks. These so-called hill prairies are mostly under cultivation, and the abandoned exhausted fields have been taken possession of by shortleaf and loblolly pine. East of the Alabama River, particularly on the divide between the waters of the Tallapoosa and those of the tributaries of the Chattahoochee, Choctawhatchee, and Conecuh rivers, the plain becomes broken into low hills, and the drifted deposits mingle largely with the soils of the rotten limestone. On these hills the timber growth, through the frequent interspersion of the shortleaf pine, assumes the same mixed character which prevails in the adjoining upper division of the Maritime pine belt.

In the ravines and the narrow valleys the Southern spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*) with magnolias and cucumber trees is of frequent occurrence.

MESOPHILE FORESTS.

Prairie region.—The term "prairie region," applied to this plain, refers less to the timberless tracts which originally formed a small fraction of its area than to the black, calcareous, highly fertile soil of

[1] Rarely found north of the Central Pine belt.

these uplands, which, being rich in humus, as a result of the reaction of its calcareous constituents upon vegetable matter, closely resembles the equally productive soil of the western treeless prairies. Before its settlement by whites this region was largely covered by forests of a decidedly mesophile character, mostly of hardwood trees, in some localities mixed with red cedar. On the fertile uplands the forest has been almost entirely removed; the bottoms of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and their largest tributaries, where subject to overflow, are still heavily timbered with a mesophile growth of cow oak, overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), water oak, red or sweet gum—in such perfection as this tree attains only in the Atlantic forests of the lower latitudes—beech, mockernut (*Hicoria alba*), and bitternut hickory (*Hicoria minima*), all draped with Spanish moss. A fine elm is also frequently met with here of a sturdy growth, often fully 2 feet in diameter, the branchlets covered with corky flat expansions of the bark. Although not seen in flower or fruit this tree certainly is distinct from the white elm (*Ulmus americana*), and is doubtless identical with the Southern white elm lately discovered by Messrs. Sargent and Canby near Huntsville, and described in the succeeding catalogue. With the rise of the land above overflow, tulip trees, linden, mulberry, stately magnolias, hackberry, and red bay (*Persea borbonica*) mingle with the trees of the bottom. The diversity of the arboreal vegetation increases further on the broad swells of the uplands with a rich dark soil, as is apparent from the rather scanty remains of their tree covering observed between Uniontown and Demopolis. On these rich uplands the Texas white oak (*Quercus breviloba*), commonly known in this section as pin oak, is found most frequent and in the same perfection as in the rich bottom lands of southern Texas, rivaling in size the common white oak. This beautiful oak is at once recognized by the diverse shapes of the leaves, which frequently vary on the same tree from oblong-lanceolate and entire to broadly ovate or obovate and obtusely three-lobed at the apex; and also by the small fruit. The post oak, in its best-developed state, is frequently associated with the above. Black walnut, frequently mentioned in the records of earlier times, is at present extremely scarce; in fact, as a timber tree it has disappeared from these forests. The pecan (*Hicoria pecan*) and nutmeg hickory (*Hicoria myristicæformis*) are frequently scattered among the oaks throughout the woodlands of this region in the basin of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. There can be no doubt about the pecan being indigenous to this region, although heretofore not regarded as a native of the eastern Gulf region outside of the Mississippi and Yazoo deltas. Groves of full-grown trees, which must have been in existence before the arrival of the first white settlers, are remembered by very old inhabitants. A few of these landmarks of the original forest growth still survive, surrounded by their offspring

of succeeding generations, notably on a plantation near Faunsdale, Dallas County. Generally this tree has disappeared with the oak forest on the fertile lands, and is at present found only in the small groves of oaks saved from destruction to shade the grounds around the dwellings of the planters. The nutmeg hickory, when full grown, resembles the shagbark hickory in its pale, shreddy bark, but it is readily distinguished from the latter by the silvery hue of the lower surface of the leaves and the smaller fruit, with a thin epicarp inclosing the perfectly smooth nut, which simulates the nutmeg in size and shape. By the discovery of the nutmeg hickory in this region, and of its extension into Mississippi, the northern limit of the distribution of this tree from the Atlantic slope in South Carolina to Texas and northern Mexico, following with hardly any deviation, the same parallel of latitude, is now clearly established.

Of trees of smaller size the pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*), and of shrubs the spice bush (*Benzoin* (*Laurus*) *benzoin*), form the undergrowth and frequent the openings. *Vitis aestivalis*, the vigorous summer grape, *Vitis cinerea*, *Vitis rotundifolia*, the slender-stemmed bullace grape, and the supple jack (*Berchemia volubilis*), ascend the highest trees without visible support below the lofty summits, where these members of the liana formation spread out their branches, and under a fuller exposure to the sun unfold their flowers and ripen their fruit. With these are associated a number of others of the same plant formation, namely:

Bignonia crucigera (cross vine).
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia creeper).
Tecoma radicans (trumpet vine).
Ampelopsis arborea (*Vitis bipinnata* Torr. & Gr.) (pepperidge vine).
Ampelopsis cordata.

These vigorous woody climbers cover with their festoons the borders of these forests as it were with an impenetrable curtain of green. Smaller woody and herbaceous perennial climbers entangling the bushes and smaller trees are:

Smilax bona-nox (greenbrier).
Smilax laurifolia (greenbrier).
Smilax lanceolata (greenbrier).
Brunnichia cirrhosa.
Cebatha carolina.
Aristolochia tomentosa.
Calycocarpum lyonii (cup vine).
Schizandra coccinea.

The last is a type of the Louisianian area, sparsely distributed from South Carolina to northwestern Louisiana. Nowhere is the poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*) found of more luxuriant growth and in greater abundance than in the openings of the damp forests. Taking a firm hold in the bark of trees with its innumerable rootlets, the stem creeps up to the top of the highest trunks, which are completely hidden by the long horizontal branches of this creeper when covered with their soft, rich foliage.

Cedar hammocks.—On the highest swells of the plain where the strata of the rotten limestone are overlaid by lighter loams poorer in humus, deep, and of perfect drainage, forests prevail of a mixed-tree growth, consisting of the following:

Fraxinus americana (white ash).
Quercus laurifolia (laurel oak).
Celtis mississippiensis (hackberry).
Quercus texana (Southern red oak).
Ulmus americana (white elm).
Acer saccharum barbatum (small-leaf sugar maple).
Juniperus virginiana (red cedar).

Originally the red cedar formed about 30 per cent of the timber growth. The ground beneath is densely shaded by the following:

Asimina triloba (pawpaw).
Ilex decidua (deciduous holly).
Adelia ligustrina (Southern privet).
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis (Southern prickly ash).

The red cedar of these forests is of most vigorous growth, the smooth trunk free of limb for a height of from 30 to 50 feet and from 16 to 20 inches and over in diameter, and less affected by decay than in the northern part of the State. These cedar hammocks once formed detached tracts extending over many square miles. At present only a few remnants of them are left, and these are doomed to speedy destruction by the drafts made upon their valuable timber and through the injuries constantly inflicted upon the young growth by live stock.

MESOPHILE HERBACEOUS PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

In the shade of these forests, as observed on the banks of Big Prairie Creek, the herbaceous plant associations are poorly represented by mesophile species more or less common throughout the Carolinian area. Some of the species are:

Adicea urticaefolia.
Impatiens biflora.
Thaspium aureum.
Vincetoxicum (*Gonolobus*) *hirsutum.*
Vincetoxicum laeve.
Trepocarpus aethusae.
Dioclea multiflora.

The *Trepocarpus* is frequent in eastern Texas, but has heretofore been known in the eastern Gulf States only as a fugitive on ballast in several localities. The *Dioclea* has been known from a few localities in Georgia, and especially along the Luxapallila River, near Columbus, Miss., and is abundant in the bottoms of the Mississippi and Yazoo deltas.

Canebrakes.—The most prominent feature in the vegetation of this region consists of the extensive tracts of cane, arborescent grasses of the bamboo tribe, which prevail throughout the depression of the plain. The large cane (*Arundinaria macrosperma*) inhabits the alluvial bottoms more or less submerged for the greater part of the year, and the small or switch cane (*A. tecta*) prevails in the open as well as in the

forest on the low plains which rise above the water courses and are subject to overflow only at the time of high freshets. So conspicuous was this formation in the western part of the plain that it is called emphatically the "canebrake region." At present a comparatively small representation of the smaller cane remains. It occupied the most fertile lands, and these were claimed for the plow by the earliest settlers. Although the growth was so dense as to be almost impenetrable, it was easily eradicated, being susceptible to the effects of fire. The strips of the large cane which lined the banks of the larger streams subject to frequent overflow have for the most part remained intact. These two species, which resemble each other so closely in habit, differ greatly in their modes of reproduction, a subject of much interest of which but little is as yet known and one which invites the attention of the investigator of the ecological relations of plants, and no less that of the agriculturist, on account of the value of the canes as pasture plants. *Arundinaria tecta* rarely exceeds the height of 12 to 15 feet, and the slender culm branched from the base is seldom half an inch in thickness. Early in spring, apparently every three or four years, the paniculate flowers are produced on naked radical shoots scarcely exceeding 18 inches in height, while the tall flowerless canes are sent up every season from the long creeping rhizomes. *Arundinaria macrosperma*, from 15 to 30 feet high and frequently an inch and over in diameter, produces the panicles of its flowers in the axils of the branches at long and indefinite intervals of time. It is evident, therefore, that generations may pass by before the spectacle of such a canebrake in bloom is ever witnessed. For example, in the beginning of the summer of 1896 the inhabitants of Russell County were astonished suddenly to find the large canebrakes bending under the burden of their heavy, nutritious grains, which attracted large numbers of birds and beasts. The farmers regarded this as an entirely new plant, and, finding their stock grew fat upon the seed, stored away quantities of it, not only for future feeding, but under the delusion that if sown it would constitute a crop of small grain equal in value to any previously grown. But in the light of experience it is to be presumed that a period of not less than forty to fifty years has to pass before the propagation of this plant by sexual reproduction takes place. With the maturity of the seed the vitality of the plant is exhausted and the cane decays. In the succeeding season, from the spontaneous stocking of the ground with an abundance of seed, a new crop springs up. The seedlings produce no branches during the first year. These simple sprouts, which are known as "mutton cane," are tender and sweet and afford the best of pasturage. They are particularly sought after by bears, which find in the impenetrable density of the canebrake their securest retreats.

CAMPESTRIAN PLANT ASSOCIATIONS.

Bald prairies.—The eminences of the lower swells of the plain with the strata of the limestone near the surface and destitute of arboreal growth are called bald prairies. Wherever the soil is not too shallow to be cultivated, these open prairie lands are devoted to the production of corn, oats, or forage crops, and only the poorest spots remain in the original state. These bald prairies can be regarded as the true home of the original campestrian flora, which is peculiar to a calcareous soil rich in humus and with a sunny exposure. Many of its types are held in common with the plant associations prevalent on the grassy timberless plains of eastern North America. These types have spread all over the cretaceous depression wherever the forest has been removed, and find refuge also on the borders of fields and woods, and in waste places and abandoned grounds. Of grasses the following are most common in the open, except the last two, which prefer sheltered borders:

Paspalum laeve.[1]
Paspalum distichum.
Panicum flexile.[1]
Panicum autumnale.[1]
Andropogon furcatus.[1]
Sieglingia seslerioides.[1]
Bouteloua curtipendula.[1]
Eragrostis capillaris.[1]
Eragrostis refracta.[1]
Eragrostis purshii.[1]
Poa compressa.[1]
Elymus virginicus.[1]
Bromus unioloides.
Uniola latifolia.

The following introduced and adventive weeds invade cultivated grounds, the last two named ineradicable and seriously injurious to the crops:

Paspalum dilatatum.
Eleusine indica.[1]
Sorghum sativum.
Sorghum halepense.
Cyperus rotundus.

Associated with the grasses are the following species widely distributed in the open of the Carolinian area:

Hypericum sphaerocarpum.[1]
Kuhnistera candida.[1]
Kuhnistera purpurea.[1]
Acuan illinoensis.[1]
Cassia multipinnata.[1]
Polygala mariana.[1]
Linum sulcatum.[1]
Euphorbia dictyosperma.[1]
Onagra biennis.[1]
Gaura michauxii.[1]
Polytaenia nuttallii.[1]
Asclepias obovata.[1]
Asclepiodora viridis.
Heliotropium tenellum.
Myosotis verna.
Verbena angustifolia.[1]
Verbena canadensis (*V. aubletia*).[1]
Eupatorium altissimum (rare).[1]
Eupatorium serotinum.[1]
Silphium laciniatum.[1]
Silphium scaberrimum.[1]
Silphium trifoliatum.[1]
Brauneria pallida.[1]
Rudbeckia trilobata.[1]
Helianthus hirsutus.[1]
Helianthus divaricatus.[1]
Coreopsis lanceolata.[1]
Lepachys pinnata.[1]
Mesadenia plantaginifolia.[1]

[1] Also found north of the Central Pine belt.

Of other herbaceous plants belonging to the same campestrian association and confined to the Louisianian area are to be mentioned *Polygala boykinii* and *Xylopleurum speciosum*, conspicuous on account of their large flowers of bright rose color, common on the prairies of central Texas, southern Arkansas, and northwestern Louisiana and appearing to be indigenous in Alabama, and *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*, and *Monarda citriodora*, of the same distribution but less frequent here, and perhaps adventive by the seed having come with the seed oats frequently brought from central Texas.

Sand hills near Montgomery.—A peculiar association of xerophile herbs, remarkable for the occurrence of types not observed elsewhere in the State, is found on the hills with a loamy, sandy soil, rising above the cypress swamps on the eastern banks of the Alabama River near the city of Montgomery. At the base of the hills occur:

Carduus elliottii.
Cnicus benedictus (naturalized from Europe).
Isopappus divaricatus.
Tragia urticaefolia.

The sides of the hills are covered with xerophile grasses:

Aristida dichotoma.
Eragrostis capillaris.
Eragrostis refracta.
Panicum cognatum.
Panicum flexile.

The grass is studded with:

Aster undulatus.
Aster patens.
Kuhnia eupatorioides.
Allionia hirsuta.
Silene ovata.

The northern Kuhnia is extremely rare in the State. *Allionia hirsuta* is at home in the prairies of the West from Minnesota to Texas. *Silene ovata* is found in the exposed ravines of these hills. It is also found in the Cumberland highlands of Tennessee, and is distributed somewhat widely in the mountains of the Carolinas and Georgia.

CULTURAL PLANT FORMATIONS.

This region constitutes the great agricultural region of the State, celebrated for its large production of cotton. With the decline in the price of this staple crop during late years greater attention has been given to the growing of breadstuffs and forage crops. Broad fields of Indian corn and oats are seen on every hand; and since an increased interest is taken in the raising of stock, the old fields exhausted by the continuous practice of the one-crop system are either being converted into wide pastures of Bermuda grass (*Capriola dactylon*) or, to hasten their recuperation, are planted in white melilot (*Melilotus alba*), known in these parts as Bokhara clover, which, like red clover, as an ameliorating forage crop for hay and for pasture, has proved of the greatest benefit on the exhausted calcareous prairie lands. In the beginning of the new era in the agriculture of the South, *Sorghum halepense* was extensively raised as a perennial hay crop. After it was

found, however, that in this plant an almost ineradicable pestiferous weed had been introduced, its cultivation was restricted to low, undrained tracts, unfit for other crops. Although peaches, plums, pears, the fig, and grapes succeed on the ridges, the cultivation of these fruits is much neglected, and does not supply even a small part of the home demand.

MARITIME PINE REGION.

The great belt of long-leaf pine forest, which extends almost without interruption from southeastern Virginia over the coast region of the Atlantic States to the lowlands of the Mississippi River, adjoins on its southern border the Central Prairie belt.

UPPER DIVISION OF THE COAST PINE BELT OR REGION OF MIXED TREE GROWTH.

Physiographical features.—In the upper part of this pine belt, from South Carolina to eastern Mississippi, a mixed growth of pine and broad-leaved evergreen trees alternates with belts or rather strips of pure long-leaf pine forest. In Alabama this region of cone-bearing and broad-leaved evergreen and deciduous trees is confined within the limits of the older Tertiary strata, which in this State cover about one-half of the area of the Coast Pine belt, although the beds of drifted sands and gravels of a more recent formation overlie the older rocks in large areas. In its climatic conditions this region differs but slightly from the foregoing. Its floral character is difficult to define. Broadly stated, it consists in the increased frequency of types which are at home in the Louisianian area, and in distinction from regions farther north, of a tree growth in which, though otherwise similar, the long-leaf pine in its highest development predominates. Equally difficult is the establishment of the limits of this floral region. It has been already mentioned that the tree growth in the eastern part of the Central Prairie region is scarcely to be distinguished from the forest flora of this region. Toward the west the border is more clearly outlined by the hilly uplands of the lowest Tertiary strata rising above the Cretaceous plain. The southern border of this region is frequently overlapped by the pure forests of long-leaf pine of the lower division of the Coast Pine belt, and it can be defined on stratigraphical grounds only by being identified with the lines which mark the most southern outcrops of the underlying Tertiary rocks. Defined on this basis the area in question contains about 9,000 square miles, occupying the following counties or portions of counties: Parts of Sumter; all or nearly all of Choctaw, Clarke, Monroe, Butler, Conecuh; portions of Covington, Montgomery, Bullock, Barbour, Pike, and nearly all of Coffee, Dale, and Henry. Along its northern border where the lignitic strata prevail the uplands rise to an elevation at the highest of about 400 feet above tide water, spreading out into table-lands of greater or less

width, not rarely interrupted by steep ridges where the lowest Tertiary strata offered greatest resistance to erosion. The highest ridges are frequently capped with the sands and gravels of the Lafayette formation, which are under cover of the long-leaf pine, as are likewise the rugged hills of flinty clay stones and siliceous rocks of the buhrstone strata which traverse the central part of this region in a southeasterly and northwesterly direction, sloping toward the east. East of Patsaliga Creek the hills become less prominent, the softer strata of the Eocene Tertiary spread out into undulating table-lands, and the generous brown soil supports the mixed growth of xerophile and mesophile woody species, evergreen and deciduous, characteristic of the region. Toward the south the surface becomes less broken. East of the Alabama River the drifted deposits form broad table-lands between the streams, occasionally inclosing more or less extensive tracts with the calcareous strata of the Middle Tertiary for the surface rock, very similar in their soil and vegetation to the post-oak prairies of the preceding region. In Dale County and westward to the State line beds of white sand (Ozark sands) overspread the loamy sands and gravels, rendering the soil arid and sterile.

West of the Alabama River, in the southern part of Clarke and Choctaw counties, calcareous strata form the surface rock over large areas identical in their soil conditions and the character of their vegetation with the isolated tracts farther east just mentioned.

Xerophile forests.—The rocky ridges of the Buhrstone, or those capped with the more recent drifted strata, are covered with magnificent forests of long-leaf pine which are nowhere surpassed in their timber wealth within the range of this tree. This applies particularly to the forests which cover the hills between the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. By careful estimates made upon a number of plots, selected at random, the yield of a single acre will vary from 10,000 to 18,000 feet and over of merchantable timber. In these forests, which grow from a deep warm soil consisting of sandy loams, dogwood and black jack form the scanty undergrowth. The rocky crests and most abrupt declivities of the highest of these hills afford but a scanty foothold to the pine. The rocky ground is sparingly covered by the following shrubs, all of them bushes, except the last, which is a creeper branching from the base:

Vaccinium stamineum (deerberry).
Gaylussacia dumosa (dwarf huckleberry).
Vaccinium myrsinites (bilberry).
Viburnum acerifolium (maple-leaved arrowwood).
Smilax bona-nox forma *pandurata* (bamboo brier).

Forests of long-leaf pine predominate wherever the older rocks are deeply hidden under the sands and gravels, and where this region passes imperceptibly into the pine uplands of the Lower Division of the Maritime Pine belt. The herbaceous plant associations in these

pine forests do not differ from those forming the soil cover in the open pine forests of the adjoining Lower Pine belt.

Xerophile herbaceous plant association.—In the parts where the reaction of the decomposing limestone strata upon decaying vegetable matter has produced soil conditions similar to those which prevail in the Central Prairie region (which includes the more or less calcareous lands of the post oak prairies and cedar hammocks), the plant associations bear the same campestrian character. In Monroe and Clarke counties are found the same tall Compositae, together with various plants of other families, which are characteristic of that region. The following species are examples:

Helianthus tomentosus.
Helianthus hirsutus.
Silphium laciniatum.
Silphium asperrimum.
Silphium laevicaule.
Lepachys pinnata.
Lithospermum tuberosum.
Phacelia purshii.
Verbena canadensis.
Acuan (Desmanthus) brachycarpum.
Morongia horridula.

None of the above are met with farther south except the last two, which extend to the coast plain. Of xerophile and mesophile plants inhabiting shaded rocky dells and banks, the following find here their southern limit:

Hepatica hepatica.
Anemone decapetala.
Ranunculus recurvatus.
Panax quinquefolia.
Collinsonia canadensis.
Houstonia caerulea.

On the damp rocks which line the narrow channels of brooks deeply cut into the limestone strata, the maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) occupies every crevice. Toward the southern confines of the region the following, which grow also in the adjoining region, are found:

Sida elliottii.
Callirhöe papaver.
Scutellaria canescens punctata.
Clinopodium carolinianum.
Koellia albescens.
Stokesia laevis.

On the limestone bluffs inclosing the bed of the Alabama River, for instance near Claiborne, *Dirca palustris*, a shrub from the Alleghenian area, finds in deeply shaded situations its extreme southern outpost. *Philadelphus inodorus* with *Ptelea trifoliata* and the river grape (*Vitis riparia*) are also found on the bare ledges of these bluffs on the opposite sides of the river. In the southwestern part of this region where the calcareous prairie soils are mixed with the light loams, the red cedar once formed a large portion of the timber growth, making a feature analogous to the cedar hammocks of the Central Prairie region. The cedar hammocks of this region are at present, however, nearly all under cultivation, and the few still covered with cedar are rapidly being stripped of their valuable timber, mostly for use as pencil wood.

In the eastern extension of this region the loose Ozark sands form

the arid surface soil, spreading over a large part of western Florida and southern Georgia. These are covered by very open pine barrens, and the latter are inhabited by a number of peculiar herbaceous species. Most widely diffused and abundant are:

Aristida stricta.
Panicum xanthospermum.
Eriogonum tomentosum.
Coleosanthus cordatus.
Eupatorium tortifolium.
Eupatorium lecheaefolium.
Koellia nuda.
Ceranthera linifolia.
Chrysopsis hyssopifolia.
Eupatorium leptophyllum.
Eupatorium coronopifolium.

Aristida stricta (wire grass) will be spoken of later as an inhabitant of the Lower Pine belt. These and other species common to this region and the dry pine barrens farther south form a scanty covering for the barren sands.

Mesophile forests.—On the lower flanks of the ridges and on the lower hills of the Central Pine region the short-leaf pine mingles with the long-leaf species and with the frequently named upland oaks and hickories, chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*), and basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*). As the declivities merge into the narrow valleys with a fresher soil more retentive of moisture, mesophile species gradually gain the upper hand. Representative trees are:

Magnolia foetida (magnolia).
Magnolia macrophylla (large-leaf cucumber tree).
Fagus americana (beech).
Pinus glabra (Southern spruce pine).
Quercus nigra (water oak).
Quercus laurifolia (laurel oak).

There is a variety of shrubs in the openings and along the borders of the forest, among which are:

Styrax grandifolia (large-leaved storax bush).
Illicium floridanum (sweet illicium).
Aesculus parviflora (white-flowered buckeye).
Aesculus pavia (red buckeye).
Ilex longipes (holly).
Butneria (*Calycanthus*) *florida* (Carolina allspice, lowland calycanthus).
Chionanthus virginica (fringe tree).

The first of these is frequent in the Louisianian area from North Carolina to Louisiana. In these mesophile forests the same species of the liana formation which prevail in the Central Prairie region are equally frequent. To the small shrubby climbers are to be added *Clematis catesbaei*, rare from lower South Carolina to Florida and known in Alabama only from the vicinity of Suggsville, Clarke County; *C. reticulata*, infrequent from South Carolina to Texas; *C. crispa*, frequent on low, damp banks southward to the coast plain; and, finally, the yellow jessamine (Gelsemium), in damp and dry situations throughout the Maritime Pine belt.

Mesophile and paludial forests of the lowlands.—The lowlands of the flood plain of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and of their larger tributaries are heavily timbered. Their first terrace, overflowed only

in the times of the heaviest freshets, is covered with a valuable hardwood timber growth of cow oak, Spanish oak, Texas or Southern red oak, white ash, honey locust, and mockernut hickory, destined to furnish large supplies for the future. On the almost perpetually submerged banks of both of these rivers a fine timber growth of bald cypress frequently forms brakes of considerable extent, occasionally accompanied by the tupelo gum.

It can be safely asserted that fully one-half of the area of this region is under cover of the long-leaf pine, and that in their timber wealth these forests surpass by far the pine forests of the lower division of the Maritime Pine belt. From estimates made in various districts it appears that fully 6,000 feet of merchantable timber can be with safety assumed as the average yield per acre.

Mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—The following herbaceous plants, extending hither from the mountain region, find here their southern limits:

Calycocarpum lyoni.
Cebatha carolina.
Cypripedium hirsutum.
Arisaema dracontium.
Frasera carolinensis.
Physalis ciliosa.
Physalis virginian

Vincetoxicum baldwinii, one of the rarest of Southern plants, elsewhere known only from a few localities in middle Georgia and Texas, and *Thalictum debile* are thus far known in Alabama only in this region.

Cultural plant formations.—In its cultural plant formations this region differs but slightly from the next region. The rich hill prairies, calcareous uplands, formerly bearing a mixed growth of pines and deciduous trees, as well as the bottom lands, are for the most part devoted to the cultivation of cotton. Larger or smaller patches of tropical sugar cane are cultivated on almost every farm. Corn, oats, and sweet potatoes and other root crops are raised to supply the home demand. Less attention is paid to the raising of forage crops, the cattle being left to shift for themselves throughout the year among the hills. In the northern part the peach is raised in perfection, ripening its fruit from the middle of May to August. Grapes can be harvested in July and August, and strawberries are marketed in the first weeks of April. The fig also bears abundantly.

LOWER DIVISION OF THE COAST PINE BELT, OR LOWER REGION OF LONG-LEAF PINE.

Physiographical features and climate.

As the Tertiary strata disappear under the heavy beds of sands and gravels of more recent formations, the topography of the country becomes more uniform, the broad ridges spread out into slightly undulating table-lands, which become somewhat broken in their descent to the drainage channels. The rolling pine uplands rise gradually to

a height of from 220 to 300 feet above the flat woods and marshes and alluvial forests of the tide-water region. Where the level table-lands, devoid of surface drainage, are underlaid by impervious clays, spongy bogs surround the heads of water courses. On the rolling uplands with a porous siliceous soil the copious rainfall is readily absorbed, giving rise to innumerable springs, the feeders of the numerous limpid brooks and creeks by which this region is traversed. The area of the lower pine region is estimated to embrace a little over 7,000 square miles, including the following counties and parts of counties: Geneva, part of Covington, Escambia, part of Monroe, and all of Baldwin, Mobile, and Washington.

Both the climate and topography of this region exhibit great uniformity. Under the moderating influences of the proximity of the sea, the climate is generally mild. According to the records of the Mobile station of the United States Weather Bureau, extending over a period of twenty-three years, the mean annual temperature for that period was 66.9°, with the highest temperature 101°, observed in July, 1884, and the lowest 11°, in January, 1886.[1]

Mean monthly temperature with maxima and minima.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean	50	55	59	67	74	80	81	80	77	70	58	52
Maximum	78	78	85	90	98	100	101	100	96	94	83	79
Minimum	11	19	25	32	46	50	64	57	52	34	25	20

Data of temperature by seasons for period of twenty-three years.

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
	°	°	°	°
Mean	52	66	80	68
Maximum	79	98	101	96
Minimum	11	25	64	34

The latest killing frost for the period occurred April 24, 1884. The average date of last frost in spring was March 20. The average date of earliest frost in autumn was November 20.

The following data were obtained from Mr. J. A. Barry, observer for the Weather Bureau at Mobile:

Data of rainfall and clouds.

	Annual.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
Rainfall ..... inches..	66	14.5	19	19	13.5
Cloudless days	110	23	32	23	32
Partially cloudy days	153	36	37	47	33
Overcast days	102	31	27	40	24

[1] See footnote [1], p. 26.

The rolling pine uplands or dry pine barrens.

Xerophile forests.—On the hills and broad swells of the table-lands the long-leaf pine reigns supreme. The high forest is almost bare of undergrowth and its monotony is frequently unbroken for long distances, no other trees or shrubs appearing among the tall trunks of the pine, which spread their gnarled limbs at a height of from 40 to 65 feet above the ground. It is only in the accidental openings of the forest that a second growth of the predominating species takes possession of the ground, which, if interfered with by human agency, is replaced by black jack and Spanish oaks, not rarely accompanied by the dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and the glandular summer haw (*Crataegus elliptica*). This last, which is a pretty tree from 20 to 25 feet high, ranges from South Carolina to Mississippi, and in Alabama appears to be confined to this region.[1] On the sterile ridges deeply covered with the mantle of loose white sands, which hide the sandy loams of the La Fayette strata, the long-leaf pine becomes stunted and is more or less replaced by the barren or turkey oak and blue jack, trees rather below medium size, often dwarfed and scrubby; and among the latter are dispersed—

Vaccinium stamineum.
Vaccinium myrsinites.
Vaccinium myrsinites glaucum.
Gaylussacia dumosa.
Asimina parviflora.
Ceratiola ericoides.

The last of these shrubs, representing the Empetraceae, which generally inhabit the boreal zone, resembles in its foliage and habit a large heather (Erica). It is truly characteristic of the arid pine barrens from Florida and adjacent parts of Georgia to Mississippi, and in Alabama it reaches its northern limit of vegetation near the northern border of the Maritime Pine belt. The pine forests are open, the crowns of the trees scarcely touching one another. Owing to the poorly timbered ridges of scrubby oaks and the extensive swampy or boggy flats equally unfavorable to the development of a heavy timber growth, the timber standing in the lower division of the Coast Pine belt is considerably less in proportion to area than that found in the upper division.

On the better class of pine lands the quality of the timber is scarcely surpassed, as evinced by a close investigation of the timber resources of the rolling pine uplands near Wallace, Escambia County, which can be considered a typical district.[2]

The forests of long-leaf pine of this Lower Pine region furnish principally the enormous supplies of timber used by the sawmills situated in the tide-water region of Alabama and western Florida, with Mobile

[1] The specific character of this tree does not fully agree with the rather obscure type and it may on nearer investigation prove distinct.

[2] Bulletin 16, Division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1896, p. 38.

and Pensacola for the chief points of export, and they are also the source of the resinous products which find their market at Mobile. The depletion of their timber wealth with no heed given to their maintenance, and their destruction by the barbarous methods practiced in the extraction of their resinous product, together with the ravages of the fires which one season after another destroy the seedlings and the youngest timber, and with the injuries inflicted by herds of domestic animals which roam through these forests, not only are exhausting their present resources, but will inevitably and within a comparatively short time result in their extermination, notwithstanding the fact that in no other region within the wide range of distribution of the long-leaf pine are the conditions more favorable for the spontaneous reproduction of this most valuable timber tree.

Xerophile herbaceous plant associations.—Thanks to the abundant and evenly distributed rainfall, the floor of these open pine forests is covered with a carpet of grasses and other herbs, mostly perennials, which, under the mild climate of this zone, retains its verdure for the greatest part of the year. The grasses vastly predominate in the number of individuals, and in the diversity of forms they are scarcely exceeded by the species of the pea and composite families. The great bulk of the grasses consists of types of a Southern distribution, the majority being confined to the Louisianian area. But a small number reach the Carolinian area, and those only along the seacoast. The following are noteworthy species:

Andropogon tener.
Paspalum setaceum.
Paspalum floridanum.[1]
Paspalum ciliatifolium.[1]
Panicum filiforme.[1]
Panicum lanuginosum.[1]
Panicum pauciflorum.[1]
Panicum sphaerocarpon.[1]
Panicum pubescens.
Panicum angustifolium.
Aristida purpurascens.
Andropogon argyraeus.
Danthonia sericea.
Gymnopogon ambiguus.
Gymnopogon brevifolius.
Chrysopogon nutans linnaeanus.
Chrysopogon elliottii.
Paspalum plicatulum.
Paspalum bifidum (*P. racemulosum* Nutt).
Paspalum dasyphyllum.
Paspalum difforme.
Anthenantia villosa.
Panicum angustifolium.
Panicum neuranthum.
Panicum arenicola.
Panicum nashianum.
Aristida simplicifolia.
Aristida stricta.

Of the above species *Gymnopogon brevifolius* is a typical species of the Louisianian area, characteristic of dry pine barrens from North Carolina to eastern Texas, and *Panicum neuranthum* extends to the West Indies. *Aristida stricta*, or wire-grass, is extremely abundant in the coast region of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the counties of Alabama east of the Perdido River, along the Florida State line, known as the "wire-grass counties," where on the loose white Ozark sand it almost alone forms the grassy covering.

[1] Carolinian area and northward.

The following are of wide continental range east of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the Carolinian area, the first being the most abundant species of the dry pine barrens:

Andropogon scoparius.[1]
Chrysopogon avenaceus.[1]
Sporobolus junceus.
Sporobolus longifolius.[1]
Sporobolus neglectus.[1]
Sporobolus vaginaeflorus.[1]

The following representatives of the Cyperaceae are found among the xerophile plant associations, mostly of the Louisianian area:

Cyperus martindalii.
Cyperus retrofractus.[2]
Rynchospora grayii.
Rynchospora intermedia.
Scleria ciliata.
Scleria elliottii.
Stenophyllus ciliatifolius.
Carex festucacea.[1]
Carex muhlenbergii.[1]
Juncus torreyi.[1]

The xerophile species of other families associated with these glumaceous plants are for the largest part at home in the Louisianian area. Fully two-thirds of the numerous Leguminosae and Compositae occurring in this region are confined to that area. Omitting the common species of wide distribution, the following, named in the succession of their flowering, give character to the xerophile herbaceous associations of the rolling pine uplands. As the first harbingers of spring, appear before and in the beginning of February:

Houstonia rotundifolia.
Epigaea repens.[1]
Viola palmata.[1]
Viola septemloba.[2]

These are succeeded by:

Helianthemum carolinianum.
Astragalus villosus.
Lupinus diffusus.
Iris verna.
Chrysogonum virginianum.[2]
Oxalis recurva.
Oxalis filipes.[2]
Ascyrum pumilum.
Phlox pilosa detonsa.
Phlox amoena.[2]
Lupinus nuttallii.
Limodorum parviflorum (*Calopogon parviflorus* Lindl.)
Chrosperma muscaetoxicum.[2]
Zygadenus angustifolius.
Pentstemon hirsutus.[1]
Gyrostachys (*Spiranthes*) *praecox.*[1]
Gyrostachys gracilis.[1]
Lachnocaulon anceps.[2]
Asclepias humistrata (*A. amplexicaulis* Michx.).
Asclepias michauxii.
Tetragonotheca helianthoides.[2]
Jatropha stimulosa.[2]
Scutellaria pilosa.[2]
Polygala nana.
Kneiffia linearis.[2]
Stillingia sylvatica.[2]
Schwalbea americana.[2]
Sabbatia angustifolia.[2]
Helianthemum ramuliflorum.

During the summer months:

Buchnera elongata.[2]
Physalis virginiana.[2]
Erythrina herbacea.
Euphorbia corollata angustifolia.
Euphorbia floridana.
Zornia bracteata.

[1] Carolinian area and northward. [2] Carolinian area.

Stylosanthes biflora hispidissima.
Galactia erecta (*G. sessilifolia*).
Euphorbia humistrata.[1]
Rhynchosia simplicifolia.[1]
Chrysobalanus obtusifolius.
Rhynchosia galactioides.
Croton punctatum.
Cracca smallii.
Cracca hispidula.[1]
Cracca spicata flexuosa.
Cracca chrysophylla.
Psoralea canescens.
Galactia volubilis.[1]
Galactia volubilis mississippiensis.
Galactia floridana.
Lespedeza repens.[1]
Lespedeza virginica.
Hibiscus aculeatus.
Koellia albescens.
Ceranthera linearifolia.
Dasystoma pedicularia.
Ruellia ciliosa humilis.
Ruellia pedunculata.
Verbena carolina.
Vernonia graminifolia.
Chrysopsis graminifolia.[1]
Chrysopsis hyssopifolia.
Coreopsis major.
Solidago odora.[1]
Sericocarpus bifoliatus.[1]
Silphium asteriscus angustatum.
Meibomia rotundifolia.[1]
Meibomia stricta.[1]

Of the above *Euphorbia floridana* ranges from western Florida to the Escambia River; *Ceranthera linearifolia* from lower Georgia westward to the Tensas River, Baldwin County; *Ruellia pedunculata* from western Louisiana to the western edge of Alabama; *Chrysopsis hyssopifolia* from the arid sand hills of western Florida to the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. In the autumn the dry pine barrens are adorned with their richest floral display, the forests being then brilliant with the purple spikes of the blazing stars (*Lacinaria*), the blue of asters and salvia, the scarlet of *Clinopodium coccineum*, and the gold of Chrysopsis and Solidago, not to mention others. The following are the prevailing species:

Lacinaria gracilis.
Lacinaria elegans.[1]
Lacinaria scariosa.[1]
Aster concolor.[2]
Ionactis linariifolius.[2]
Aster adnatus.
Aster patens tenuiculmis.
Trilisa odoratissima.
Salvia azurea.
Clinopodium coccineum (*Calamintha coccinea* Gray).
Chrysopsis trichophylla.
Solidago petiolaris.[1]
Solidago puberula pulverulenta.
Afzelia cassinoides (*Seymeria tenuifolia*).
Afzelia pectinata.
Kuhnistera pinnata.
Eupatorium aromaticum.[1]
Eupatorium coronopifolium.
Eupatorium leptophyllum.
Kuhnia kuhnia.
Helianthus radula.
Lechea minor.[2]
Lechea tenuifolia.[2]
Lechea villosa.[2]
Lechea leggettii.[1]

Clinopodium coccineum, the scarlet basil, is a low undershrub with dazzling flame-colored flowers, ranging from the sandy ridges of western Florida to the dry hills which front the eastern shore of the Mobile Bay and the coast plain near Mobile; also found in Mississippi. *Helianthus radula* is a truly characteristic plant of these pine uplands. The pinweeds (*Lechea*) are the homely representatives of the Cistus family.

[1] Also in Carolinian area.
[2] Also in Carolinian area and northward.

Pine-barren flats and Hydrophytic plant associations.

Toward the northern limit of this region the oldest strata of the Post-Tertiary (Neocene) beds of loose sands and compact more or less aluminous clays approach or attain the surface. The higher swells of the table-lands covered by the porous sands and gravels include level tracts of badly drained barrens underlaid by the older strata, flooded after every heavy rain, droughty during hot and dry weather. On these flats Cuban pine is thinly scattered and here reaches its northern limit of vegetation, at a distance of about 60 miles from the seashore.

Excepting the ink berry (*Ilex glabra*) scarcely any tree or shrub shades the ground; but a small number of grasses find a place among the coarse herbs forming the cover of the extremely poor soil of these flats. The bulk of the herbaceous vegetation consists of a few abundant mesophile species. The following are representatives species:

Andropogon virginicus.[1]
Anthaenantia rufa.
Paspalum glabratum.
Panicum polyanthes.[1]
Sabbatia campanulata.[1]
Sabbatia dodecandra.[1]
Helenium brevifolium.
Rhexia mariana.[1]
Rhexia stricta.
Cynoctonum sessilifolium.

There are also a number of paludial species with xerophile adaptations; that is, they are provided with strong, deeply embedded rootstocks to retain the needed supply of moisture during periods of hot and dry weather, and with rigid leaves of greatly reduced surface to prevent excessive transpiration. Among such plants may be mentioned species of Xyris and round rushes. In exposed shallow pools and ditches Sagittarias (*Sagittaria chapmani*, *S. cycloptera*) having rigid scapes and narrow stiff leaves are most frequent, the latter frequently reduced to narrow phyllodia. On the base of the pine-clad ridges bordering the flats *Habenaria cristata* and *Psoralea simplex* are not infrequently observed, the spindle-shaped or top-shaped roots of the latter deeply buried in the sand, where it is constantly moistened by springs.

In many localities the declivities of the table-lands are perpetually wet with the water which oozes from the porous silicious strata immediately overlying the impervious clay, and the depressions inclosed by them are frequently covered with a dense carpet of peat mosses, interwoven with the long filiform rhizomes of beak rushes, spike rushes, and one nut rush, the following being species:

Sphagnum macrophyllum.
Sphagnum imbricatum cristatum.[1]
Sphagnum recurvum.[1]
Rynchospora pusilla.
Rynchospora plumosa.
Rynchospora rariflora.
Rynchospora oligantha.
Eleocharis acicularis.[1]
Eleocharis tuberculosa.[1]
Scleria caroliniana.

[1] Found also in Carolinian area.

With these are associated creeping club moss (*Lycopodium alopecuroides*) and many species of the paludial plants found also on the flats and in the swamps of the coast plain, including insectivorous sundews, bladderworts, and pitcher plants. Characteristic species are:

Limodorum pallidum.
Lophiola aurea.[1]
Gyrotheca tinctoria.[1]
Juncus trigonocarpus.
Eriocaulon decangulare.[1]
Drosera intermedia.[1]
Drosera filiformis.[1]
Utricularia juncea.
Utricularia subulata.[1]
Sarracenia purpurea.[1]
Sarracenia psittacina.
Sabbatia macrophylla.

The Sarracenias mentioned, which are the most prominent, rest their rosettes of urn-shaped leaves on the water-soaked peat moss. *Sarracenia drummondii* and *S. rubra*, with their trumpet-shaped, erect leaves, are abundant on the black peaty soil which covers the undulations where the impervious aluminous clays and compacted sands prevail. In the middle of the spring these plants produce their one-flowered scapes from stout rootstocks before the appearance of the leaves. In midsummer, when the leaves have attained their full growth, the boggy hillsides and depressions present to a superficial view the aspect of meadows richly adorned with flowers of white and roseate tints, imparted by the white, purple-veined tops of the leaves of these sarracenias. The display of these colors serves to attract insects, which, entering the leaves in search of the sweets secreted within, are entrapped, with no possibility of escape, and thus become sources of nourishment to these plants.

Mesophile and paludial forests.—Evergreens, nearly all of them types of the Louisianian area, predominate in the tree growth which shades the damp or wet, more or less sandy, banks of the numerous streams rising in the maritime pine belt. Magnolia, white bay, and oaks with entire, narrow, persistent or semipersistent leaves (*Quercus laurifolia*, *Q. aquatica*), with Cuban pine, loblolly pine, rarely shortleaf pine, pond cypress (*Taxodium distichum imbricaria*), and "juniper" or white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) largely prevail over the deciduous black gum (*Nyssa biflora*), red gum, and swamp maples. Groves of the pond or upland cypress just mentioned—a variety closely connected with the type by intermediate forms—cover the shallow pine-barren ponds and semiswampy woods of a poor, sandy soil destitute of vegetable mold. This form of the cypress in the size and quality of its wood is greatly inferior to the typical cypress of the alluvial swamps, and is at once recognized by the leaves, which are closely appressed to the deciduous, annual shoots. By this peculiarity of the foliage a check to excessive transpiration is provided during the time of drought, when the sandy soil is laid bare to the sun and its supply of water is failing. The white cedar of the lower pine region is met with most frequently in the sandy swamps around the head

waters of Perdido and Escambia rivers, and is there in full perfection. This tree attains a height of from 80 to 90 feet, with an average diameter of from 16 to 18 inches; trees over 24 inches in diameter are rarely seen. Being much sought for on account of the value of the timber, sound trees are at present frequent only in remote localities difficult of access. Among the trees of smaller size and the variety of shrubs forming the dense undergrowth of these forests the evergreens also predominate, of which the following species are examples:

Cliftonia monophylla.
Cyrilla racemiflora.
Ilex myrtifolia.
Ilex lucida.
Ilex glabra.
Myrica cerifera.[1]
Myrica inodora.
Kalmia latifolia.[1]
Illicium floridanum.

Prominent by reason of their abundance and their showy flowers are *Pieris nitida* and *Leucothöe axillaris* with *Oxydendrum arboreum*, all of the heath family; besides which may be mentioned:

Butneria (*Calycanthus*) *florida.*
Clethra alnifolia.
Mohrodendron (*Halesia*) *dipterum* (silver bells).
Viburnum nudum (opossum haw).
Viburnum nitidum (opossum haw).
Viburnum molle (opossum haw).
Styrax pulverulenta (storax bush).

Mesophile herbaceous plant associations.—The herbaceous plant associations in these mesophile woods are identical with those of the same character prevailing in the upper division of the coast pine belt. Frequent among them is *Macranthera fuchsioides*, conspicuous on account of its profusion of large racemes of scarlet flowers, a coarse biennial extending from western Georgia and eastern Florida into this State and to the northern limit of the Louisianian area.

REGION OF THE COAST PLAIN OR LOW FLAT PINE BARRENS.

Physiographical features.—On their descent to the coast plain the rolling pine uplands disappear under the silt of sandy loams or merge imperceptibly into the coast sands and the most recent lacustrine formations which line the shore. The sandy loams form the second terrace of the lowlands of the coast, rising to a height of from 10 to 30 feet above the low flood plains and river bottoms, which are subject to occasional overflow.

Mesophile forests.—Open forests of long-leaf pine sparsely interspersed with Cuban pine and loblolly pine once covered the plain. After the removal of the original timber growth the long-leaf pine was to a large extent superseded by the Cuban pine, groves of which in every stage of development occupy the clearings. Upon these clearings, made scarcely two-thirds of a century ago, Cuban pine has already attained the dimensions of useful timber, the trees averaging from 18 to 24 inches in diameter, with a height of from 85 to 100 feet. A number of trees felled upon one of these old clearings in the

[1] Found also in Carolinian area.

suburbs of Mobile furnished sticks of merchantable timber 30 to 40 feet in length, none of them having reached an age of over 60 years.

Mesophile herbaceous plant associations (*Rynchospora formation*).—The terrace of sandy loams extends over the larger part of the coast plain. The ground being almost perfectly level and underlaid by a compact, somewhat impervious subsoil, is consequently more or less deficient in drainage, and being covered with a dense sod formed by the roots and rhizomes of low, perennial monocotyledonous plants, the ground remains damp and the decomposing vegetable matter, under the influence of sun and wind, is converted into an acid humus, giving rise to a peaty soil. This damp, mucky soil, in a semiboggy condition during seasons of rain, supports a vegetation of low, grass-like plants, mostly of the sedge family or sour grasses (*Cyperaceae*) of various genera, which in number vastly predominate over the true grasses (*Poaceae*), rushes (*Junci*), and golden-eyed grasses (*Xyridaceae*), which find their home in the flat, damp pine barrens of the plain. Horn rushes (*Rynchosporae*) largely prevail over the other representatives of the sedge family, and numerous species of this extensive genus, almost exclusively confined to eastern North America and the adjacent tropical zones, make up the largest portion of the sod vegetation, thus forming a more or less compact plant formation highly characteristic of this region. Among the mesophile associations which inhabit the scantily shaded, frequently open plain, with its sour, damp, shallow, and during the rainy seasons more or less boggy soil, there is found in many localities a tiny creeping peat moss (*Sphagnum imbricatum*) and other short-stemmed species (*S. compactum*, *S. intermedium*), which are able to resist the effects of occasional droughts. The following Cyperaceae are typical, and predominate on the flat expanse of this terrace of the plain:

Rynchospora plumosa.
Rynchospora pusilla.
Rynchospora rariflora.
Rynchospora multiflora.
Rynchospora cymosa.[1]
Rynchospora ciliaris.
Rynchospora baldwinii.
Rynchospora chapmani.
Rynchospora divergens.
Rynchospora microcarpa.
Rynchospora gracilenta.
Rynchospora cymosa globularis.
Rynchospora oligantha.[1]
Kobresia odorata.
Kobresia monocephala.

With these are found the following rushes:

Juncus elliottii.
Juncus diffusissimus.
Juncus marginatus.[1]
Juncus marginatus aristulatus.[1]
Juncus bufonius fascicularis.

Grasses of the same region are—preferring the low flats with a more damp, sandy soil:

Andropogon mohrii.
Andropogon tetrastachyus.
Paspalum praecox.
Sieglingia poaeformis.
Manisuris corrugata.

[1] Found also in Carolinian area.

Most frequent on the low swells:

Sieglingia chapmani.
Chrysopogon nutans linnaeanus.
Andropogon elliottii.
Andropogon tener.
Andropogon virginicus glaucus.
Andropogon virginicus dealbatus.
Muhlenbergia trichopodes.
Panicum longipedunculatum.

After the ground has been once turned by the plow the glumaceous plants which formed the original sod disappear forever, the ground being taken possession of by carpet grass (*Paspalum compressum*), a West Indian species most probably introduced, and the creeping finger-grass (*Syntherisma* (*Panicum*) *serotinum*). Nearly all of the sundews, sarracenias, gentians, and other species already mentioned among the associations which inhabit the sphagnous bogs of the pine hills also enter into the associations of this semi-paludial Rynchsopora formation.

During the latter part of January the Cuban pine unfolds its flowers, with *Bartonia verna* and *Houstonia patens*, and these are succeeded by the following:

Chaptalia semifloscularis.
Pinguicula lutea.
Pinguicula pumila.
Lupinus villosus.
Helianthemum carolinianum.
Drosera capillaris.
Drosera brevifolia.
Drosera filiformis.[1]
Euphorbia inundata.
Helenium vernum.
Helenium helenium.
Helenium integrifolium.
Polygala lutea.[1]
Polygala polygama.[1]
Limodorum multiflorum.

The Pinguiculas mentioned are insectivorous plants common in the pine flats from North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi. *Euphorbia inundata* is known only from the coast of western Florida and as far west as the eastern shore of the Mobile Bay near Point Clear.

Remarkable is the occurrence of *Limodorum multiflorum* in Mobile County (Fowl River Station). This beautiful orchid is otherwise known only from a few localities of peninsular and western Florida. It was first described by Chapman from the southern part of Florida and has been observed by the writer in the savannas near the upper waters of the St. Johns River. During the summer months bloom *Linum floridanum*, *Polygala chapmani*, *Polygala hookeri*, the latter two extending from western Florida to eastern Mississippi, and *Zygadenus glaberrimus*, ranging from the pine flats of North Carolina to Louisiana, together with the following:

Habenaria nivea.
Cracca hispidula.[1]
Polygala cruciata.[1]
Ludwigia hirtella.[1]
Ludwigia linearis.[1]
Eryngium aquaticum.
Eryngium synchaetum.
Eryngium ovalifolium.
Hydrocotyle verticillata.
Centella stricta.
Sabbatia gentianoides.
Pterocaulon undulatum (*P. pycnostachyum* Ell.).
Dasystoma pedicularia.[1]
Gerardia paupercula.
Ascyrum stans.
Ascyrum hypericoides.
Hypericum spp.

[1] Found also in Carolinian area.

The species of Ascyrum and Hypericum constitute a characteristic open formation of low shrubs or suffrutescent perennials in the depressions surrounding shallow ponds, most striking during the latter part of the summer while covered with their golden-yellow flowers. Among the earliest appears *Hypericum myrtifolium*, followed by *H. opacum*, and last by *H. aspalathoides*, the most abundant, forming large patches. All are frequent from South Carolina to Mississippi. During the autumn Compositae with their bright yellow flowers prevail—for example:

Helianthus heterophyllus.
Chondrophora (Bigelovia) nudata.[1]
Solidago stricta.[1]
Solidago angustifolia.
Coreopsis angustifolia.
Bidens coronata leptophylla.
Baldwinia uniflora.

With these come azure-flowered lobelias, such as *L. puberula*, common from the coast of southern New Jersey to Louisiana and in the southern Alleghanies, and *L. brevifolia*, ranging from western Florida to Louisiana, and *Ruellia noctiflora*, rare on the coast of the Mississippi Sound and sparsely scattered through the corresponding region from Louisiana to Georgia and Florida, all more or less frequent in the first pine barrens from North Carolina to Florida and the eastern Gulf States—besides the following:

Eupatorium leptophyllum.
Eupatorium capillifolium.[1]
Eupatorium linearifolium.[1]
Eupatorium mohrii.
Eupatorium semiserratum.[1]
Eupatorium pubescens.[1]
Eupatorium verbenaefolium.[1]
Lacinaria graminifolia pilosa.[1]
Carphephorus pseudo-liatris.
Trilisa odoratissima.[2]
Baldwinia uniflora.
Gerardia skinneriana.
Gerardia paupercula.
Gerardia aphylla.

Of ferns and their allies *Botrychium obliquum* is not rare on exposed grassy knolls and banks, while *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides* with *Lycopodium carolinianum*, preferring moister situations, are truly typical plants of the coast plain.

Hammock lands.—More or less extensive tracts of a black soil, generally well drained, rich in the decayed remains of former vegetations, occur on this second terrace as it skirts the lower river swamps or the low swamps of the tide-water regions. Constantly acted upon by the multitudinous forms of lower animal and plant life—rainworms, snails, centipedes, and a host of bacteria and saprophytic fungi—this soil has become converted into a highly fertile mold, which supports the same luxuriant and diversified vegetation of trees and shrubs, chiefly broad-leaved evergreens, which characterizes the mesophile forests of the Louisianian area generally, to which is added here the live oak, *Quercus virginiana*, the most attractive and grandest feature in the flora of the coast plain. This oak is a tree of the seacoast. It approaches, in a high state of development, the Carolinian area near the northern limit

[1] Found also in Carolinian area.
[2] The vanilla plant, or deer tongue.

of eastern North Carolina and extends westward along the Gulf coast to central Texas and northern Mexico. In the Gulf States the live oak is rarely found above the thirty-first parallel of latitude. Of the magnificent groves which once lined the shores of the Gulf and its numerous inlets, but few remain. From its native hammocks this tree was transplanted to adorn and shade the abodes of the earliest settlers. Trees planted about seventy-five years ago, now frequently met with in the suburbs of Mobile and at the older country seats, are from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and from 60 to 70 feet in height, their sturdy trunks sending out massive horizontal limbs at a distance of from 10 to sometimes 15 feet above the ground, their shade frequently covering an area nearly 100 feet in diameter.

In these hammocks the magnolia attains its highest development, in diameter rivaling the Cuban and loblolly pines, with which it is often associated, and accompanied by the laurel oak, water oak, and beech, all draped with the wreaths of Spanish moss.

Of small trees and shrubs occurring here may be enumerated:

Osmanthus americanus (American olive, devil wood).
Ilex vomitoria (yaupon).[1]
Ilex opaca (common holly).[1]
Myrica cerifera (wax myrtle).[1]
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis (Southern prickly ash).
Prunus umbellata (prairie plum).
Pyrus angustifolia (Southern crab apple).[1]
Crataegus apiifolia (haw).[1]
Crataegus viridis (haw).[1]
Chionanthus virginica (Northern fringe tree).[1]
Vaccinium arboreum (farkleberry).[1]
Ilex caroliniana (holly).
Ilex coriacea (holly).

The evergreen American olive, rarely seen among the pine hills, occurs here frequently. The last two hollies are shrubs which, together with the others mentioned, form a dense undergrowth.

Where the hammocks merge into the alluvial lands, the soil becoming of a semi-swampy condition, the silver-bell tree (*Mohrodendron* (*Halesia*) *dipterum*) is found, most frequently with swamp dogwood (*Cornus stricta*), interspersed with titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), leatherwood (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), holly (*Ilex cassine*) and blue palmetto (*Sabal adansonii*), evergreen fetterbushes (*Pieris nitida*, *Leucothöe axillaris*) forming the brushy soil cover. In the liana formation, *Vitis cinerea* mostly takes the place of the summer grape, and *Sagaretia michauxii*, which in the open and in dry soil is a straggling shrub 6 to 8 feet high, and is not rare on the coast from South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi, in these woods assumes the habit of a robust climber, ascending trees of great height. The stout root climbers *Decumaria barbara* and the Virginia creeper are common. The American wistaria (*Krauhnia frutescens*), with its compound racemes of sky-blue flowers, adorns the lower borders of the hammocks, which are further enlivened by the flame-colored flowers of the woodbine (*Lonicera sempervirens*), and, very early in the spring, by the golden

[1] Found also in the Carolinian area.

flowers of the yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), these followed by the white bloom of the Cherokee rose.

The frequent vines of the bullace grape, Brunnichia, Cissus, and Smilax, which entwine bushes and trees, add to the intricacy of the maze of shrubbery on the low hammocks. In their deepest recesses *Epidendrum conopseum* finds its home upon the limbs of old magnolias and hoary live oaks, being the only epiphytic orchid in the southeastern States outside of the narrow belt of the Antillean flora, skirting the coast of southern Florida and of the adjacent islands, the so-called Keys. *Apteria setacea* is strictly confined to the rich mold of the hammocks. This leafless saprophyte, of a pale bluish color, grows in dense clusters, its numerous contorted roots deeply buried in the ground. It is also not rarely found in Florida and southeastern Georgia. On the shady borders of the hammock are found, flowering early in the spring, *Nemophila microcalyx* and *Asarum arifolium*, followed by the Atamasco lily (*Atamosco* (*Zephyranthes*) *atamasco*) and hoary lupine (*Lupinus villosus*), and in the summer months by the following:

Rhexia mariana.[1]
Rhexia lanceolata.
Agrimonia incisa.
Amorpha glabra.
Sanicula canadensis.[1]
Paspalum michauxianum.
Paspalum ciliatifolium.[1]
Paspalum praecox.
Panicum viscidum.[1]
Panicum gibbum.
Panicum scabriusculum.
Panicum proliferum inflatum.
Panicum rostratum.[1]
Oplismenus hirtellus.
Eragrostis glomerata.
Carex hirsuta.[1]
Carex caroliniana.[1]
Carex debilis prolixa.
Melica mutica.[1]
Panicum verrucosum.[1]
Arundinaria tecta.[1]

We have here a mingling of mesophile and paludial types, all characteristic of the hammocks, the last three having also a wider range. Ferns are abundant in the damp shade. *Dryopteris patens*, a cosmopolitan species of subtropical and tropical regions, is confined in our territory almost exclusively to the hammocks. It is accompanied by the more frequent *Dryopteris acrostichoides*, *Pteris aquilina* (form near to *caudata*), *Asplenium platyneuron*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, and *W. virginica;* the last in more moist situations. *Lycopodium cernuum* is remarkable as one of the few types extending from the tropics to the coast of the Louisianian area which appears to be indigenous with us. Where the terrace merges into the flats of the plain, the border of the hammock becoming frequently wet, tall wool grasses (*Erianthus brevibarbis*, *E. strictus*, *E. saccharoides*), coarse beard grass (*Andropogon glomeratus*), and royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) form conspicuous features in the aspect of the vegetation.

Pine meadows.—Approaching the seashore the terrace of loamy silt passes imperceptibly into the flats of the purely siliceous coast sands, through which the sluggish water courses, subject to the ebb

[1] Found also in the Carolinian area.

and flow of the tide, wind their way to the inlets of the Gulf. The fine sand forming the surface as well as the subsoil is closely packed, permitting the water to permeate but slowly, and in consequence is overflowed after every rainfall. The great poverty of the soil is manifest in the stunted growth of pines scattered over these flats and the dwarfed cypress and white cedar lining the sandy banks of the streams. The surface is exsiccated during the dry summer season, and supports a scanty growth of poverty grasses, particularly *Aristida spiciformis* and *A. palustris*, and the toothache grass (*Campulosus aromaticus*), with its stout aromatic rootstock deeply buried in the compacted sand, with which are found *Scleria torreyana* and *Lilium catesbaei*, and, during the late autumnal rains, the rare *Gyrostachys brevifolia*, known also from western Florida.

Paludial arboreal associations (*cypress brakes*).—The bottom lands of the Mobile River and the islands in the delta, overflowed at every freshet, are covered with a high forest of deciduous trees, common to them and the lowlands of the same character along the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers in their course through the Louisianian area. Where the banks are almost perpetually submerged they are covered with cypress. This largest of the Atlantic forest trees was formerly found in the upper part of the river delta in great perfection. The mighty trunks rise to a total height of from 100 to 120 feet and over, with a diameter, measured above the buttresses which expand the bases, of from 3 to over 5 feet. The annual rings of growth are extremely narrow and difficult to count. On close investigation the age of full-grown trees can be estimated to vary between 300 and 500 years. They are the sole survivors in this part of the North American continent of an archaic type. The assemblage of these monarchs of the forest in the compact cypress brake, surrounded by the peculiar cone-shaped excrescences (cypress knees) rising from their roots 1 to 2 feet and more above the dark unruffled surface of the water, presents a feature in the arboreal flora of the present at once strange and imposing. As a result of the large demand for their valuable timber, the resources of these brakes in the delta and on the lower Alabama and Tombigbee rivers have been almost exhausted, and in this district the manufacture of cypress lumber has at present nearly ceased. The supplies of this timber needed for the manufacture of cypress shingles at Mobile are at present mostly drawn from the more remote brakes on the rivers named and their principal tributaries along their lower course. In these brakes the tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*) is the only associate of the cypress, which it rivals in size, and the Carolina swamp ash is the only tree of small size thriving in the gloomy shade beneath these trees.

In the mire of the swamps above the level of long-continued overflows a variety of hard-wood trees mingle with the cypress and finally super-

sede it on ground slightly above the ordinary water level. Black gum, water oak, water hickory, green ash, more rarely Southern red oak, elm, black cottonwood, and overcup oak of rather stunted growth form the high forest overshadowing the smaller trees, of which the most conspicuous are planer tree, red maple, hornbeam, *Crataegus viridis*, *C. elliptica*, and the apple haw (*Crataegus aestivalis*). This haw was observed on the flooded banks of Davids Lake, a large inlet of Mobile River, with a slender stem fully 30 feet high. It unfolds its flowers during the first days of spring (early in February) and ripens its highly palatable, fine-flavored fruit in the beginning of April. *Styrax americana*, *Osmanthus americanus*, *Ilex decidua*, *Ilex longipes*, parsley haw (*Crataegus apiifolia*) form the shrubby undergrowth. The handsome silverbells, the dahoon holly, and the swamp dogwood occupy the drier outskirts of these swamps. In their interior the blue palmetto reaches its perfection, the trunk rising from 2 to 3 feet above the ground, the fan-shaped leaves with their stalks 8 to 10 feet long. Black willow and cottonwood cover the recent alluvium. But a small number of paludial plants are found in the depths of these swamps, viz:

Onoclea sensibilis.[1]
Osmunda regalis.[1]
Woodwardia virginica.[1]
Peltandra virginica.[1]
Hymenocallis occidentalis.[1]

In the openings the shallow pools are filled with—

Carex stipata maxima.
Carex vulpinoidea.[1]
Homalocenchrus oryzoides.[1]
Homalocenchrus virginicus.[1]
Polygonum portoricense.
Saururus cernuus (lizard's tail).[1]

Add to these, where the shade is deep, *Azolla caroliniana* and a fine Riccia in circular tufts which float on the surface. On the ground above the overflow are found—

Cyperus dissitiflorus,
Panicum gymnocarpum,
Gyrostachys odorata,[1]
Hypericum nudiflorum,
Sabbatia calycina,[1]
Bidens involucrata,[1]
Erianthus strictus,

the last on the exposed borders of the pools.

Paludial and mesophile forests of the pine barrens.—Descending from the rolling hills to the flats of the coast plain the pine-barren streams overflow their low banks of shifting sands and gravel. In general the tree covering remains unaltered. When the soil is more deeply submerged, the pond cypress and white cedar prevail over the white bay, magnolias, etc., and where the water is more shallow and the ground less oozy *Osmanthus americanus*, *Myrica inodora*, and *Ilex caroliniana* are more frequent than among the hills. The miry spaces between the roots of the trees, which in these wooded shallow swamps run partially above the ground, are filled with peat mosses and the moss-like tufts of *Mayaca aubletii* and studded with coarse ferns—*Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. regalis*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, and *W.*

[1] Found also in the Carolinian area.

virginica. A host of Cyperaceae thrive in the shade of these swamps, as—

Eleocharis tuberculosa.[1]
Eleocharis acicularis.
Rhynchospora miliacea.
Rhynchospora axillaris.[1]
Rhynchospora fascicularis.
Rhynchospora gracilenta.[1]
Dulichium arundinaceum.[1]
Carex atlantica.[1]
Carex leptalea.[1]
Carex sterilis.[1]
Carex baileyi.
Carex intumescens.[1]
Carex folliculata australis.
Carex elliottii.
Carex turgescens.

With these grow—

Pinguicula planifolia,
Bartonia virginica,[1]
Habenaria clavellata,[1]
Habenaria repens,
Habenaria blephariglottis,[1]
Habenaria cristata,[1]

truly characteristic for these tree-clad pine-barren swamps, preferring their open borders. Here also are found—

Hypericum fasciculatum.
Rhexia ciliosa.[1]
Limodorum tuberosum.
Pogonia ophioglossoides.[1]
Pogonia divaricata.[1]
Aster paludosus.
Aster purpuratus.

Arundinaria tecta, formerly abundant in these swampy woods and in the hammocks, is now greatly reduced by the continued browsing of cattle.

Hydrophytic herbaceous plant associations.—One group of these belong to the open pine-barren swamps and ponds with a sour oozy soil filling the frequent depressions in the coast plain. In the stagnant water of the ponds flourish—

Castalia odorata.
Brasenia peltata.
Limnanthemum lacunosum.
Cabomba caroliniana.
Nymphaea advena.
Potamogeton diversifolius.
Utricularia inflata.
Spirodela polyrhiza.
Lemna minor.
Lemna trisulca.

With *Castalia odorata* occurs its variety with rose-purplish flowers. These all, with floating stems and leaves, form with *Eleocharis interstincta*, *E. mutata*, and *E. cellulosa* a mingling of the Hydrocharidian and Limnæan classes of hydrophytes. To the latter belong also the following types which inhabit the shallower pools and ditches and root in loamy silt free from peat:

Sagittaria mohrii.
Sagittaria platyphylla.
Sagittaria chapmani.
Utricularia gibba.
Utricularia biflora.
Eleocharis vivipara.
Eleocharis camptotricha.
Cyperus compressus.
Cyperus haspan.
Juncus repens.

The following prefer the boggy borders of such pools:

Tillaea simplex.
Oldenlandia boscii.
Oldenlandia littoralis.
Eryngium prostratum.
Eryngium ovalifolium.
Pluchea foetida.

[1] Found also in the Carolinian area.

The same associations of Sarracenias, sundews, pipeworts, orchids, and Dichromenas which characterize the bogs of the uplands prevail in the boggy marshes of the plain. In the surrounding mire a number of marsh plants occur which are wanting, or are very rare, in the boggy hills. Of such the following are abundant all over this area:

Lycopodium alopecuroides adpressum.
Manisuris rugosa.
Paspalum praecox.
Paspalum membranaceum.
Panicum stenodes.
Scleria torreyana.
Fuirena squarrosa hispida.
Fuirena squarrosa breviseta
Cyperus nuttallii.
Cyperus virens.
Cyperus haspan.
Xyris communis.
Xyris fimbriata.
Xyris serotina.
Xyris ambigua.
Rhexia stricta.
Lobelia paludosa.
Tofieldia racemosa.

The main channel of the gently flowing pine-barren streams is inhabited by a number of floating hydrophytes. Of the lower orders of plants *Batrachospermum* sp., with dark-green moniliform floating thallus over 1 foot in length, attaches its roots to logs and submerged roots of trees, associated with the large fronds of a water moss (*Fontinalis disticha*). Of flowering plants, occur in these waters: *Hydrochloa fluitans*, its long, floating stems in dense tufts frequently filling the bed of the streams; *Nuphar sagittifolia*, *Utricularia purpurea*, the golden club, *Orontium aquaticum*, and *Scirpus cylindricus*.

The still waters of the estuary of Mobile River and of the larger streams emptying into the upper part of the bay, fresh, except at long intervals, when it is slightly brackish, harbor a number of submerged species, forming in their dense mass subaquatic meadows, the feeding grounds of large flocks of waterfowl. The thread-like, many-branched stems of *Nitella acuminata* var. and a short-stemmed species of the same genus, growing in dense tufts, form the floor of this limnæan[1] vegetation, which is then made up of the following, which open their flowers above or below the water:

Zannichellia palustris.
Ruppia maritima.
Ceratophyllum demersum.
Potamogeton crispus.
Potamogeton pusillus.
Potamogeton hybridus.
Potamogeton lonchites.
Potamogeton perfoliatus.
Myriophyllum laxum.
Utricularia vulgaris.
Batrachium divaricatum.
Sagittaria filiformis (rare).

Nelumbo lutea also appears, though but rarely. *Vallisneria spiralis* and the rarer *Philotria* (*Udora*) *canadensis*, remarkable in their mode of fertilization, are also frequently associated with the above.

Other hydrophytic herbaceous associations have their seat in the open river marshes. The islands in the lower part of the delta and the low banks of the streams in the tide-water region are covered with deep and extensive open marshes, the soft silt of which, rich in humus, supports an association of paludial plants (halophytes), which take root

[1] Hydrophytic class of Enalids or sea-grass vegetation of Warming.

firmly in the soil, their mostly strong, interlacing rhizomes forming a dense sod, resisting the action of waves and winds. Reed-like grasses, large rushes, and tall umbelliferous plants are the most conspicuous features of this association. Species are—

Phragmites communis.
Spartina polystachya.
Spartina cynosuroides.
Zizania aquatica.
Zizaniopsis miliacea.
Panicum virgatum.
Panicum digitarioides.
Typha latifolia.
Scirpus lacustris.
Scirpus olneyi.
Scirpus fluviatilis.
Cladium effusum.
Cyperus articulatus.
Cicuta maculata.
Oxypolis teretifolia.
Sium cicutaefolium.

Zizania aquatica, *Scirpus lacustris*, and *Typha latifolia* are among the first to gain a firm hold on the muddy shoals, constantly formed by the deposits of silt with which the turbid waters are charged. The following plants constitute the lower and closer covering of the soil:

Cyperus erythrorhizos.
Cyperus strigosus.
Cyperus stenolepis.
Cyperus speciosus.
Carex lurida.
Carex albolutescens.
Carex alata.
Homalocenchrus hexandrus.
Andropogon glomeratus glaucopsis.
Rynchospora caduca.
Rynchospora corniculata.

Among other paludial plants which adorn the reed marshes are:

Ipomoea sagittata,
Mesadenia lanceolata,
Kosteletzkya virginica,
Boltonia diffusa,
Vernonia gigantea,
Sagittaria falcata lanceolata,
Sagittaria montevidensis,
Sagittaria viscosa (rare),

plants characteristic of such marshes from North Carolina to Louisiana. With these grow also—

Lythrum lineare,
Pontederia cordata,
Rumex altissimus,
Echinodorus radicans,
Sagittaria latifolia,

of frequent occurrence as far as the northern limit of the Carolinian area; and *Solidago sempervirens* ranging from the coast of Nova Scotia southward. The Sagittarias often occupy considerable tracts almost exclusively. The dark waters of ditches and shallow pools at the outskirts of these marshes are filled with the floating stems of *Jussiaea diffusa* and bordered by—

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides.
Hydrocotyle verticillata.
Ranunculus sceleratus.
Ptilimnium capillaceum.
Aeschynomene virginica.

Eleocharis montana, with its densely matted rhizomes, forms wide patches of shining bright green, rarely accompanied by *Eleocharis palustris*. *Triglochin striata*, *Juncus scirpoides*, and *J. polycephalus* are scattered through the marsh, and *Vigna glabra* and *Willughbya scandens* intertwine their stems among the grasses and sedges lining the muddy banks. *Sesbania macrocarpa* and *Glottidium floridanum*

occupy almost alone the alluvial banks bordering the swamps, covered with the débris left behind after every overflow.

LITTORAL BELT.

This division of the coast plain comprises the outlying islands and the narrow strip under the influence of the salty tide. Either sandy or marshy, this Littoral belt presents three distinct formations in its flora: (1) The plant formation of the strand or sandy flat beach, with its shingle and salty pools; (2) the plant formation of arid drifting sands, (3) and lastly the salt marsh.

Halophytic plant associations of the strand.—The strand or sandy flat beach, of moderate extent, as found in Baldwin County, washed by the more or less brackish water of Mobile Bay and the smaller inlets to the east of this sheet of water, is almost destitute of vegetation. The flora of the strand lining the Gulf shore, always moistened by the salt spray of the surf and flooded by high tides, is poor in individuals and species. The species found are, many of them, at home on tropical shores, and they constitute a very open association of sand-loving, salt-water plants (halophytes), similar to the *Ipomoea pes-capreae* formation of tropical strands. This fine halophyte of the morning-glory family, from which this association has received its name, is not rare on our Gulf shore. Its interlaced stems form large patches, which at once attract the attention by the rich dark green of their fleshy broad leaves and by their large rose-purple flowers. *Sesuvium portulacastrum* inhabits the shallow salty pools with *Cakile maritima geniculata*, both frequent in the West Indies; also with *Iva imbricata*, a low shrubby perennial of southeastern North America, and *Dondia* (*Sueda*) *linearis*, common on the Atlantic and Gulf shores from New England to Florida and Mississippi.

Xerophile plant associations of the dry sands of Mobile and Perdido bays.—The benches of loose white sand extending along the shore of Mobile Bay and the land-locked waters of Perdido Bay present a varied vegetation of sand-loving plants (psammophytes), which are so scattering, however, as scarcely to hide the snow-white sands. When viewed under the glare of the noonday sun, the dark-green foliage of the stunted live oak, with gnarled limbs, stands out in strong contrast with the glistening sands. The stiff, leathery, narrow leaves, shining above and hoary beneath, peculiar to this maritime form, afford a safe protection against the injurious effects of excessive transpiration during a long-continued drought, when the sand is heated by the scorching rays of the summer sun.

The grasses are:

Panicum repens.
Panicum littorale.
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Saint Augustine grass).
Cenchrus incertus (sand bur).
Cenchrus megacephalus (sand bur).
Sieglingia purpurea (purple sand grass).
Sieglingia americana (Southern sand grass.)

Of these the first two are frequent perennials, both confined to the coast and ranging from Florida to Mexico, true sand binders with their running rhizomes deeply buried. The sand burs are annuals from the same regions.

Of the sedge family *Cyperus lecontei*, ranging from the coast of Florida to Louisiana, and the common *Cyperus strigosus*, are frequent. Other herbaceous plants here found are:

Euphorbia polygonifolia.
Salsola kali.
Froelichia floridana.
Siphonychia erecta.
Siphonychia diffusa.
Paronychia riparia.
Stipulicida setacea.
Polygonella gracilis.
Physalis angustifolia.
Linaria floridana.
Baldwinia multiflora.
Heterotheca subaxillaris.
Oenothera humifusa.

Of these the first three range northward to New England and the Great Lakes. The remainder, except the last two, are typical littoral sand plants, ranging from the shores of North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida to Louisiana; the last two are perennials of about the same range.

A small group of low shrubs and suffrutescent perennials, highly characteristic types, mingle on the sandy benches above with these associations of herbs, all of which are at home in corresponding localities in southern Georgia and Florida. *Chrysoma* (*Solidago*) *pauciflosculosa*, known as golden rod, is the most frequent among them, an undershrub which is extremely conspicuous when covered with its profusion of golden yellow flowers, and later on account of its densely tufted stems retaining their foliage almost throughout the winter. With these are found *Conradina canescens*, confined to the shores of western Florida and Alabama, with the rare *Polygonella polygama* and *Helianthemum arenicola*, all sparsely diffused along the shore of western Florida. *Cuscuta indecora*, not observed in the State outside of this region, is frequently parasitic on the *Chrysoma pauciflosculosa*.

Xerophile plant associations of the dunes.—On the southern shore of Dauphine Island and on the main shore eastward to Perdido Bay hillocks of drifting white sands, thrown up by the unobstructed action of winds and waves, rise above the beach, frequently inclosing shallow swamps and pools between them. On these dunes the live oak makes a more or less scrubby growth, frequently not exceeding in size the sand oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*), with which it is associated. The latter is an evergreen shrub branched from the base and from 5 to 8 feet in height. These, with *Ceratiola ericoides* and dwarfed wax myrtles, form an association of xerophile evergreen bushes, augmented by *Chrysoma pauciflosculosa* and *Polygonella gracilis*, the whole frequently intertwined with the stems of the woody creepers *Ampelopsis incisa* and *Smilax auriculata*. On the crests and steep sides of the hillocks the so-called sea oat (*Uniola paniculata*) forms open patches.

The slender, wiry culms of this grass, 3 to 4 feet high, with scanty involute rigid leaves, when bending under the burden of the large, more or less contracted, panicles of the broad, many-flowered drooping spikelets, render the species one of the most striking types of psammophile plants. It inhabits the dunes from the southern frontier of Virginia through North Carolina south to Texas and the Mexican coast. By its stout running rhizome, deeply buried in the sand and sprouting from the rather distant nodes, a single plant soon colonizes the bare dune. The flowers appear to be mostly infertile, as no spikelets with well-matured grain have been observed in the specimens from our coast. *Ipomoea carnosa*, similar in its subterranean stems and root system to the above grass, is not infrequently found along with it, the numerous long prostrate stems bearing bright-green leaves, which cover the sand. *Opuntia crus-corvi* and *Siphonychia erecta* are not rare in the same localities. The dead tops and branches of the sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) and tops of the Spanish dagger (*Yucca aloifolia*), with the trunks almost completely buried in the drifting sands, increase the impression of aridity on these desolate shores.

Mesophile plant associations of the dunes.—In the shallow sandy pools, formed mostly by the accumulations of rain water in the depressions and rendered more or less brackish by the influx of the waves of the sea during storm tides, many of the plants of the semiswampy coast plain mingle with types of various families not found outside of the littoral belt. Of the former class occur the following, the first two being most frequent:

Rynchospora torreyana.
Hypericum aspalathoides.
Lechea torreyi.
Linum medium.
Scleria pauciflora glabra.

Of plants peculiar to the littoral belt occur:

Scirpus americanus.
Fuirena scirpoidea.
Scleria gracilis.
Xyris torta pallescens.
Cassia (*Chamaecrista*) *mississippiensis.*

Open groves of Cuban pines cover the flats behind the dunes, merging frequently into the pine meadows of the coast plain.

Xerophile plant associations of the sandy dry hammocks.—Between Bon Secour and Perdido Bay low, sandy hills or ancient dunes, rising above the saline swamps, support a high forest of evergeen trees, principally live oak, but with a mixture of laurel oak and Cuban and long-leaf pine. On these dry, sandy hammocks the sand pine (*Pinus clausa*), frequent in peninsular and western Florida, reaches its western limit. In this locality the tree has been found from 50 to 60 feet high, rarely over a foot in diameter, breast high. Stunted Spanish oak, barren oak, blue jack, and the common wax myrtle form the undergrowth, and the procumbent stems of the saw palmetto deeply rooting

in the sand often closely cover the soil. On the borders of these woods, and almost confined to them, *Rynchospora dodecandra* is frequent with the rare *Carex dasycarpa*, both of which occur also in South Carolina.

Mesophile plant associations of the salt marshes covering the outlying islands.—Dauphine Island is the most easterly of the interrupted chain of islands which incloses the waters of Mississippi Sound; it is the largest that fronts the Alabama coast and was originally covered with the Cuban pine. The flora of this island presents no new features, the vegetation of its dunes, saline marshes, and pine flats being identical with that of the corresponding situations on the mainland.

The low islets closer to the main shore and flooded by every high tide are bare of tree growth, and their borders, if not their whole surface, are almost always soaked by the briny sea, and are not rarely covered with a floor of fine salt. Where sand and shingle, thrown up by the waves, have raised the ground above continued overflow, evergreen shrubs preferring a saline soil (halophytes), such as *Iva frutescens*, *Baccharis halimifolia* and *B. angustifolia*, fringe their shores, together with *Chenopodium berlandieri* and *Lycium carolinianum* (sea cherry). *Batis maritima*, *Salicornia bigelovii*, and *S. ambigua*, low shrubby paludial halophytes, with *Fimbristylis spadicea*, form a dense, close cover of perpetual verdure on these islands.

Mesophile plant associations (halophytic) of the salt marshes on the main shore.—The shallow, tranquil waters of the numerous inlets of the sea, with their floor of deep, sandy mud, which receive the smaller pine-barren streams, are covered exclusively by the black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*). The rigid, sharp-pointed, leafless stems which rise 2 feet or more above the water, and are more or less crowded, present a rather compact plant formation highly characteristic of the vegetation of the littoral region of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. This formation might fitly be designated as the Southern Juncaceous formation. This rush also forms the great bulk of the vegetation of the extensive saline marshes lining the shore, which at low tide are above water and which by their position are protected against the violent action of the waves. In these marshes, associated with the black rush occur:

Fimbristylis castanea.
Fimbristylis puberula.
Spartina polystachya.
Cladium effusum.
Distichlis spicata.
Chaetochloa imberbis perennis
Paspalum vaginatum.

Also the following halophytes:

Limonium carolinianum.
Gerardia maritima.
Borrichia frutescens.
Cynanchum palustre.

In receding from the water front the marsh gradually rises above continuous overflow, and the ground affords a firmer foothold. In such situations the rushes and grasses disappear and a more or less

open vegetation of low perennials and herbaceous plants of various families finds its home on the damp, often bare, ground, which is covered with a salty efflorescence. On such bare places the following are found:

Sabbatia stellaris.
Gratiola hispida.
Oldenlandia littoralis.
Monniera monniera (*Herpestis monniera*).
Lippia cuneifolia.
Tissa marina.
Atriplex arenaria.
Heliotropium curassavicum.
Eleocharis capitata.
Distichlis spicata.

Lippia cuneifolia is a prostrate perennial, with rooting, creeping stems.

In the submerged salt marshes, with a firmer floor, formed by deposits of a heavier silt, large-stemmed and broad-leaved rushes and grasses prevail, forming a compact halophile association of reeds, with deeply submerged stout rhizomes tightly interlaced. The slender, pale *Spartina patens*, with its stiff stems and erect involute leaves, chiefly prevails with the tall *Scirpus robustus* and *Spartina polystachya*, and with *Kosteletzkya virginica altheaefolia* and *Ipomoea sagittata*.

Shell hammocks.—On the shore of the sea and of the larger inlets, and along the banks of the bayou's narrow tortuous marine channels, heaps of bivalve shells, frequently many yards in length and from 6 to 15 feet and over in height, are encountered, the accumulation of refuse from the food supply which served a race of men unknown to history. Large live oaks, aged magnolias, and pignut hickories cover these heaps, along with dense copses of the red buckeye, the sea plum, and the lime-loving Carolina buckthorn, the last two not known from any other locality in the lower pine region. On these shell banks the West Indian red cedar (*Juniperus barbadensis*) is frequently found in full perfection, the sturdy trunk spreading out its almost horizontal branches, with their drooping branchlets, at from 12 to 18 feet above the ground. This tree is frequently found on the low hammocks lining the shores of the Gulf and its inlets from Mississippi to Florida and along the Atlantic shore to Georgia. On the driest summits of the shell heaps and on the sandy shores of the open sea, exposed to wind and tide, it is frequently of low stunted growth with the trunk divided from the base. Prickly pear in large patches frequently spreads over the open places; *Evolvulus alsinoides*, widely distributed in littoral regions within the tropics of the New and Old World, has been observed on the shell banks of Dauphine Island. Remarkable is the never-failing occurrence on these shell banks from South Carolina to Texas of *Limnodea* (*Thurberia*) *arkansana* in the scanty cover of herbs.

CULTURAL PLANT FORMATIONS OF THE COAST PINE BELT.

Of the 8,500 or 9,000 square miles covered by the rolling pine barrens and pine flats of the coast plain east of the Escambia and Conecuh rivers, not more than about 2 per cent is under tillage, and west of

these rivers, in the counties of Covington and Geneva, and the lower part of Coffee, Dale, and Henry, about 10 per cent is under cultivation. The large areas of the farm lands are used for the pasture of cattle and sheep, which are left without attention to roam throughout the open pine forests and intervening swamps. The people of these sparsely inhabited regions depend for their livelihood mostly upon the timber and the resinous products of the longleaf pine forests. The land under cultivation is devoted principally to the growing of food crops, chiefly corn, sweet potatoes, rice, with some sugar cane, the several products scarcely sufficing to meet the home demand. It is only of late years that the possibilities of the soil of the better class of pine lands have received a proper appreciation. Wherever the sandy loams rest upon a more retentive, somewhat clayey subsoil, these lands, with the help of a slight outlay for fertilizers, never fail to give satisfactory returns to the tiller. In the few localities where the experiment has been made the cultivation of cotton has proved successful. The tropical sugar cane is grown on every farm for the production of the largely consumed table sirup and raw sugar to cover the needs of the homestead. On the best of the pine land this crop will prove to be profitable, if undertaken on a more extensive scale. For on these lands the cultivation of the sugar cane is easier and less expensive than on the heavy alluvial lands, which frequently require large outlays for drainage. Moreover, the cane grown on these pine lands yields a juice of great purity and rich in crystallizable sugar.

With the increased facilities for transportation to distant northern markets, much attention has been given to truck farming all along the railroad lines, and the large shipments of cabbages and Irish potatoes and other vegetables and fruits made every spring show the increasing importance of this industry. Among fruits, strawberries and watermelons are raised in large quantities for shipment. On the rolling pine lands, with a suitable subsoil, peaches and grapes under proper modes of cultivation, succeed well.

This industry of truck farming is carried on most extensively on the Coast plain. Upon this low land, where the winter climate is tempered by the proximity of the sea, the warm, sandy loams produce crops which reach their perfection at an earlier date and with less risk of injury by frosty weather. During the winter and early spring the extensive fields of cabbages present a most peculiar compact plant formation of a biennial member of the Brassica tribe, alternating with a tuber-bearing, solanaceous annual—the Irish potato. The planting season of the various crops of early vegetables for northern markets extends from the middle of October to the middle of March. The mean temperature of this period averages about 57°, with a mean of all the monthly highest temperatures of 78° for the coldest part of the growing season—December to February; conditions highly favorable for starting and fur-

thering the growth of the principal crops named, besides other root crops of minor importance, such as radishes and turnips, and also kales, peas, beans, cucumbers, etc. The plants easily recover from the injuries inflicted by light frosts, particularly when these happen in cloudy weather and when the return of the sunshine is gradual. The warmth of the sun raises the temperature of the soil and gives a new impetus to growth in compensation for the check it has received. Sudden changes, however, to temperature below the freezing point, succeeded immediately by sunny weather, not infrequently prove disastrous to the crops. Cabbage plants are constantly transferred from the cold frames to the field from October to December, and the crop is marketed from December to May. Irish potatoes are generally planted from the beginning of January to the latter part of February, and yield the first crops in April. Peas are sown in January and early in February; beans, squashes, and sweet corn about the first of March, when tomatoes, cucumbers, and melons, which have started under glass, are transferred to the open. Large quantities of these vegetables reach the northern markets from April to the beginning of summer.

After these various crops have been harvested, chiefly gramineous plant formations take the place of those mentioned above. Field corn is frequently planted after the removal of the first crops of cabbage and Irish potatoes; crops of Italian or golden millet also frequently take their place; cowpeas are planted for fodder, but most frequently for the purpose of fertilizing the fields by plowing under. Far the largest part of the cultivated fields, however, is left to a luxuriant growth of weedy grasses, chiefly crab grass (*Syntherisma* (*Panicum*) *sanguinale*), bull grass (*Paspalum boscianum*), yard grasses (*Eleusine indica*, *Leptochloa mucronata*, *Paspalum dilatatum*), and the so-called Mexican clover (*Richardia scabra*), which furnish abundant, spontaneous crops of nutritious hay, and also pasturage to the close of the season. In fact, it may be said that forage crops of various kinds can be grown in succession throughout the year. Oats and rye furnish green pasture through the winter; vetch (*Vicia sativa*), cowpeas, and bur clover (*Medicago maculata*) will yield crops for soiling in the earliest days of spring. Oats cut in the milky stage are cured for dry feed in May and June. Cowpeas, millets, various kinds of sorghum, known as durrha or kafir corn, millo maize, and pearl millet; cattail millet, Hungarian grass, and the so-called Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*) furnish green forage and hay crops throughout the summer; to which, near the coast, can be added the Guatemala grass or teosinte (*Euchlaena mexicana*), the genuine Guinea grass (*Panicum jumentorum*), and Para grass (*Panicum molle*).

The cultivation of the orange on our coast is wholly confined to the sheltered coves on the shores of the large bays and of the Gulf. The loquat tree, or Japanese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*), has produced

abundant crops of its luscious fruit, which ripens early in the spring. This tree has, however, during the past few years been threatened with destruction by the same blight which has proved so disastrous to the pear orchards throughout the region. Under the care of experienced cultivators, the raising of peaches as well as of the finer kinds of grapes is of much promise. The fig produces abundant fruit, which is consumed fresh or used for preserves; and the scuppernong grape yields its crops year after year with regular abundance. The cultivation of the fine kinds of pecan nut has greatly increased during the past 15 or 20 years, and the increasing crops of fine nuts are now seeking an outlet to distant markets.

Exotic subtropical arborescent flora.—The mildness of the climate of the coast region is most fully attested by the luxuriant and varied growth of woody exotics from subtropical and tropical regions of the Old and New World, which adorn our gardens and grounds, and which furnish many of the trees that shade our streets and dwellings. Of the shade trees are to be mentioned the China tree (*Melia azedarach*), the most frequent, and its variety of lower growth known as the umbrella China tree; also the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). Of smaller-sized trees conspicuous by their profusion of flowers the crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) takes the first place; to which are added:

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese privet).
Cinnamomum camphora (camphor tree).
Punica granatum (pomegranate).
Jatropha carthaginiensis (large cassava tree).
Sapium sebiferum (Chinese tallow tree).
Albizzia julibrissin (silk tree).
Acacia farnesiana (sweet opoponax).
Osmanthus fragrans O. major, (sweet olive).
Michelia (*Magnolia*) *fuscata*.
Viburnum odoratissimum (Chinese viburnum).

Of evergreen coniferous trees the deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Chinese cunninghamia (*Cunninghamia chinensis*), Chili pines (*Araucaria* spp.), the somber cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) of Mediterranean Europe, and the weeping cypress (*Cupressus funebris*) from Asia not rarely adorn the grounds about dwellings throughout the Lower Pine region. Of the large number of hardy shrubs, only the most frequent and prominent can be mentioned, the hybrid Indian azaleas taking the first place. These shrubs, loaded with a profusion of flowers running from pure white through all shades of dazzling flame-color, vermilion, pink, and purple, are produced from the beginning to near the close of spring in a perfection scarcely ever surpassed. Many of these plants grow to a height of from 6 to 8 feet, covering square yards of ground with their low, wide-spreading branches. The single-flowered *Camellia japonica*, of almost tree-like growth, puts forth its abundance of flowers from the middle of January through the winter, as do several kinds of laurestines. The more tender varieties of the former, with double flowers, need for their perfect development a slight pro-

tection against continued rains and spells of extreme cold. The fragrant pittosporum (*Pittosporum tobira*), jessamines, cape jessamine (*Gardenia*) are perfectly hardy. The century plant (*Agave americana*) not infrequently puts forth its candelabra-like flowering shafts, and yuccas (*Yucca treculeana*, etc.) from Mexico and the adjacent Texan region, and the tropical so-called sago palm (*Cycas revoluta*) and arrowroot palm (*Zamia integrifolia*) of southern Florida add to the number of decorative evergreen plants.

SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF THE PLANTS GROWING WITHOUT CULTIVATION IN ALABAMA, INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW, RARE, AND LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES.

SLIME MOLDS.[1]

Subkingdom MYXOTHALLOPHYTA (MYXOMYCETES). Slime Molds.

Order PLASMODIOPHORALES.

Family PLASMODIOPHORACEAE.

FRANKIA Brunch.

Frankia alni (Wor.) Atkinson.

Ala. Bull. 133. Cornell Bull. 50.

Forming galls on roots of *Alnus* sp. Lee County, February, 1892 (*Atkinson*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Frankia ceanothi Atkinson, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**:171. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 133. Cornell Bull. 50.

On roots of *Ceanothus americanus*. Lee County, Auburn, November, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, May, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order MYXOGASTRALES.

Family TRICHIACEAE.

ARCYRIA Hall.

Arcyria ferruginea Sauter.

Ala. Bull. 133.

Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Arcyria punicea Pers.

Ala. Bull. 133.

Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

TRICHIA Hall.

Trichia affinis De Bary.

Ala. Bull. 135.

Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Trichia chrysosperma (Bull.) DC.

Ala. Bull. 135.

Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Trichia varia Pers.

Ala. Bull. 135.

Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).

---

[1] Contributed by Prof. F. S. Earle, of the Biological Survey of Alabama, April, 1899. Collection made mostly in the vicinity of Auburn, Ala.

TUBULINA Pers.

Tubulina cylindrica (Bull.) DC.
Ala. Bull. 135.
Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

HEMIARCYRIA Rostf.

Hemiarcyria clavata (Pers.) Rostf.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 134.
On *Pinus* sp. (*Peters*).

Hemiarcyria funalis Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 134.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Hemiarcyria rubiformis (Pers.) Rostf.
Ala. Bull. 134.
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hemiarcyria serpula (Scop.) Rostf.
Peters coll. No. 105. Ala. Bull. 134.
(*Peters.*) Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).

LYCOGALA Michx.

Lycogala epidendron (L.) Buxb.
Ala. Bull. 134.
Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

CALONEMA Morgan.

Calonema aureum Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 133.
On rotten wood. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Family CRIBRARIACEAE.

CRIBRARIA Schrad.

Cribraria argillacea Pers.
Grevillea, **2**:68, as *Licea spermoides* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 134.
(*Beaumont.*)

DICTYDIUM Schrad.

Dictydium cernuum (Pers.) Nees.
Peters coll., as *D. umbilicatum*. Ala. Bull. 134.
(*Peters.*)

PERICHAENA Fr.

Perichaena corticalis (Batsch) Rostf.
Peters coll. No. 106. Ala. Bull. 134.
(*Peters.*)

Family CLATHROPTYCHIACEAE.

CLATHROPTYCHIUM Rostf.

Clathroptychium rugulosum (Wallr.) Rostf.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 133.
On Quercus, 1873 (*Peters*).

ENTERIDION Ehrh.

Enteridium olivaceum Ehrh.
Peters coll. No. 125a, as *Licea applanata*. Ala. Bull. 134.
(*Peters.*)

Family RETICULARIACEAE.

RETICULARIA Bull.

Reticularia atra (A. & S.) Fr.
Ala. Bull 135. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family DIDYMIACEAE.

Didydium clavus (A. & S.) Rostf.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 134.
August, 1855 (*Peters*).

Family SPUMARIACEAE.

SPUMARIA Pers.

Spumaria alba (Bull.) DC.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 135.
1865 (*Peters*).

Family PHYSARACEAE.

BADHAMIA Curt. & Berk.

Badhamia decipiens (Curt.) Berk.
Grevillea, **2**:66, as *Physarum chrysotrichum* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 133.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

LEOCARPUS Link.

Leocarpus fragilis (Dicks.) Rostf.

PHYSARUM Pers.

Physarum cinereum (Batsch) Pers.
Ala. Bull. 134.
On grass and clover. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Physarum flavicomum B. & Br.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 134.
1855 (*Peters*).

Physarum petersii B. & C.
Grevillea, **2**:66. Peters coll. No. 104. Ala. Bull. 134.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

Physarum pulchripes Peck.
Ala. Bull. 134.
Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

FULIGO Hall.

Fuligo septica (Link) Gmel.
Peters coll. No. 107. Ala. Bull. 134.
(*Peters.*) Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family STEMONITACEAE.

STEMONITIS Gled.

Stemonitis fusca Roth.
Ala. Bull. 135.
Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Stemonitis microspora Lister.
Ala. Bull. 135.
Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Stemonitis tenerrima B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 135.
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

COMATRICHA Preuss.

Comatricha friesiana (De Bary) Rostf.
Ala. Bull. 133.
(*Peters.*)

Comatricha typhina (Roth) Rostf.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 133.
(*Peters.*)

Family CERATIOMYXACEAE.

CERATIOMYXA Schroet.

Ceratiomyxa mucida (Pers.) Schroet.
Ala. Bull. 133.
(*Peters, Beaumont*). Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

ALGAE.

As yet the study of the classes of true thallophytes, embracing the plants generally described as algae, has received scarcely any attention in Alabama. The sandy shoals and the sandy shores washed by the waves along the eastern Gulf coast from Louisiana to northwestern Florida are unproductive of algae, and only a few species of the higher forms find their home on our shore. With the exception of Characeae and Lemaneaceae, it has been necessary to omit the so-called fresh-water algae, as we know too little of them at present.

The successful efforts of Dr. George H. Taylor and the Messrs. K. M. Cunningham and William McNeil in cleansing samples of the mud of Mobile Bay obtained from the almost fresh water of the estuary of Mobile River, the more or less brackish water of the upper bay and the brine of the lower bay have brought to light a considerable number of interesting forms of the diatom family, which are here placed on record. The work of these skillful and diligent collectors has been spoken of by Hon. J. D. Cox, LL. D., of Cincinnati, in the American Monthly Microscopic Journal.[1] At the same time the following list has been furnished by Mr. Cox, to whom the cleansed material was at the time submitted for examination. The generic and specific names have been revised to conform with De Toni's Sylloge Algarum.

[1] Vol. 6, p. 145 (August, 1885).

Subkingdom EUTHALLOPHYTA.

Division EUPHYCEAE.

Order BACILLARIALES.

Family BACILLARIACEAE (DIATOMACEAE).[1] **Diatoms.**

Subfamily DISCOIDEAE.

PARALIA Heib.

Paralia sulcata (Ehrenb.) Cleve. *Melosira sulcata* Kuetz.
Marine.
New Jersey.

COSCINODISCUS Ehrenb.

Coscinodiscus radiatus Ehrenb.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Coscinodiscus subtilis Ehrenb.
Marine and in brackish water.
New Jersey.

Coscinodiscus lineatus Ehrenb.
Salt and brackish water.
New Jersey.

Coscinodiscus excentricus Ehrenb.
Fresh, brackish, and salt water.
New Jersey.

ACTYNOPTYCHUS Ehrenb.

Actinoptychus undulatus (Bailey?) Ralfs.
Marine mud.
Tampa Bay (*G. H. Taylor*). New Jersey.

Actinoptychus splendens (Ehrenb.?) Shadb.
Brackish water.
Tampa Bay (*G. H. Taylor*). New Jersey.

Actinoptychus areolatus (Ehrenb.) Schmidt.

AULISCUS Ehrenb.

Auliscus caelatus Bailey.
Marine.
Tampa Bay (*G. H. Taylor*). New Jersey.

Auliscus sculptus (Wm. Smith) Ralfs.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Auliscus pruinosus Bailey.
Marine.
Tampa Bay (*G. H. Taylor*).

Auliscus punctatus Bailey.

PSEUDAULISCUS Leud.-Fortm.

Pseudauliscus radiatus (Bailey) Rattray. *Auliscus radiatus* Bailey.

---

[1] All the following species are from Mobile Bay.

EUPODISCUS Ehrenb.

Eupodiscus radiatus Bailey.

AULACODISCUS Ehrenb.

Aulacodiscus argus (Ehrenb.) A. Schmidt. *Tripodiscus argus* Ehrenb. *Eupodiscus argus* Wm. Smith.
Marine.
Tampa Bay (*G. H. Taylor*). New Jersey.

ACTINOCYCLUS Ehrenb.

Actinocyclus ehrenbergii Ralfs.

Subfamily BIDDULPHIOIDEAE.

CHAETOCEROS Ehrenb.

Chaetoceros varians (Lauder) Van Heurck. *Bacteriastrum varians* Lauder. *B. curvatum* Shadb.

TRICERATIUM Ehrenb.

Triceratium favus Ehrenb.
Salt or brackish water.
Tampa Bay (*G. H. Taylor*). New Jersey.

Triceratium alternans Bailey.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Triceratium punctatum Brightw. *T. sculptum* Shadb.

AMPHITETRAS Ehrenb.

Amphitetras antediluviana Ehrenb.
Marine.
Cosmopolitan.

ODONTELLA Agh.

Odontella aurita (Lyngb.) Agh. *Diatoma auritum* Lyngb. *Biddulphia aurita* Brébis.
Marine mud.
New Jersey.

Odontella turgida (Wm. Smith) Van Heurck. *Cerataulus turgidus* Ehrenb.
Marine mud.
New Jersey.

CERATAULUS Ehrenb.

Cerataulus smithii (Roper) Ralfs.

TERPSINOË Ehrenb.

Terpsinoë americana (Bailey) Ralfs.
New Jersey.

Terpsinoë musica Ehrenb.
Tampa Bay. New Jersey.

Subfamily FRAGILARIOIDEAE.

EUNOTIA Ehrenb.

Eunotia arcus Ehrenb.

Eunotia triodon Ehrenb.
Fresh water.
New Jersey.

GRAMMATOPHORA Ehrenb.

Grammatophora marina (Lyngb.) Kuetz.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Subfamily NAVICULOIDEAE.

NAVICULA Bory.

Navicula lyra Ehrenb.
Fresh and brackish (?) water.
New Jersey.

Navicula irrorata Grev.

Navicula permagna (Bailey) Edwards.
Brackish or salt water.
Tampa Bay. New Jersey.

Navicula maculata Edwards.

Navicula distans (Wm. Smith) Ralfs.

Navicula caribaea Cleve.

Navicula didyma Ehrenb.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Navicula kennedyi Wm. Smith.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Navicula praetexta Ehrenb.
Marine.
New Jersey.

Navicula serratula Grunow.

Navicula longa (Gregory) Ralfs.

Navicula major Kuetz.
Fresh water.
New Jersey.

Navicula nobilis (Ehrenb.) Kuetz.
Fresh water.
New Jersey.

Navicula aspera Ehrenb. *Stauroneis aspera* Ehrenb. *S. pulchella* Wm. Smith.
Marine.
Tampa Bay. New Jersey.

DICTYONEIS Cleve.

Dictyoneis marginata (Lewis) Cleve. *Navicula marginata* Lewis.
Fresh water.
New Jersey.

FRUSTULIA Agh.

Frustulia lewisiana (Grev.) De Toni. *Navicula lewisiana* Grev.

STAURONEIS Ehrenb.

Stauroneis phoenicenteron (Nitzsch) Ehrenb.
Fresh water.
New Jersey.

PLEUROSIGMA Wm. Smith.

Pleurosigma validum Shadb.

AMPHIPRORA Ehrenb.

Amphiprora costata O'Meara.[1]

PLAGIOTROPIS Pfitz.

Plagiotropis vitrea (Wm. Smith?) Grunow. *Amphiprora vitrea* Wm. Smith.

Plagiotropis elegans (Wm. Smith) Grunow. *Amphiprora elegans* Wm. Smith.

CYMBELLA Agh.

Cymbella heteropleura (Ehrenb.) Kuetz.

AMPHORA Ehrenb.

Amphora proteus Gregory.
Brackish or salt water.
New Jersey.

Amphora clevei A. Schmidt.

Amphora cingulata Cleve.

NITZSCHIA Hassal.

Nitzschia scalaris (Ehrenb.?) Wm. Smith.
Fresh or brackish water.
New Jersey.

Nitzschia sigmoidea (Nitzsch) Wm. Smith.
Fresh water.
New Jersey.

Nitzschia circumsuta (Bailey) Grunow.

Subfamily SURIRELLOIDEAE.

SURIRAYA Turp.

Suriraya febigerii Lewis.
Brackish water.
Tampa Bay. New Jersey.

Suriraya fastuosa Ehrenb.
Marine.
New Jersey.

CYSTOPLEURA Brébis.

Cystopleura zebra (Ehrenb.) Kuntze. *Epithemia zebra* Kuetz.

CAMPYLODISCUS Ehrenb.

Campylodiscus clypeus Ehrenb.

Campylodiscus limbatus Brébis.

Class CHLOROPHYCEAE. Green Algae.

Order PROTOCOCCALES.

Family HYDRODICTYACEAE.

HYDRODICTYON Roth.

Hydrodictyon reticulatum (L.) Lagerh.
Stagnant pools, ditches. Over the State.
United States, Canada, Europe.

---

[1] There is some uncertainty about this name.—Ed.

Order CONFERVALES.

Family ULVACEAE.

ULVA L. Sea lettuce.

Ulva lactuca (L.) Le Jolis.
On piles and sunken timber, salt and brackish water. Mobile Bay.

Ulva enteromorpha Le Jolis.
Mobile Bay, with the last.

Class CHARALES.[1]

Family CHARACEAE.

CHARA Vaill.

Chara gymonopus humboldtii A. Br.
In swiftly running streams. Bibb County, Little Cahawba River (*E. A. Smith*).
Louisiana to New England. Europe.

Chara fragilis (L.) Desv.
In swiftly running streams. Little Cahawba River, Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*).

NITELLA Agh.

Nitella glaziovii Zell.
In deep, gently flowing water. Estuary of Mobile River. September, fruiting abundantly under the water 10 feet deep.

Nitella tenuissima A. Br.
In deep, still, brackish water. Upper part of Mobile Bay; dredged from a depth of 15 feet and over.

Nitella tenuissima A. Br., forma.
In large tufts. Baldwin County, above the mouth of Fly Creek on the muddy bottom. Abundant.

Nitella acuminata A. Br.
In deep water. Estuary of Mobile River with *N. glaziovii*.

Nitella acuminata subglomerata A. Br.
With the above.

Nitella acuminata brachyteles A. Br.
With the last.

Class PHAEOPHYCEAE.

Order CYCLOSPORALES.

Family FUCACEAE.

SARGASSUM Agh. Gulf weed.

Sargassum bacciferum Turn.
Frequently washed ashore along the Mississippi Sound and on the strand of Baldwin County.

Sargassum vulgare Agh.
Rarely washed ashore on the outside shore and the outlying islands.

---

[1] Identified by T. F. Allen, M. D.

Class RHODOPHYCEAE. Red Algae.

Order NEMALIONALES.

Family LEMANEACEAE.

LEMANEA Bory.

Lemanea fucina mamillosa (Kuetz.) Atkinson. *L. mamillosa* Kuetz.
In rivulets. North Alabama (*Peters*). Mobile.
North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

TUOMEYA Harv.

Tuomeya fluviatilis Harv.
On rocks in Warrior River near Tuscaloosa, 1857 (*Tuomey*).
Virginia near Fredericksburg (*Bailey*); Connecticut; Maine, Mount Desert Island.

Family HELMINTHOCLADIACEAE.

BATRACHOSPERMUM Roth.

Batrachospermum moniliforme Roth.
In brooks and springs. Over the State; very variable. The Southern form inhabits in abundance swift-running pine-barren streams, attached to submerged timber and roots, with a thallus from 6 to 8 inches long of a deep green to olive-brown color. It has not been observed outside of the Coast Pine belt.

Order RHODYMENIALES.

Family SPHAEROCOCCACEAE.

GRACILARIA Grev.

Gracilaria armigera Harv.
Mobile. Mississippi Sound, Cat Island, Dauphin Island.

Family DELESSERIACEAE.

CALAGLOSSA (Harv.) J. G. Agh

Calaglossa leprieuri J. G. Agh.
Brackish water. Estuary of Mobile River, on immersed trunks.
Warmer seas of the Old World.
New Jersey.

FUNGI.

About the middle of the present century, following the work of Baron von Schweinitz in the same field, the Rev. M. A. Curtis, of North Carolina, and the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, of England, devoted their attention to the study of the fungi of the Southern United States. With these mycologists cooperated Mr. Ravenel, of South Carolina, and Judge Peters, of Moulton, Ala. The latter proved a most active contributor, exploring a region hitherto a veritable terra incognita to science, and affording further light on the distribution of fungi in this part of our continent.

His collections were chiefly made during the period from 1854 to

1864 in that part of the Tennessee Valley and of the mountain region of Alabama embracing Lawrence, Winston, and Walker counties. Peters submitted his collections to Curtis and also partly to Ravenel. The descriptions of his new species were published in the first to the third volumes of Grevillea (1872 to 1876) under the "Notice of North American Fungi," by Berkeley and Curtis, and a smaller number were issued in Ravenel's Fungi Caroliniani Exsiccati (1852 to 1860). In his manuscript catalogue of Alabama fungi, left, with his collection, to the University of Alabama, Peters enumerated a little over 500 species under 122 genera, most of them contained in three quarto volumes. These specimens are still in a fair state of preservation.

Early in the sixties G. A. Beaumont, an enthusiastic young botanist, joined Peters in the exploration of the cryptogamic flora of the State, but working in his own surroundings. After a short stay in Lawrence County, Beaumont collected in southeastern Alabama near Brooklyn, in Conecuh County, and Troy, in Pike County. His specimens were also forwarded to Mr. Curtis and were duly noticed in the publications of the authors named above.

After a long lapse of years the investigation of the mycological flora of the State was most actively resumed by Prof. George F. Atkinson (Cornell University, New York), chiefly during the years 1889 to 1892, while in charge of the biological department of the Polytechnic Institute and the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn, assisted by some of his graduate students, principally B. M. Duggar, 1889–90, and C. L. Newman, 1890–91. The field work was chiefly confined to Lee County, and the results of his labors were published in the Bulletin of the Cornell University, vol. 3, No. 1, Ithaca, N. Y., June, 1897. In this Bulletin 644 species under 201 genera are enumerated, of which three genera and 61 species are described as new.

Prof. L. M. Underwood, while in connection with the biological department of the Polytechnic Institute (1895–96), and Prof. F. S. Earle, of the horticultural department, and since 1896 in the biological department of the same institution, continued with great zeal the labors of their predecessors in the field of Southern mycology. Their explorations were principally confined to the vicinity of the Institute. Professor Underwood made a trip to the mountain region of the State from its eastern limit westward to the section first explored by Peters. Professor Earle made, occasionally, some collections in Mobile County. His assistants in field work, Prof. C. F. Baker and Mr. Benton of the Alabama Experiment Station, are mentioned.

In 1897 appeared the Preliminary List of the known species of Alabama Fungi, by L. M. Underwood and F. S. Earle, as Bulletin No. 80 of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn. In this publication, as stated by the authors, are contained all the Alabama species referred to by Berkeley, all contained in the Peters collection, and those contributed by Peters and Beaumont to Ravenel's Exsiccati; besides these,

those collected by Professor Atkinson or his associates and deposited in the herbarium of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the material collected by G. W. Carver of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Macon County, and the species reported upon by the authors in later papers from material collected in 1895 and subsequently.

The following list of the Alabama fungi has been kindly furnished by Prof. F. S. Earle. The writer takes this occasion to express his gratitude for this valuable contribution to his catalogue of Alabama plants.

Introductory to this list Professor Earle makes the following remarks:

In the Preliminary List of Alabama Fungi, of Underwood and Earle, published during the summer of 1897[1] 1,110 species were noted as occurring in the State, and the distribution by counties was given. At about the same time Professor Atkinson published his list of 644 species, which appeared as Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 1, of the Cornell University. Two hundred and thirty-two of the species were not given in Bulletin 80.

These two publications are the basis of the following list, though it contains a number of additional species not reported in either of them.

The nomenclature adopted is essentially that of Engler & Prantl, Die Natuerlichen Pflanzenfamilien. This necessitates the change for good reason of a few of the Saccardian generic names that were used in the above publication. The sequence of orders and families is that of Engler & Prantl's work, the genera and species being arranged alphabetically.

To this the writer has to add that, in order to bring his list into accord with the plan adopted in the present work, the genera had also to be systematically arranged according to the work of the above authors, and the authority for each genus had to be given. Further have been added citations for the more recently described species,[2] the names of collectors in Alabama, and the distribution of species by States, as far as could be ascertained from the various State floras, occurrence in Europe being also noted.

Division EUMYCETES. Fungi.

Class PHYCOMYCETES.

Order CHYTRIDIALES.

Family SYNCHYTRIACEAE.

SYNCHYTRIUM De Bary & Woronin.

Synchytrium decipiens Farlow.

Ala. Bull. 135.[3]
On *Falcata comosa*. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

---

[1] This Bulletin was dated April, 1897, but was not issued till about July 1.

[2] Except when the publication occurred in either the Alabama or the Cornell Bulletin.

[3] "Ala. Bull." denotes Bulletin No. 80 of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment station, referred to in the introduction.

Synchytrium fulgens Schroet.
Ala. Bull. 135.
On *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Synchytrium pluriannulatum (B. & C.) Farlow.
Grevillea, **3**:57, under Uromyces. Ala. Bull. 135.
On *Sanicula* sp. (*Peters*).

Order MUCORALES.

Family MUCORACEAE.

MUCOR (Micheli) Link.

Mucor beaumontii B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:148. Ala. Bull. 136.
On *Brassica oleracea* (*Beaumont*).

SPORIDINIA Link.

Sporidinia aspergillus (Scop.) Schroet.
Peters coll. No. 130, as *Mucor ramosus* Bull. Ala. Bull. 136.
On decaying *Boletus* sp. Lee County, July 10, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Europe.

Order SAPROLEGNIALES.

Family SAPROLEGNIACEAE.

SAPROLEGNIA Nees.

Saprolegnia declina Humph.
Cornell Bull. 14.[1]
On dead flies in water. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Saprolegnia monoica Pringsh.
Cornell Bull. 14.
On dead flies in water. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

ACHLYA Nees.

Achlya americana Humph.
Cornell Bull. 14.
On dead flies in water. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Achlya apiculata De Bary.
Cornell Bull. 14.
On dead flies in water. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Achlya oblongata globosa Humph.
Cornell Bull. 14.
On dead flies in water. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Order PERONOSPORALES.

Family ALBUGINACEAE.

ALBUGO (Pers.) Kuntze. (CYSTOPUS Lév.)

Albugo amaranthi (Schw.) Kuntze.
Ala. Bull. 136. Cornell Bull. 14, as *Cystopus bliti* (Biv.) De Bary.
On leaves of *Amaranthus retroflexus*. Lee County, Auburn, June 20, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Amaranthus spinosus*. Lee County, Auburn, June 20, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Amaranthus* sp. Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

[1] "Cornell. Bull." denotes the Cornell University Bulletin, vol. 3, no. 1, referred to in the introduction.

Albugo candida (Pers.) Kuntze.

Ala. Bull. 136. Cornell Bull. 14, under Cystopus.
On *Arabis virginica*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Lepidium virginicum*. Lee County, March, 1890 (*R. S. Edwards*).
On *Senebiera* sp. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Lepidium, cultivated cress, etc. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Albugo ipomoeae-panduratae (Schw.) Swingle.

Ala. Bull. 136. Cornell Bull. 14, under Cystopus.
On *Ipomoea batatas*. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Ipomoea pandurata*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Ipomoea purpurea*. Lee County, June, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Jacquemontia* (*Ipomoea*) *tamnifolia*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Albugo portulacae (DC.) Kuntze.

Ala. Bull. 136. Cornell Bull. 14, under Cystopus.
On leaves of *Portulaca oleracea*. Lee County, Auburn, July 3, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Albugo tragopogonis (Pers.) S. F. Gray.

Ala. Bull. 136. Cornell Bull. 14, under Cystopus.
On leaves of *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Montgomery County, Pike road, June, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Tragopogon porrifolius*. Lee County, May 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Family PERONOSPORACEAE.

BASIDIOPHORA Roze & Cornu.

Basidiophora entospora Roze & Cornu.

Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of an *Aster* or an *Erigeron*. Lee County, Auburn, February, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

BREMIA Regel.

Bremia lactucae Regel.

Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Lactuca* sp. Lee County, April, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Europe.

PERONOSPORA Corda.

Peronospora alsinearum Caspary.

Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Cerastium* sp. Lee County, Auburn, February and December, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Peronospora alta Fkl.

Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Plantago* sp. Lee County, Auburn, April 17, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Peronospora arthuri Farlow.

Ala. Bull. 137. Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, Auburn, March 24, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Peronospora calotheca De Bary.

Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Houstonia patens*. Lee County, Auburn, March 23, April 15, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

This is the same fungus mentioned below as *P. seymourii* Burrill. Both names are retained as it is impossible at present to decide which is the correct determination.

Peronospora lamii (Al. Braun) De Bary.

Ala. Bull. 137. Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Lamium amplexicaule*. Lee County, Auburn, January, 1890 (*R. S. Edwards*).
Europe.

Peronospora parasitica (Pers.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 137. Cornell Bull. 15.
On *Brassica oleracea*. Mobile, March, 1896 (*Reese*).
On leaves of several species of Cruciferae. Lee County, Auburn, in late winter and early spring (*Atkinson*).
On *Cardamine hirsuta*. Macon County, 1897 (*Carver*).
Europe.

Peronospora plantaginis Underw.

Ala. Bull. 137.
On *Plantago aristata*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Earle*).

Peronospora seymourii Burrill.[1]

Ala. Bull. 137.
On *Houstonia patens*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Peronospora trifoliorum De Bary.

Cornell Bull. 15.
On leaves of *Trifolium carolinianum*. Lee County, Auburn, December 27, 1891; January 24, 1892 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Peronospora violae De Bary.

On *Viola rafinesqii* (*V. tenella*). Lee County, February, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, April, 1897 (*Earle*).
On *Viola tricolor*, the cultivated pansy. Lee County, April, 1897 (*Earle*).
Europe.

PLASMOPARA Schroet.

Plasmopara geranii (Peck) Berl. & De Ton.

Ala. Bull. 137. Cornell Bull. 15.
On *Geranium carolinianum*. Lee County, Auburn, December to April, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Plasmopara halstedii (Farlow) Berl. & De Ton.

Ala. Bull. 137. Cornell Bull. 15.
In leaves of *Gnaphalium purpureum*. Lee County, Auburn, June, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Bidens frondosa*. Lee County, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
In leaves of *Bidens* sp. Lee County, Auburn, August 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Plasmopara obducens Schroet.

Ala. Bull. 137.
On *Impatiens aurea*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Plasmopara viburni Peck.

On *Viburnum nudum*. Lee County, November, 1897 (*Earle*).

Plasmopara viticola (B. & C.) Berl. & De Ton. GRAPE MILDEW.

Ala. Bull. 137. Cornell Bull. 15.
On *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. Dallas County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Vitis* sp., various cultivated varieties. Lee County (*Atkinson*).
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, October, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Order ENTOMOPHTHORALES.

Family ENTOMOPHTHORACEAE.

EMPUSA Cohn.

Empusa apiculata Thaxter.

Cornell Bull. 14.
On a dipterous insect. Lee County, Auburn, January, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Empusa muscae (Fr.) Cohn.

Ala. Bull. 136.
On dead flies. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

---

[1] See note under *Peronospora calotheca*.

Class ASCOMYCETES.

Order EXOASCALES.

Family EXOASCACEAE.

EXOASCUS Fkl.

Exoascus alnitorquus (Tul.) J. Kuehn.
Ala. Bull. 175.
On *Alnus rugosa.* Lee County, 1890, April, 1891 (*Atkinson*); December, 1893 (*Duggar*); April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Exoascus pruni Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 175.
On *Prunus serotina.* Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Prunus angustifolia.* Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Exoascus deformans (Berk.) Fkl.
Cornell Bull. 13.
On leaves of *Amygdalus persica,* the peach. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Exoascus farlowii Sadebeck.
Ala. Bull. 175. Cornell Bull. 13.
On *Prunus serotina.* Lee County, Auburn, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Exoascus australis Atkinson, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 379. 1894.
Ala. Bull. 175. Cornell Bull. 13.
On the leaves of *Carpinus caroliniana.* Lee County, Auburn, April 30, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Exoascus mirabilis Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 175. Cornell Bull. 13.
On *Prunus angustifolia.* Lee County, Auburn, April, May, 1890, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Exoascus rhizipes Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 175. Cornell Bull. 13.
On *Prunus triflora,* the Japanese plum. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Exoascus varius Atkinson, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 378. 1894.
Ala. Bull. 176.
On *Prunus serotina.* Lee County, Auburn, May, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

TAPHRIA Fr.

Taphria coerulescens (Mont.) Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 176. Cornell Bull. 13.
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, Auburn, 1892 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus phellos.* Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus minor.* Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus marilandica.* Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus digitata.* Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus rubra* (*Atkinson.*)
On *Quercus brevifolia.* Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Taphria virginica Sadeb. & Seym.
Ala. Bull. 176.
On *Ostrya virginiana.* Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order HELVELLALES.

Family GEOGLOSSACEAE.

MITRULA Pers

Mitrula phalloides (Bull.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 206.
(*Beaumont.*)
Damp soil in woods. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

GEOGLOSSUM Pers.

Geoglossum peckianum Cooke.
Peters coll., as *G. glutinosum*. Ala. Bull. 206.
Winston County, 1862 (*Peters*).

LEPTOGLOSSUM (Cooke) Sacc.

Leptoglossum alabamense Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 82. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 206.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, July (*Underwood*).

Family HELVELLACEAE.

MORCHELLA Dill.

Morchella esculenta (L.) Pers.
Ala. Bull. 207.
In sandy pine woods. Mobile County, October (*Mohr*).
On the ground in low places. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.
The most esteemed of edible species.

Family RHIZINACEAE.

PSILOPEZIA Berk.

Psilopezia flavida B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**: 1. Ala. Bull. 206.
On wood of *Quercus alba* (*Peters*).

RHIZINA Fr.

Rhizina inflata (Schaeff.) Karst.
Ala. Bull. 206.
On the ground. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Order PEZIZALES.

Family PEZIZACEAE.

LACHNEA Fr.

Lachnea scutellata (L.) Sacc.
Peters coll. **1**: 32. Ala. Bull. 202.
On decayed wood (*Peters*).
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Europe.

SPHAEROSPORA Sacc.

Sphaerospora confusa Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 205.
On burnt ground in damp woods. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

PLICARIELLA Sacc.

Plicariella exasperata (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **3**:152, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 200, under Barlaea Sacc.
On burnt earth (*Peters*).

PEZIZA Dill.

Peziza acetabulum L.
Ala. Bull. 200, under Acetabula.
On ground in pine woods. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Peziza spissa Berk.
Grevillea, **3**:152. Ala. Bull. 202, under Humaria.
On the ground (*Peters*).

Peziza macropus Pers.
Peters coll. **3**:17. Ala. Bull. 203, under Macropodia.
July, 1855 (*Peters*).
South Carolina, New Jersey. Europe.

Peziza pubida B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 203, under Macropodia.
On the ground (*Peters*).

Peziza schweinitzii Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 203, under Macropodia.
Lee County (*Atkinson*).

Peziza aurantia Pers.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 204.
On the ground. Lawrence County, November, 1864 (*Peters*); Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Peziza badia Pers.
Ala. Bull. 204.
On the ground. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Peziza chlora Schw.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:39. Ala. Bull. 204.
(*Peters.*)

Peziza cochleata L.
Peters coll. **1**:26. Ala. Bull. 204.
(*Peters.*)

Peziza decolorans B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:150. Ala. Bull. 204.
On the ground (*Peters*).

Peziza petersii Berk.
Grevillea, **3**:150. Ala. Bull. 205.
On burnt ground (*Peters*).

Peziza vesiculosa Bull.
Lee County, Auburn, January 8, 1899 (*Mrs. F. S. Earle*).
New England, New Jersey. Europe.

OTIDEA Pers.

Otidea euplectra Cooke.
Grevillea, **3**:151, as *Peziza phlebophora* B. & Br. var. Ala. Bull. 204.
On moist sandy soil (*Peters*).

Family ASCOBOLACEAE.

ASCOBOLUS Pers.

Ascobolus brunneus Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 200.
On cow dung. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family HELOTIACEAE.

BELONIUM Sacc.

Belonium eustegiaeforme (B. & C.) Sacc.
Rav. Fung. Am. Exsic. 310, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 200. Cornell Bull. 13.
On dead canes of *Arundinaria tecta*. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

CHLOROSPLENIUM Fr.

Chlorosplenium versiforme (Pers.) Karst.
Grevillea, **3**: 160. Ala. Bull. 202.
On *Quercus* sp. (*Peters*).

SARCOSCYPHA Fr.

Sarcoscypha occidentalis (Schw.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **3**: 153. Ala. Bull. 205.
On the ground (*Peters*).
New York, Ohio.

LACHNELLA Karst.

Lachnella extricata (B. & C.) Sacc.
Peters coll. Grevillea, **3**: 152. Ala. Bull. 202.
On some umbelliferous plant (*Peters*).

LANZIA Sacc.

Lanzia rugipes (Peck) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 203.
Lee County (*Atkinson*).

OMBROPHILA Fr.

Ombrophila decolorans (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 6, under Bulgaria. Ala. Bull. 203.
On decayed wood of Quercus (*Peters*).

DASYSCYPHA Fr.

Dasyscypha arundinariae (Berk.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 202. Cornell Bull. 13.
On Arundinaria. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Dasyscypha calycina (Schum.) Fkl.
Peters Coll. **3**: 16. Ala. Bull. 202.
On Pinus (*Peters*).
Europe.

Dasyscypha leucoderma (Berk.) Rehm.
Ala. Bull. 202.
On Pinus. Lee County, March, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

ERINELLA Sacc.

Erinella sp.
Peters coll. **1**:28, as *Peziza alboviolacea* A. & S. Ala. Bull. 202.
On Magnolia (*Peters*).

HYMENOSCYPHA Fr.

Hymenoscypha sacchariferum (Berk.) Link.
Grevillea, **3**:157, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 205, as *Pseudohelotium sacchariferum* (Berk.) Sacc.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).

Hymenoscypha soleniiformis (B. & C.)
Grevillea, **3**:160, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 205, under Pezizella.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

Hymenoscypha (**Phialea**) **cyathoidea** (Bull.) Gill.
Grevillea, **3**:160, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 205.
(*Peters.*)
Canada, New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

Hymenoscypha translucens Gill.
Cornell Bull. 13, under Pezizella.
On decaying wood. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, Auburn, winter 1891.

Hymenoscypha (**Phialea**) **fructigena** (Bull.) Gill.
Ala. Bull. 205.
On hickory shells. Lee County (*Atkinson*).

Family MOLLISIACEAE.

BELONIDIUM Mont. & Dur.

Belonidium aurelia (Pers.) De Not.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:41, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 200.
On Liriodendron (*Peters*).
Pennsylvania, South Carolina. Europe.

NIPTERA Fr.

Niptera atro-fusca (B. & C.) Underwood & Earle.
Grevillea, **3**:156, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 203.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

ORBILIA Fr.

Orbilia vinosa (A. & S.) Karst.
Peters coll. **3**:26. Ala. Bull. 204.
On Liriodendron (*Peters*).
South Carolina. Europe.

PYRENOPEZIZA Fkl

Pyrenopeziza atrata (Pers.) Fkl.
Grevillea, **3**:159, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 205.
On Solidago (*Peters, Beaumont*).

OMBROPHILA Sacc.

Ombrophila decolorans (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:6, under Bulgaria. Ala. Bull. 203.
On Quercus (*Peters*).

Family CELIDIACEAE.

AGYRIUM Fr.

Agyrium brunneolum B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:6. Ala. Bull. 200.
On roots of pine (*Beaumont*).

Agyrium rufum (Pers.) Fr.
Grevillea, **4**:6. Ala. Bull. 200.
On dead wood of *Tsuga canadensis*. Winston County (*Peters*).
Europe.

Family PATELLARIACEAE.

HYSTEROPATELLA Rehm.

Hysteropatella prostii (Duby) Rehm.
Ala. Bull. 197, under Hysterium.
On Quercus. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

PATELLARIA Fr.

Patellaria atrata (Hedw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 203, under Lecanidion.
On Liriodendron. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

PATINELLA Sacc.

Patinella inquinans (Cooke) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 204.
On dead wood. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family CENANGIACEAE.

CENANGELLA Sacc.

Cenangella ravenelii (Berk.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:3, under Tympanis. Ala. Bull. 200.
On *Ilex prinoides* (*Peters*).

CENANGIUM Fr.

Cenangium cephalanthi (Schw.) Fr.
Grevillea, **4**:4. Ala. Bull. 200.
On *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (*Peters*).

Cenangium contortum B. & C.
Peters coll. **1**:149. Ala. Bull. 201.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

Cenangium magnoliae B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:5. Ala. Bull. 201.
On Persea (*Beaumont*).
On Laurus (*Peters*).

Cenangium leptospermum B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:5. Ala. Bull. 201.
On *Tsuga canadensis*. Winston County (*Peters*).

Cenangium ustale (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **3**:152, under Peziza. Ala. Bull. 201.
On decayed twigs (*Peters*).

BULGARIA Fr.

Bulgaria inquinans (Pers.) Fr.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:43. Ala. Bull. 200.
On *Quercus velutina*. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Georgia to New Jersey. Europe.

DERMATEA Fr.

Dermatea rubi (Lib.) Rehm.
Grevillea, **4**:2, as *Patellaria rhabarbarina* Berk. Ala. Bull. 204, as *Pezicula rhabarbarina* (Berk.) Tul.
On *Cornus amomum* (*Peters*).
Europe.

TRYBLIDIELLA Sacc.

Tryblidiella rufula (Spreng.) Sacc.
Peters coll. **3**:66. Ala. Bull. 198.
On Rhus (*Peters, Beaumont*).
On dead twigs. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Tryblidiella rufula microspora (E. & E.) Underwood & Earle.
Ala. Bull. 198.
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order PHACIDIALES.

Family STICTIDACEAE.

XYLOGRAMMA Wallr.

Xylogramma graminis Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 14.
On stems of *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, Auburn, November 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Family TRYBLIDIACEAE.

SCLERODERRIS Fr.

Scleroderris arundinariae Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 14.
On dead canes of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, July 27, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Scleroderris concinna (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:5, under Cenangium. Ala. Bull. 199.
On Sassafras (*Peters*).
South Carolina.

URNULA Fr.

Urnula craterium (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 206.
On the ground. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Family PHACIDIACEAE.

DOTHIORA Fr.

Dothiora asterinospora (E. & E.) Sacc.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:36, as *Tympanis pinastra* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 199.
On Ilex (*Peters*).
On living bark of various trees. Lee County, January, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

PHACIDIUM Fr.

Phacidium brunneolum Peck.
On Galium. Lee County, Auburn, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Phacidium elegantissimum B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**: 8. Ala. Bull. 199.
On leaves of *Ilex opaca* (*Peters*).

COCCOMYCES De Not.

Coccomyces juniperi Karst. (?).
Peters coll. **1**: 150, as *Rhytisma petersii* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 198.
On bark of Juniperus (*Peters*).

Coccomyces triangularis (Schw.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 198.
On oak. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

RHYTISMA Fr.

Rhytisma acerinum (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 199. Cornell Bull. 13.
On *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, Auburn, July 22, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*); November, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Rhytisma curtisii B. & Rav.
Ala. Bull. 199. Cornell Bull. 14.
On leaves of *Ilex opaca*. Lee County, Auburn, September 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Rhytisma solidaginis Schw.
Ala. Bull. 198. Cornell Bull. 14.
On *Solidago canadensis*. Lee County, 1891 (*Newman*).
On various species of Solidago. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
New York, New Jersey.

Rhytisma ilicis-canadensis Schw.
On *Ilex verticillata*. Lee County, Auburn, November, 1897 (*Earle*).

Rhytisma vaccinii (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 199. Cornell Bull. 14.
On living leaves of *Vaccinium arboreum*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
South Carolina, New Jersey.

Rhytisma tostum B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**: 9. Ala. Bull. 199.
On leaves of *Quercus laurifolia* (*Beaumont*).

Rhytisma decolorans Fr.
Ala. Bull. 199.
On *Xolisma ligustrina*. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Order HYSTERIALES.

Family HYPODERMATACEAE.

HYPODERMA DC.

Hypoderma ilicinum De Not.
Ala. Bull. 197.
On dead leaves of *Quercus* sp. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

ANGELINA Fr.

Angelina rufescens (Schw.) Duby.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 44, as *Ascobolus conglomeratus* Schw. Ala. Bull. 196.
On Quercus (*Peters*).
South Carolina, New Jersey.

LOPHODERMIUM Chev.

Lophodermium arundinaceum (Schrad.) Chev.
Ala. Bull. 198.
On *Arundinaria* sp. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Lophodermium culmigenum (Fr.) Karst.
Ala. Bull. 198.
On dead sheaths of Arundinaria. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Pennsylvania.

Lophodermium cyrillicolum Tracy & Earle.
Ala. Bull. 198.
On *Cyrilla racemiflora*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Lophodermium petersii (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 13, under Hysterium. Ala. Bull. 198.
On Juniperus (*Peters*).

Lophodermium pinastri (Schrad.) Chev.
Ala. Bull. 198.
On dead needles of *Pinus echinata*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Lophodermium rubiicolum Earle, Bull. Torr. Club. **25**: 365. 1898.
On Rubus. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

RHYTIDHYSTERIUM Speg.

Rhytidhysterium scortichinii Sacc. & Berl.
Cornell Bull. 12.
On *Toxylon pomiferum* (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Hale County, Gallion, August 14, 1894 (*Duggar*).

Family DICHAENACEAE.

DICHAENA Fr.

Dichaena faginea (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 196.
On *Fagus americana* (*F. ferruginea*). Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Dichaena sp.
Grevillea, **4**: 158. Ala. Bull. 196.
On Quercus (*Peters*).

Family HYSTERIACEAE.

AULOGRAPHUM Libert.

Aulographum confluens Earle.
On dead stems of Rubus. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Aulographum pinorum Desm.
Ala. Bull. 196.
On pine needles. Lee County, January, 1891.

GLONIUM Muhl.

Glonium chlorinum (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 12, under Hysterium. Ala. Bull. 197.
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*) (*Beaumont*).

Glonium lineare angustissimum De Not.

Ala. Bull. 197.
On Liquidambar. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Glonium macrosporum Tracy & Earle.

Ala. Bull. 197.
On *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Vitus rotundifolia*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Glonium parvulum (Ger.) Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 197.
On Liriodendron. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Hicoria. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Glonium stellatum Muhl.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 43. Ala. Bull. 197.
(*Beaumont.*)
On rotten log. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina, North Carolina, Ohio.

HYSTERIUM Tode.

Hysterium erianthicola Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 13.
On *Erianthus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, September 26, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Hysterium insidens Schw.

Ala. Bull. 197.
On dead wood. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hysterium macrosporum Peck.

Ala. Bull. 197.
On weathered pine wood. Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hysterium pulicare Pers.

Ala. Bull. 197.
On Betula. Macon County, April, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Europe.

HYSTEROGLONIUM Rehm.

Hysteroglonium curtisii Duby.

Ala. Bull. 196, under Gloniella Sacc.
On dead stems of Vitis. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

HYSTEROGRAPHIUM Corda.

Hysterographium mori (Schw.) Rehm.

Ala. Bull. 198.
On Gleditsia. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hysterographium smilacina (Schw.).

Ala. Bull. 196, as *Gloniopsis smilacis* (Schw.) Underwood & Earle.
On Smilax. Lee County, 1896.

Hysterographium vulvatum (Schw.) Rehm.

Ala. Bull. 198.
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hysterographium praelongum (Schw.) E. & E.

Ala. Bull. 196, as *Gloniopsis praelongum* (Schw.) Underwood & Earle.
On Morus. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

LEMBOSIA Lév.

Lembosia angustifolia Tracy & Earle.

On *Ilex coriacea*. Escambia County, Flomaton, August 8, 1898 (*S. M. Tracy*).

Lembosia illiciicola Tracy & Earle.

Ala. Bull. 198.
On *Illicium floridanum*. Mobile County, March, 1896 (*Earle*).

LOPHIDIUM Karst.

Lophidium anomalum Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 12.
On culms of Erianthus. Lee County, Auburn, November 12, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Family ACROSPERMACEAE.

ACROSPERMUM Tode.

Acrospermum foliicolum Berk.
On fallen leaves of Ulmus. Lee County, February, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Order PLECTASCALES (Aspergillales).

Family ASPERGILLACEAE.

ASPERGILLUS Micheli.

Aspergillus glaucus (L.) Link.
Cornell Bull. 38.
On decaying leaves of Ipomoea. Lee County, Auburn, July 23, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Common.

MELIOLA Fr.

Meliola amphitricha Fr.
Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Osmanthus americana*. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Meliola bidentata Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 182. Cornell Bull. 4.
On *Bignonia capreolata*. Lee County, Auburn, September 5, 1891 (*Duggar*); Mobile County, March, 1896 (*Earle*).

Meliola manca E. & M.
Ala. Bull. 182. Cornell Bull. 4.
On leaves of *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Lee County, Auburn, October, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Myrica cerifera*. Mobile County, March, 1896 (*Earle*).

Meliola martiniana Gaill.
Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Persea palustris*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Meliola mitchellae Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Mitchella repens*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Meliola nidulans (Schw.) Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 182. Cornell Bull. 4.
On living twigs of *Cornus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, November 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Meliola palmicola Winter.
Grevillea, **4**: 158, as *Meliola amphitricha*. Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Sabal* sp. (*Beaumont*).

Meliola tenuis B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 182. Cornell Bull. 4.
On leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, October, November, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Order PERISPORIALES.

Family ERYSIBACEAE.

SPHAEROTHECA Lév.

Sphaerotheca castagnei Lév.

Ala. Bull. 180. Cornell Bull. 4.
On *Bidens frondosa*. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1889 (*Atkinson*); November, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Erechtites hieracifolia*. Lee County, November 5, 1891 (*Benton & Duggar*).
On *Lactuca* sp. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Sphaerotheca humuli (DC.) Burrill.

Cornell Bull. 4.
On Humulus, the hop. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

Sphaerotheca lanestris Hark.

Ala. Bull. 180. Cornell Bull. 4.
On leaves of *Quercus alba*. Lee County, Auburn, August 21, December, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr.) Lév.

Ala. Bull. 180.
On a cultivated species of Rosa. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

PODOSPHAERA Kunze.

Podosphaera biuncinata C. & P.

Ala. Bull. 179. Cornell Bull. 5.
On leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana*. Lee County, October 28, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Podosphaera oxyacanthae (DC.) De Bary.

Grevillea, **4** : 158, as *Podosphaera kunzei* Lév. Ala. Bull. 180. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Prunus cerasus* (*Peters*).
On *Crataegus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, November, 1891 (*Benton*).
On leaves of *Prunus americana*. Lee County, Auburn, October 31, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Malus malus*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

ERYSIBE Hedw.

Erysibe cichoracearum DC.

Ala. Bull. 176. Cornell Bull. 4.
On *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Lee County, May, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Ambrosia trifida*. Perry County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Aster lateriflorus* and *A. tradescanti*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Helianthus annuus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Willughbya scandens*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Phlox* sp Mobile County, 1890 (*Carl Zimmer*).
On *Solanum carolinense*. Lee County, October, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, October, 1890 (*Carver*).
On *Verbena urticaefolia*. Lee County, October, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Xanthium canadense*. Lee County, October, 1889 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
Over the State, and north to Canada.
Europe.

Erysibe communis (Wallr.) Link.

Ala. Bull. 177. Cornell Bull. 4.
On *Onagra biennis*. Lee County, May, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Pisum sativum*. Lee County, May, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, Auburn, June 3, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Erysibe liriodendri Schw.

Ala. Bull. 177. Cornell Bull. 5.
On leaves of *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Lee County, Auburn, October 28, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Europe.

MICROSPHAERA Lév.

Microsphaera alni (DC.) Winter.

Ala. Bull. 177. Cornell Bull. 5, as *M. semitosta* B. & C.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Ilex* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Hicoria* sp. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Platanus occidentalis*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Syringa vulgaris*. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*); Bullock County, Union Springs (*J. L. Moulton*).
On *Tecoma radicans*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Microsphaera diffusa C. & P.

Ala. Bull. 177. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Meibomia* sp. Lee County, 1889 (*Atkinson*).
On *Lespedeza striata*. Lee County, 1889 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Microsphaera erineophila Peck.

Ala. Bull. 178.
On Erineum of Fagus. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Earle*).

Microsphaera euphorbiae B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 178. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Euphorbia nutans*. Lee County, Auburn, October 21, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Microsphaera grossulariae (Wallr.) Lév.

Ala. Bull. 178. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Sambucus canadensis*. Lee County, Auburn, October 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Microsphaera quercina (Schw.) Burrill.

Ala. Bull. 178. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). The form *M. calocladophora* Atkinson. Lee County, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Quercus phellos*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, 1895 (*Earle*).
On leaves of *Quercus marilandica*, *Q. minor*, *Q. rubra*, etc. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Microsphaera ravenelii Berk.

Ala. Bull. 179.
On *Apios apios*. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Microsphaera semitosta B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 179. Cornell Bull. 5.
On leaves of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Microsphaera vaccinii C. & P.

Ala. Bull. 179. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Vaccinium* sp. Lee County, October 18, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Xolisma ligustrina*. Lee County, October 10, 1896 (*Earle*).

UNCINULA Lév.

Uncinula circinata C. & P.

Ala. Bull. 180.
On *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Uncinula flexuosa Peck.

Ala. Bull. 180. Cornell Bull. 5.
On *Aesculus pavia*. Lee County, Wright's Mill, near Auburn, July, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Uncinula geniculata Ger.

Ala. Bull. 180.
On *Morus rubra.* Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Uncinula macrospora Peck.

Ala. Bull. 180. Cornell Bull. 5.
On leaves of *Ulmus americana.* Lee County, Auburn, August 6, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burrill.

Ala. Bull. 180. Cornell Bull. 5.
On cultivated species of Vitis, the grape. Lee County, Auburn, 1889 (*Atkinson*). Ohio.

Uncinula parvula C. & P.

Ala. Bull. 180.
On *Celtis occidentalis.* Lee County, 1889; Montgomery County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Uncinula polychaeta (B. & C.) Mass.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **4**: 68. Grevillea, **4**: 159, under Erysiphe. Ala. Bull. 180.
On *Celtis occidentalis* (*Peters*). 1891 (*Atkinson*).

PHYLLACTINIA Lév.

Phyllactinia suffulta (Reb.) Sacc.

Grevillea, **4**: 158, as *Phyllactinia guttata* Lév. Ala. Bull. 179. Cornell Bull. 5.
On Fagus (*Beaumont*).
On *Alnus rugosa.* Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Cornus florida.* Lee County, November 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Carpinus caroliniana.* Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Crataegus* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Liriodendron tulipifera.* Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, February, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Quercus marilandica* (*Q. nigra*). Lee County 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus phellos.* Lee County, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Quercus minor.* Lee County, November, 1895 (*Earle*).
On leaves of *Ulmus alata.* Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
On leaves of *Ulmus americana.* Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Family PERISPORIACEAE.

DIMEROSPORIUM Fkl.

Dimerosporium erysipheoides E. & E.

Cornell Bull. 4.
On leaves of *Panicum rostratum* (*P. anceps*). Lee County, Auburn, August 24, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

PARODIELLA Speg.

Parodiella perisporioides (B. & C.) Speg.

Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Meibomia* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Newman & Duggar*).

PERISPORIUM Fr.

Perisporium zeae Desm. (?)

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 65. Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Zea mays* (*Beaumont*).

SCORIAS Fr.

Scorias spongiosa (Schw.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 183.
On *Alnus rugosa.* Lee County, February, 1896 (*Earle*).
On *Fagus americana.* Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

ANTENNARIA Link.

Antennaria semiovata B. & Br.
Ala. Bull. 182.
On *Magnolia virginiana* (*M. glauca*) (*Beaumont*).

APIOSPORIUM Kunze.

Apiosporium elongatum B. & Desm.
Ala. Bull. 181, under Capnodium.
On Bignonia (*Peters*).

Apiosporium sp.
Ala. Bull. 181, as *Capnodium* sp.
On *Chrysanthemum* sp. Lee County, 1889 (*Atkinson*).
On *Nerium oleander*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Family MICROTHYRIACEAE.

ASTERINA Lév.

Asterina comata B. & Rav.
Grevillea, **4**:10. Ala. Bull. 181.
On leaves of *Magnolia virginiana* (*M. glauca*) (*Peters*). Mobile County, March, 1896 (*Earle*); Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Asterina diplodioides B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:9. Ala. Bull. 181.
On Leucothoe, probably *L. catesbaei*, cited as *Andromeda acuminata* (*Peters*).

Asterina pelliculosa Berk.
Grevillea, **4**:10. Ala. Bull. 181. Cornell Bull. 4, as *Dimerosporium orbiculare* B. & C.
On leaves of *Ilex opaca*. Lee County, Auburn, December 20, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, February, April, 1896 (*Earle*).

Asterina spurca B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:10. Ala. Bull. 181.
On leaves and stems of *Mesosphaerum rugosum* (*Hyptis radiata*). Southern Alabama (*Beaumont*).

MICROPELTIS Mont.

Micropeltis alabamensis Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:359. 1898.
On *Magnolia acuminata*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order HYPOCRAEALES.

Family HYPOMYCETACEAE.

HYPOMYCES Fr.

Hypomyces aurantius (Pers.) Fkl.
On *Polyporus resinosus*. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
The specimen reported under this name in the Alabama Bulletin, 185, should be referred to the following. See Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, **25**:363.

Hypomyces lactifluorum (Schw.) Tul.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:64, as *H. aurantius*. Ala. Bull. 185. Cornell Bull. 10.
On *Cantherellus aurantiacus* (*Peters*).
On various species of Lactarius and Russula. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, December, 1895 (*Earle*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Hypomyces xylophilus Peck.
Ala. Bull. 185.
On rotten wood. Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio.

CALONECTRIA De Not.

Calonectria curtisii (Berk.) Sacc. (?).
Ala. Bull. 183.
On *Arundinaria* sp. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Calonectria polythalama Berk.
Grevillea, **4**:46, as Nectria. Ala. Bull. 183.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).

Family MELANOSPORACEAE.

NEOCOSMOSPORA E. F. Smith.

Neocosmospora vasinfecta (Atkinson) J. G. Smith.
Ala. Bull. 158. Cornell Bull. 48. In both under Fusarium.
In vascular ducts of stems of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Montgomery County, Mathews, June 16, 1891; Hope Hull, June 17, 1891; Pikeroad, July 9, 1891; near Montgomery, September 4, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Dallas County, Selma, 1892 (*Atkinson*).
In *Hibiscus esculentus*. Limestone County, Athens, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Vigna catjang* (cowpea) and *Phaseolus vulgaris* (garden bean). Lee County, Auburn, July, August, 1898 (*Earle*).

Family NECTRIACEAE.

NECTRIA Fr.

Nectria episphaeria (Tode) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 185. Cornell Bull. 10.
On *Diatrype stigma*. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Eutypella* sp. Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Nectria meliae Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:364. 1898.
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Nectria rubicarpa Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 186.
On *Gelsemium sempervirens* (?). Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). New Jersey.

Nectria saccharina B. & C.
Peters coll. **1**:165. Ala. Bull. 186.

Nectria viticola B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:45. Ala. Bull. 186.
On branches of Vitis (*Peters*).

GIBBERELLA Sacc.

Gibberella pulicaris (Fr.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 184.
On living roots of *Gossypium herbaceum*, the cotton plant. Lee County, November, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

SPHAEROSTILBE Tul.

Sphaerostilbe coccophila Tul.
On *Aspidiotus obscurus* on oak bark. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle*).

Sphaerostilbe gracilipes Tul.
Grevillea, **4**:46. Ala. Bull. 186.
On Platanus (*Peters*).

ELEUTHEROMYCES Fkl.

Eleutheromyces subulatus (Tode) Fkl.
Cornell Bull. 10.
On decaying agarics. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Family HYPOCREACEAE.

HYPOCREA Fr.

Hypocrea apiculata C. & P.
Ala. Bull. 184.
Lee County (*Atkinson*).

Hypocrea chromosperma C. & P.
Peters coll. 3, No. 23, labeled *Daedalea sepium* Berk. (?).
A reexamination of the Peters specimen shows it to be the above species.

Hypocrea citrina (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 184.
On *Exidia glandulosa*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, South Carolina. Europe.

Hypocrea contorta (Schw.) B. & C.
Peters coll. **3**:68. Ala. Bull. 185.

Hypocrea petersii B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:13. Ala. Bull. 184.
(*Peters.*)

Hypocrea polyporoidea B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:15. Peters coll. **1**:152. Ala. Bull. 184.
On Fagus (*Peters*).

Family CLAVICIPITACEAE.

CORDYCEPS Fr.

Cordyceps capitata Fr.
Grevillea, **4**:13. Ala. Bull. 183.
(*Peters.*)
Europe.

Cordyceps ophioglossoides (Ehrh.) Link.
Peters coll. **1**:54. Ala. Bull. 183.
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

CLAVICEPS Tul.

Claviceps sp. (Sclerotium stage only).
Ala. Bull. 183.
On *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On Erianthus. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

ECHINODOTHIS Atkinson.

Echinodothis tuberiformis (B. & Rav.) Atkinson, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:224. 1894.
Ala. Bull. 184. Cornell Bull. 10.
On *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, August, October, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
South Carolina.

Order DOTHIDEALES.

Family DOTHIDEACEAE.

DOTHIDELLA Speg.

Dothidella scutula (B. & C.) Sacc.
On Persea. Escambia County, Flomaton (*S. M. Tracy*).

MONTAGNIELLA Speg.

Montagniella heliopsidis (Schw.) Sacc.

Cornell Bull. 8.
On leaves of *Heliopsis* sp. Lee County, Auburn, summer and autumn (*Atkinson*).

MYRIOGENOSPORA Atkinson.

Myriogenospora paspali Atkinson, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 225. 1894.

Cornell Bull. 11.
On leaves of *Paspalum laeve*. Lee County, Auburn, 1894 (*Atkinson*).

OPHIODOTHIS Sacc.

Ophiodothis atramentosa (B. & C.) Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 121. 1900.

Ala. Bull. 183. Cornell Bull. 10. In both as *Dothichloe hypoxylon* (Peck) Atkinson.
On *Andropogon virginicus*. August 30, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Eragrostis tenuis*. Lee County, Auburn, September, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Eragrostis campestris*. September, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Ophiodothis atramentosa aristidae (Atkinson) Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 122. 1900.

Ala. Bull. 183. Cornell Bull. 11. In both as *Dothichloe aristidae* Atkinson.
On stems of *Aristida purpurascens*. Lee County, Auburn, September 12, October 3, 1891 (*Duggar & Atkinson*).

PHYLLACHORA Nitsch.

Phyllachora ambrosiae (B. & C.) Sacc.

Grevillea, **4**: 105, under Dothidea. Cornell Bull. 11. Ala. Bull. 195.
On *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia* (*Beaumont*). Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Ambrosia trifida*. 1891 (*Duggar*).

Phyllachora beaumontii (B. & C.) Cooke.

Peters coll. **1**: 194. Ala. Bull. 195.
On *Prunus caroliniana*. Macon County (*Beaumont*).

Phyllachora cynodontis Niess.

Cornell Bull. 11.
On *Sporobolus indicus*. Lee County, Auburn, July 25, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Andropogon* sp. Macon County, Shorter (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Phyllachora cornuospora Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 11.
On leaves of *Panicum elongatum*. Lee County, Auburn, August 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Phyllachora graminis (Pers.) Fkl.

Ala. Bull. 195. Cornell Bull. 11.
On *Andropogon virginicus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Paspalum laeve*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Paspalum setaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Newman*).
On *Panicum dichotomum* and *P. latifolium*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Panicum* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*); Macon County, March, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Panicum elongatum*. Auburn, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Sorghum halepense*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Muhlenbergia diffusa*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Eragrostis tenuis*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Duggar*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Phyllachora lespedezae (Schw.) Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 196. Cornell Bull. 12.
On *Lespedeza* sp. Lee County, Auburn, October 21, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Phyllachora ulmi (Duv.) Fkl.

Ala. Bull. 196.
On *Ulmus* sp. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
New Jersey. Europe.

PLOWRIGHTIA Sacc.

Plowrightia morbosa (Schw.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 193. Cornell Bull. 9.
On *Prunus angustifolia*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Prunus americana*. Montgomery County, Pikeroad, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Prunus triflora*. Mobile County, January, 1896 (*Earle*).
On branches of *Prunus umbellata*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Newman*).
New Jersey.

SCIRRHIA Nitsch.

Scirrhia groveana Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 196.
On *Typha latifolia*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Scirrhia sporoboli Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 9.
On stems of *Sporobolus asper*. Lee County, Auburn (*Duggar & Newman*).

Order SPHAERIALES.

Family CHAETOMIACEAE.

CHAETOMIUM Kunze.

Chaetomium olivaceum C. & E.
Cornell Bull. 6.
On dead stems of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, October 7, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Chaetomium pusillum E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 6,
On old paper, covering a culture vessel in laboratory. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Family SPHAERIACEAE.

CHAETOSPHAERIA Fkl.

Chaetosphaeria brevispinosa Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 6.
On leaf-sheaths of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Chaetosphaeria pannicola (B. & C.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 187.
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On a cultivated species of Vitis. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

HERPOTRICHIA Fkl.

Herpotrichia rhodomphala (Berk.) Sacc.
Peters coll. 3:44. Ala. Bull. 189.
On dead wood (*Beaumont*).

LASIOSPHAERIA Ces. & De Not.

Lasiosphaeria pezizula (B. & C.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On dead wood. Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Lasiosphaeria rhacodium (Pers.) De Not.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On rotten wood. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

ROSELLINIA Ces. & De Not.

Rosellinia aquila (Fr.) De Not.
Ala. Bull. 193. Cornell Bull. 9.
On dead branches of deciduous trees. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Liriodendron*. Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Nebraska. Europe.

Rosellinia pulveracea (Ehrh.) Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 193.
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Rosellinia subiculata (Schw.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 193.
On rotten wood. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

TRICHOSPHAERIA Fkl.

Trichosphaeria underwoodii Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:363. 1898.
On *Arundinaria* sp. Auburn, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family CERATOSTOMATACEAE.

CERATOSTOMA Fr.

Ceratostoma piliferum Fr. (Fkl.)
Grevillea, **4**:146, under Sphaeria. Ala. Bull. 187.
On Quercus (*Peters*).
Europe.

LENTOMITA Niess.

Lentomita longirostrata Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On stems of *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Family CUCURBITARIACEAE.

FRACCHIAEA Sacc.

Fracchiaea calista (B. & C.) Sacc.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:67. Ala. Bull. 189.
On Carpinus (*Peters*).

Family AMPHISPHAERIACEAE.

CARYOSPORA De Not.

Caryospora putaminum (Schw.) De Not.
Ala. Bull. 186.
On peach pits. Mobile County, December, 1895; Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. South Europe.

OHLERIA Fkl.

Ohleria rugulosa Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 192.
On dead wood. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Family LOPHIOSTOMATACEAE.

LOPHIOSTOMA Fr.

Lophiostoma niessleanum Sacc.

Cornell Bull. 7.
On dead stems of *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Family MYCOSPHAERELLACEAE.

GUIGNARDIA Viala & Ravaz.

Guignardia bidwellii (Ellis) Viala & Ravaz.

Ala. Bull. 191, under Laestadia. Cornell Bull. 6, under Carlia.
On *Parthenocissus* (*Ampelopsis*) *quinquefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, May 13, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Vitis vinifera*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On a cultivated species of Vitis. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

MYCOSPHAERELLA Johanson.

Mycosphaerella arundinariae (Atkinson).

Cornell Bull. 9, under Sphaerella.
On leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Mycosphaerella baptisiicola (Cooke).

Cornell Bull. 9, under Sphaerella.
On leaves of Elymus. Lee County, Auburn, July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Mycosphaerella leptopleura (De Not.).

Ala. Bull. 193. Cornell Bull. 9, under Sphaerella.
On rotting leaves of *Secale cereale*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Mycosphaerella gossypina (Atkinson).

Ala. Bull. 193. Cornell Bull. 9, under Sphaerella.
On leaves of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Alberta, 1890 (*Cathcart*); Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Mycosphaerella fragariae (Tul.) Lind.

Ala. Bull. 193, under Sphaerella. Cornell Bull. 39, as *Ramularia tulasnei* Sacc.
On *Fragaria vesca*, in cultivation. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*).

Mycosphaerella colorata (Peck).

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:71, as *Depazea kalmicola* Schw. Ala. Bull. 193. Cornell Bull. 9.
On *Kalmia latifolia* (*Peters*).
On leaves of Kalmia. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Family PLEOSPORACEAE.

APIOSPORA Sacc.

Apiospora apiospora (Dur. & Mont.) Underwood & Earle.

Grevillea, **4**:144, under *Sphaeria*. Ala. Bull. 186.
On Arundinaria (*Peters*).

DIDYMOSPHAERIA Fkl.

Didymosphaeria polysticta (B. & C.) Sacc.

Grevillea, **4**:149, under Sphaeria. Ala. Bull. 188.
On Smilax (*Beaumont*).

HEPTAMERIA Rehm. & Thuem.

Heptameria mesoedema (B. & C.) Sacc.

Cornell Bull. 6.
On stems of Eupatorium. Lee County, Auburn, September 17, 1891 (*Duggar*).

LEPTOSPHAERIA Ces. & De Not.

Leptosphaeria beaumontii (B. &. C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 145, under Sphaeria. Ala. Bull. 191.
On stalks of grass (*Beaumont*).

Leptosphaeria elymi Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On leaves of Elymus. Lee County, Auburn, July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Leptosphaeria eumorpha (B. & C.) Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 361. 1898.
Grevillea, **4**: 145, under Sphaeria. Cornell Bull. 6, as *Didymosphaeria eumorpha* (B. & C.) Atkinson.
On stems of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, September 19, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Leptosphaeria michotii (West) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On Elymus. Lee County, Auburn, July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Leptosphaeria orthogramma (B. & C.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On *Erianthus* sp. Macon County, April, 1896.
Pennsylvania.

Leptosphaeria planiuscula (Riess) Ces. & De Not.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On dead stems, probably of Compositae. Lee County, Auburn, May 15, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Leptosphaeria pomona Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On *Malus malus*. Lee County, Gold Hill, September, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

METASPHAERIA Sacc.

Metasphaeria ambrosiaecola Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 8.
On dead stems of *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Metasphaeria graminum Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 8.
On dead leaves of *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, Auburn, September 12, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Europe.

Metasphaeria infuscans E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 191. Cornell Bull. 8.
On dead stems of *Andropogon virginicus*. Lee County, Auburn, September 12, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Metasphaeria nigro-maculans Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 362. 1898.
On *Agave virginica*. Lee County, Auburn, July 8, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

OPHIOBOLUS Riess.

Ophiobolus acuminatus (Sowb.) Duby.
Grevillea, **4**: 150, under Sphaeria. Ala. Bull. 192.
(*Peters.*)
Europe.

Ophiobolus anguillides (Cooke) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 192. Cornell Bull. 8.
On dead stems of *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, May, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Ophiobolus glomus (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 152, under *Sphaeria*. Ala. Bull. 192. Cornell Bull. 8.
On Ambrosia (*Beaumont*).
On stems of *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, May, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Ophiobolus porphyrogonus (Tode) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 8.
On the cut end of a stem of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, October 10, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey.

PHYSALOSPORA Niessl.

Physalospora carpogena Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 8.
On seeds of *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Lee County, December 3, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Physalospora disrupta (B. & C.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 192.
On *Smilax* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*)

Physalospora ilicis (Schlich.) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 8.
On *Ilex opaca*. Lee County, Autumn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Physalospora philoprina (B. & C.) Sacc.
Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:362.
On *Ilex opaca*. Lee County, Auburn, March, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Physalospora phlyctanoides (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:151, under *Sphaeria*. Ala. Bull. 192.
On stems of Dolichos (*Beaumont*).

PLEOSPORA Rabenh.

Pleospora herbarum (Pers.) Rabenh.
Grevillea, **4**:150, under *Sphaeria*. Ala. Bull. 193.
(*Beaumont.*)

Pleospora americana E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 9.
On leaves of *Vigna catjang*. Lee County, Auburn, June 30, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On stems of *Viola tricolor*. Lee County, February 23, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Pleospora nigricantia Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 9.
On fallen leaves of *Gossypium herbaceum* (*Atkinson*).

UROSPORELLA Atkinson.

Urosporella americana Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 10.
On dead stems of an herb. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Family MASSARIACEAE.

MASSARINA Sacc.

Massarina chrysopogonis Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On dead stems of *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, Auburn, November 1, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

MASSARIA De Not.

Massaria epileuca B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:156. Ala. Bull. 191.
On *Morus rubra*. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family GNOMONIACEAE.

GNOMONIA Ces. & De Not.

Gnomonia sabalicola Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:361. 1898.
On dead petioles of *Sabal adansonii*. Lee County, Auburn, April 25, July 9, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family CLYPEOSPHAERIACEAE.

ANTHOSTOMELLA Sacc.

Anthostomella eliminata (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:148, under *Sphaeria*. Ala. Bull. 186.
On Smilax (*Peters*).

Anthostomella sphaerotheca Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:360. 1898.
On dead petioles of *Sabal adansonii*. Macon County, Tuskegee, January 20, 1897 (*Carver*).

CLYPEOSPHAERIA Fkl.

Clypeosphaeria sabaligera (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:147. Ala. Bull. 187.
On *Sabal* sp. (*Beaumont*).

TRABUTIA Sacc. & Roum.

Trabutia quercina Fr.
Ala. Bull. 194.
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Louisiana.

Family VALSACEAE.

ANTHOSTOMA Nitsch.

Anthostoma atropunctata (Schw.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 186.
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

DIAPORTHE Nitschke.

Diaporthe dichaenoides (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**:98, as Melogramma. Ala. Bull. 187.
On Quercus (*Beaumont*).

VALSA Fr.

Valsa (Eutypa) spinosa (Pers.) Tul.
Ala. Bull. 188.
On Quercus. Lee County, February, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Europe.

Valsa (Eutypella) cerviculata Fr.
Ala. Bull. 188.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, February, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Europe.

Valsa (Eutypella) heteracantha Ellis.
Ala. Bull. 188, as *Eutypella glandulosa* (Cooke) E. & E.
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Louisiana.
Ellis, who has since examined the specimens, determined them as above.

Valsa (Eutypella) platani (Schw.) Cooke.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 62. Ala. Bull. 188.
On *Platanus* (*Peters*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Valsa (Eutypella) stellulata Fr.
Ala. Bull. 189.
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Smilax* sp. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey. Europe.

Valsa (Euvalsa) americana B. & C.
Peters coll. **3**: 67. Ala. Bull. 194.

Valsa (Euvalsa) munda B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**: 100. Ala. Bull. 194.
On smooth yellow branches of Cornus (*Peters*).

Family MELANCONIDACEAE.

MELANCONIS Tul.

Melanconis hicoriae Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On branches of *Hicoria ovata*. Lee County, Auburn, January, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

VALSARIA De Not.

Valsaria exasperans (Ger.) E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 194.
On bark. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Valsaria nudicollis (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 93, under Hypoxylon. Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 363.
On pine wood. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina.

Family DIATRYPACEAE.

DIATRYPE Fr.

Diatrype disciformis (Hoffm.) Fr.
Grevillea, **4**: 95. Ala. Bull. 187.
(*Peters.*)
South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Europe.

Diatrype platystoma (Schw.) Berk.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 55, under Hypoxylon. Ala. Bull. 187.
On Ostrya (*Peters*).
South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey.

Diatrype stigma (Hoffm.) De Not.
Ala. Bull. 187. Cornell Bull. 6.
On dead oak limb. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On dead limbs. Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina, New Jersey. Europe.

Diatrype tremellophora Ellis.
Ala. Bull. 187.
On *Magnolia virginiana* (*M. glauca*). Lee County, January, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Diatrype virescens (Schw.) Ellis.
Grevillea, **4**: 95, as *Diatrype disciformis virescens*. Ala. Bull. 188.
On Fagus (*Peters*).
Georgia to New England.

DIATRYPELLA Ces. & De Not.

Diatrypella cephalanthi (Schw.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **4**: 96, under Diatrype. Ala. Bull. 188.
On *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (*Beaumont*).
New Jersey.

Diatrypella nigro-annulata (Grev.) E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 188.
On dead twigs. Lee County, June, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Diatrypella discoidea alni Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 188.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, January, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Diatrypella quercina (Pers.) Nitsch.
Grevillea, **4**: 95, under Diatrype. Ala. Bull. 188.
On dead oak (*Peters*).
South Carolina, New Jersey. Europe.

Diatrypella vernicae Ellis.
Ala. Bull. 188, as *D. quercina*.
On dead twigs. Lee County, Auburn, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*), (teste Ellis).

Diatrypella prominens (Hedw.) E. & E.
On Platanus. Macon County, Tuskegee (*Carver*).

Family MELOGRAMMATACEAE.

ENDOTHYA Fr.

Endothia gyrosa (Schw.) Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 188.
On Liquidambar. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Quercus. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

MELOGRAMMA Fr.

Melogramma meliae Curt.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Family XYLARIACEAE.

NUMMULARIA Tul.

Nummularia clypeus (Schw.) Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 192.
On *Magnolia acuminata*. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Vitis* sp. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Nummularia discreta (Schw.) Tul.
Grevillea, **4**: 94, under Hypoxylon. Ala. Bull. 192.
On Cercis (*Peters*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Nummularia nummularia (Bull.) Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 8.
On dead branches and trunks of deciduous trees. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina. Europe.

Nummularia punctulata (B. & Rav.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 192.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Nummularia repanda (Fr.) Nitsch.
Peters coll. No. 66, under Sphaeria. Ala. Bull. 192.
On Cercis (*Peters*).
Europe.

HYPOXYLON Bull.

Hypoxylon annulatum (Schw.) Mont.
Ala. Bull. 189. Cornell Bull. 7.
On dead oak limb. Hale County, Gallion, August, 1890 (*Duggar*).
On *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Magnolia virginiana*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Hypoxylon atramentosum (Fr.) Underwood & Earle.
Ala. Bull. 189.
On dead wood. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hypoxylon beaumontii B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 189.
Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).

Hypoxylon callostroma (Schw.) B. & C.
Grevillea, **4**:51. Ala. Bull. 189.
On *Ilex verticillata* (*Beaumont*).
Pennsylvania.

Hypoxylon caries (Schw.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 189.
On Acer. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On dead wood. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hypoxylon coccineum Bull.
Ala. Bull. 189.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Hypoxylon crocatum Mont.
On *Magnolia acuminata*. Lee County, winter, 1896 (*Earle*).

Hypoxylon crocopeplum B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 189.
On decayed bark. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina.

Hypoxylon decorticatum (Schw.) Berk.
Ala. Bull. 190.
On bark. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Hypoxylon fuscum (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 190. Cornell Bull. 7.
On dead oak limb. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1889 (*Atkinson*).
On Quercus. Hale County, Gallion (*Duggar*).
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On *Ostrya virginiana*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Hypoxylon howeianum Peck.
Ala. Bull. 190.
Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*)
New Jersey, Ohio.

Hypoxylon insidens (Schw.) Berk.
Ala. Bull. 190.
On *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Texas.

Hypoxylon luridum Nitsch.
Ala. Bull. 190.
On Carpinus. Lee County, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Hypoxylon marginatum (Schw.) Berk.
Grevillea, **4**:49. Ala. Bull. 190.
On *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Quercus (*Beaumont*).
Ohio, New Jersey.

Hypoxylon perforatum (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 190. Cornell Bull. 6.
On canes of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, August 23, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On Liquidambar. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Quercus. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Smilax. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Vitis. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hypoxylon petersii B. & C.
Peters coll. **1**:158. Journ. Linn. Soc. **10**:384. Ala. Bull. 190.
On *Quercus alba*. Winston County (*Peters*).
Ohio. Cuba.

Hypoxylon investiens Schw.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **4**:33. Ala. Bull. 190.
On Liriodendron (*Beaumont*).
On dead wood. Lee County, March, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Texas.

Hypoxylon purpureum Nitsch.
Cornell Bull. 7.
On dead branches. Hale County, Gallion, August 14, 1894 (*Duggar*).
Europe.

Hypoxylon rubiginosum (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 190.
On dead wood. Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Hypoxylon rutilum Tul.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On bark of Quercus. Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Europe.

Hypoxylon serpens Pers.
Grevillea, **4**:93. Ala. Bull. 191.
(*Beaumont.*)
South Carolina, New Jersey.

Hypoxylon subchlorinum Ell. & Calk.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Carpinus caroliniana*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Viburnum* sp. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hypoxylon xanthoceras B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 191.
On *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New England.

USTULINA Tul.

Ustulina vulgaris Tul.
Ala. Bull. 194.
On old stumps. Lee County, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

DALDINIA De Not.

Daldinia concentrica (Schw.) Ces. & De Not.

Ala. Bull. 187. Cornell Bull. 6.
On *Magnolia acuminata.* Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On dead trunks of deciduous trees. Lee County, Prague Junction, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Daldinia vernicosa (Schw.) Ces. & De Not.

Ala. Bull. 187.
On *Magnolia virginiana* (*M. glauca*). Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey.

XYLARIA Hill.

Xylaria hypoxylon (L.) Grev.

Ala. Bull. 195. Cornell Bull. 10.
On *Acer rubrum.* Lee County, February, 1895.
On old stump. Lee County, Auburn, March, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Xylaria polymorpha (Pers.) Grev.

Ala. Bull. 195. Cornell Bull. 10.
On dead trunk of Magnolia. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890.
Conidial stage: Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ascomycetous stage: Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Europe.

Xylaria corniformis Fr.

Ala. Bull. 194.
On Salix. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
The conidial state (*Isaria flabelliformis*): Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina. Europe.

Xylaria fulvella B. &. C.

Journ. Linn. Soc. **10**: 380. Ala. Bull. 194.
On Salix. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Cuba.

PORONIA Willd.

Poronia oedipus Mont.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 46. Ala. Bull. 193.
On horse dung (*Peters*).
Texas, New Jersey. Europe.

SPHAERIA Hall.[1]

Sphaeria concentrica (B. & C.) Bolt.

Grevillea, **4**: 155, under Depazea. Ala. Bull. 194.
On leaves of *Asarum virginicum.*

Sphaeria palmarum Mont.

Grevillea, **4**: 147. Ala. Bull. 194.
On Sabal (*Beaumont*).

---

[1] The precise relations of the two following Sphaeriales are doubtful. (Earle.)

Class BASIDIOMYCETES.

Order USTILAGINALES.

Family USTILAGINACEAE.

USTILAGO Pers.

Ustilago avenae (Pers.) Jensen.

Ala. Bull. 207. Cornell Bull. 16.
In inflorescence of *Avena sativa*. Lee County, Auburn, May, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Avena sativa*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Ustilago axicola Berk.

Grevillea, **3**:59. Ala. Bull. 207, under *Cintractia*.
On Cyperus (*Beaumont*).
On *Fimbristylis autumnalis*. Lee County, September, 1896 (*Earle*).

Ustilago euchlaenae Arcang.

Ala. Bull. 207.
On *Euchlaena luxurians*. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Ustilago rabenhorstiana Kuehn.

Ala. Bull. 207. Cornell Bull. 16, as *U. cesatii* Fischer.
On *Syntherisma sanguinale*. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1889 (*Atkinson*).
Mississippi, Ohio. Europe.

Ustilago sorghi (Link) Pass.

Ala. Bull. 208.
On *Sorghum* sp. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Nebraska. Europe.

Ustilago sparsa Underwood.

Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:86. 1897. Ala. Bull. 208.
On scattered ovaries of *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Jensen.

Ala. Bull. 208. Cornell Bull. 16.
On *Triticum vulgare*. Lee County, Auburn, May, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Ustilago utriculosa (Nees) Tul.

Ala. Bull. 208. Cornell Bull. 16.
On *Polygonum hydropiper*. Prague, June, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
In ovaries of *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*. Lee County, Auburn, October 18, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Ustilago zeae (Berkm.) Magn.

Ala. Bull. 208. Cornell Bull. 16.
In the inflorescence, canes, and leaves of *Zea mays*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Duggar & Atkinson*).
Nebraska. Europe.

SOROSPORIUM Rudolphi.

Sorosporium syntherismae (Schw.) Farlow.

Ala. Bull. 207. Cornell Bull. 16, as *S. everhartii* E. & Gr.
On *Andropogon glomeratus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Andropogon scoparius*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
In inflorescence of *Andropogon virginicus*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

TOLYPOSPORELLA Atkinson.

Tolyposporella chrysopogonis Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 16.
On culms of *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1891 (*Duggar*); March, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Family TILLETIACEAE.

ENTYLOMA De Bary.

Entyloma compositarum Farlow.
Ala. Bull. 207.
On *Gnaphalium* sp. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Entyloma saniculae Peck.
Ala. Bull. 207. Cornell Bull. 15.
On *Sanicula* sp. Lee County, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

GRAPHIOLA Poit.

Graphiola congesta Berk. & Rav.
Ala. Bull. 207.
On *Sabal adansonii*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order UREDINALES.

Family MELAMPSORACEAE.

CHRYSOMYXA Unger.

Chrysomyxa albida Kuehn.
Ala. Bull. 211. Cornell Bull. 16.
On *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, Auburn, July 22, 1890, October 26, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

COLEOSPORIUM Lév.

Coleosporium amsoniae (Fkl.) Underw. & Earle.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 211.
On *Amsonia amsonia*. 1864 (*Peters*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Coleosporium elephantopodis (Schw.) Thuem.
Ala. Bull. 211. Cornell Bull. 16. In both as *C. sonchi-arvensis* (Pers.) Lév. in part.
On *Elephantopus carolinianus*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson, Duggar*).
On *Elephantopus tomentosus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Bennett, Newman*).
On *Elephantopus nudatus*. Macon County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Coleosporium ipomoeae (Schw.) Burrill.
Ala. Bull. 211. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Ipomoea* sp. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Convolvulus sepium*. Lee County, September 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Ipomoea purpurea*. Lee County, Auburn, August 17 (*Duggar*); September, 1891 (*Newman*).
On *Ipomoea pandurata*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Very abundant.

Coleosporium sonchi-arvensis (Pers.) Lév.
Ala. Bull. 211. Cornell Bull. 16.
On *Aster dumosus, A. puniceus, A. tradescanti*, and *A. undulatus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Helianthus* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar, Atkinson*).
On *Lacinaria graminifolia*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Solidago rugosa* and *S. caesia*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Solidago canadensis*. Lee County, 1891 (*Newman*).
On *Solidago* sp. DeKalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio. Europe.

Coleosporium vernoniae B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:57. Ala. Bull. 212. Cornell Bull. 16.
On leaves of *Vernonia* sp. (*Beaumont*).
On leaves of *Vernonia altissima*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
On *Vernonia* sp. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, Ohio.

MELAMPSORA Castagn.

Melampsora farinosa (Pers.) Schroeter.

Ala. Bull. 213. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Salix fragilis*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Salix nigra*. Lee County (*Atkinson, Duggar*).
On *Salix* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Nebraska.

Melampsora populina (Jacq.) Lév.

Ala. Bull. 213. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Populus deltoides* (*P. monilifera*). Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On leaves of *Populus grandidentata*.[1] Lee County, 1889 (*Atkinson*).
On *Salix* sp. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
Nebraska. Europe.

Melampsora scolopendri (Fkl.) Farlow.

Ala. Bull. 213.
On *Woodwardia areolata*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Melampsora crotonis (Cooke) Burrill.

Cornell Bull. 20, as *Pucciniastrum crotonis* (Burrill) DeToni.
On stems of Croton. Madison County, Huntsville, September 9, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

PUCCINIASTRUM Otth.

Pucciniastrum vacciniorum (Link) Dietel.

Ala. Bull. 218, as *Thecopsora vaccinorum* (Link) Karst.
On *Vaccinium corymbosum*, erroneously reported as *Xolisma ligustrina*. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Pucciniastrum agrimoniae-eupatoriae (DC.) Lagerh.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 22. In both as *Caeoma agrimoniae* Schw.
On leaves of *Agrimonia parviflora*. Lee County, Auburn, November 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Agrimonia mollis* (?). Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family PUCCINIACEAE.

GYMNOSPORANGIUM Hedw. f.

Gymnosporangium clavipes C. & P.

Ala. Bull. 212; same, 218, as *Roestelia aurantiaca* Peck. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Juniperus virginiana*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, 1892 (*Duggar*).
In the Roestelia stage:
On *Cydonia vulgaris*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson, Newman*).
On Crategus. Lee County 1891, 1892 (*Atkinson*); Benton County, 1891, 1892 (*Duggar*).
On *Cydonia japonica* (*Atkinson*).
Very common.
New Jersey.

Gymnosporangium globosum Farlow.

Ala. Bull. 212.
On *Juniperus virginiana*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Gymnosporangium macropus Link.

Ala. Bull. 212; same, 218, as *Roestelia pirata* (Schw.) Thaxter. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Juniperus virginiana*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
In the Roestelia stage:
On *Malus coronaria* and *M. malus*. Lee County, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Crataegus spathulata*. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On *Malus angustifolia*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Malus coronaria*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

---

[1] This host must be *P. heterophylla, P. grandidentata* not being known to occur in Alabama.

Gymnosporangium nidus-avis Thaxter.

Ala. Bull. 212.

On *Juniperus virginiana*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Rare.

Gymnosporangium flaviformis (Atkinson).

Ala. Bull. 212, as *Gymnosporangium* sp.; Ala. Bull. 218, as *Roestelia flaviformis* Atkinson.

On *Juniperus virginiana*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

In the Roestelia stage:

On *Crataegus spathulata*. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).

The suspected connection between the aecidial and teleutosporic forms has been abundantly proved by cultural experiments conducted by Dr. Roland Thaxter at Cambridge and by the writer (F. S. Earle) at Auburn. A full description is in preparation by Dr. Thaxter.

UROMYCES Link.

Uromyces andropogonis Tracy.

Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 20.

On *Andropogon virginicus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

On *Andropogon* sp. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Uromyces elegans (B. & C.) Lagerh.

Ala. Bull. 220, as *U. medicaginis-falcatae* (DC.) Winter. Cornell Bull. 20, as *U. trifolii* (Hedw.) Lév.

On *Trifolium carolinianum*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Uromyces eragrostidis Tracy.

Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 20.

On *Eragrostis tenuis*. Lee County, Auburn, October 11, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Uromyces euphorbiae (Schw.) B. & C.

Cornell Bull. 20.

On leaves of *Euphorbia nutans*. Lee County, Auburn, October, November, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Nebraska.

Uromyces hedysari-paniculati (Schw.) Farlow.

Peters coll., as *Uredo appendiculata*. Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 21.

On *Meibomia rotundifolia*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

On *Meibomia paniculata*. Lee County, September 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

On Meibomia. 1858 (*Peters*). Crenshaw County, Lapine, September 8, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Perry County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Louisiana, Ohio, Nebraska.

Uromyces hyperici (Schw.) Curt.

Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 20.

On leaves and stems of *Hypericum mutilum*. Prague Junction, September 6, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, Auburn, October 29, November 15, 1891 (*Duggar, Atkinson*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).

On *Hypericum virginicum*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

New Jersey, Ohio.

Uromyces junci Desm.

Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 21.

On stems of *Juncus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, August, November, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Nebraska.

Uromyces lespedezae (Schw.) Peck.

Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 20.[1]

On *Lespedeza procumbens*. Lee County, 1891 (*Newman, Duggar*).

On *Lespedeza hirta*. Lee County, autumn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

On *Lespedeza repens*. Lee County, autumn (*Atkinson*).

On *Lespedeza stuvei* and *L. virginica*. Lee County, autumn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

On *Lespedeza violacea, L. reticulata*, and *L. capitata*. Lee County, Auburn, autumn (*Atkinson*).

On *Lespedeza* sp. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska.

---

[1] See also Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries. 38.

Uromyces minutus Dietel.

Cornell Bull. 21.
On *Carex* sp. Lee County, Auburn, August 27, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Winter.

Peters coll., as *Uredo leguminosorum*. Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 20. In both as *U. appendiculatus* (Pers.) Link.
On *Phaseolus vulgaris*, the pole bean. Mobile County, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, Auburn, July to October, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Phaseolus* sp. (*Beaumont*).
Europe.

Uromyces polygoni (Pers.) Fkl.

Ala. Bull. 220. Cornell Bull. 20.
On leaves of *Polygonum setaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, June, 1890, September 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Polygonum* sp. Lee County, Auburn, August 18, 1891 (*Duggar*); Hale County, Gallion, 1892 (*Duggar*).
New Jersey, Nebraska.

Uromyces rhynchosporae E. & E.

Ala. Bull. 220. Cornell Bull. 20.
On *Rynchospora glomerata*. Lee County, Auburn, July to October, 1890–91 (*Duggar, Atkinson*).
On *Rynchospora* sp. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Uromyces spermacoces (Schw.) Curt.

Ala. Bull. 220. Cornell Bull. 20.
On *Diodia teres*. Macon County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); October, 1896 (*Carver*). Lee County, Auburn, July 25, 1890 (*Atkinson*); 1893 (*Duggar*).

Uromyces toxicodendri Berk. & Rav.

Grevillea, 3: 58, as *Pileolaria brevipes* Berk. & Rav. Ala. Bull. 220. Cornell Bull. 21. In the two latter as *U. terebinthi* (DC.) Winter.
On *Rhus toxicodendron* (*Beaumont*). Perry County, Uniontown, July 2, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, Auburn, October 28, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey.

Uromyces trifolii (A. & S.) Winter.

Ala. Bull. 220. Cornell Bull. 20.
On *Trifolium hybridum*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Trifolium pratense*. Lee County, 1891 (*Newman, Duggar*); Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Trifolium* sp. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Nebraska. Europe.

PUCCINIA Pers.

Puccinia americana Lagerh.

Ala. Bull. 213, as *P. andropogi* Schw.
On *Andropogon argyraeus*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Andropogon furcatus* and *A. scoparius*. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Andropogon virginicus*. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Andropogon* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Our Alabama material seems to belong to this species rather than to *P. andropogi*, as the two are distinguished by Lagerheim.

Puccinia amorphae Curt.

Ala. Bull. 220, under Uropyxis.
On *Amorpha fruticosa*. Macon County, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, October, 1895 (*Earle*).

Puccinia angustata Peck.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 19.
On *Scirpus cyperinus eriophorum*. Lee County, Auburn, November 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Puccinia argentata (Schultz) Winter.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 18.
On leaves of *Impatiens biflora*. Lee County, Parkinson's Mill, near Auburn, June 30, 1890, October 11, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Puccinia asperifolia (Pers.) Wittst.

Ala. Bull. 216. Cornell Bull. 18. In both as *P. rubigovera* (Uredo stage).
On *Avena sativa*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Hordeum vulgare*. Perry County, Uniontown, July 11, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Secale cereale*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Puccinia asteris Duby.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Aster* sp. Lee County, Auburn, October 22, 1891 (*Duggar*); Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Lagerheim[1] follows Dietel rather doubtfully in referring here also *P. silphii* Schw. and *P. xanthii* Schw.
Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia atkinsonii Dietel.

Cornell Bull. 19.
On *Carex lurida*. Lee County, Auburn, August 29, October 11, 1891 (*Atkinson*); September 22, 1891 (*Duggar*). Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Rebent.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Carex lurida*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Carex* sp. Lee County, August 29, 1891 (*Duggar*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Puccinia clavispora Ell. & Barth.

Ala. Bull. 214.
On *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Puccinia convolvuli Cast.

Ala. Bull. 214.
On *Convolvulus* sp. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia emaculata Schw.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Panicum maximum*.[2] Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar, Newman*).
On *Panicum virgatum*. Lee County, September 14, 1891 (*Atkinson*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, Nebraska.

Puccinia fuirenae Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 18.
On the leaves, sheaths, and culms of *Fuirena* sp. Lee County, Auburn, November 3, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Fuirena squarrosa*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Puccinia helianthi Schw.

Ala. Bull. 217, as *P. tanaceti* DC. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Helianthus angustifolius*. Lee County, Auburn, October 15, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Helianthus annuus*. Lee County, Auburn, August 24, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Helianthus tuberosus*. Lee County, Auburn, September 10, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On *Helianthus* sp. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia heterospora B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Sida spinosa*. Montgomery County, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, October, 1895 (*Earle*).

Puccinia hieracii (Schum.) Mart.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 18.
On leaves, stems, and bracts of *Sitilias caroliniana*. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*); 1891 (*Newman*).
On *Carduus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, October 28, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Nebraska. Europe.

---

[1] Uredin. Herb. Fries. 50.

[2] See below, *Puccinia virgata*.

Puccinia hydrocotyles (Mont.) Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 215. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Hydrocotyle umbellata.* Lee County, Auburn, November 9, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Puccinia investita Schw.

Ala. Bull. 215.
On *Gnaphalium purpureum.* Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Puccinia lateritia B. & C.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:93. Ala. Bull. 215.[1]
On *Spermacoce glabra* (*Peters*).

Puccinia lobeliae Gerard.

On *Lobelia puberula.* Lee County (*Earle & Baker*).

Puccinia menthae Pers.

Ala. Bull. 215. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Salvia azurea grandiflora.* Van Dorn County, August 15, 1894 (*Duggar*).
On *Koellia* sp. Montgomery County, Highland Park, October, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia minuta Dietel.

Cornell Bull. 19.
On *Carex verrucosa.* Lee County, Auburn, August 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Puccinia nigro-velata Ell. & Tracy.

Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Cyperus retrofractus.* Lee County, Auburn, September 12, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Cyperus rotundus.* Lee County, Auburn, September 12, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On *Cyperus echinatus.* Lee County, August, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
This is said by Arthur to be the same as *P. cyperi* Arth.

Puccinia panici Dietel.

On *Panicum virgatum.* Lee County, October, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Puccinia poculiformis (Jacq.) Willd.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 19. In both as *P. graminis* Pers.
On *Sporobolus asper.* Lee County, 1889 (*Newman*).
On leaves of *Secale cereale.* Lee County, Auburn, February 14, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Sieglingia seslerioides.* Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On *Triticum vulgare.* Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Hordeum vulgare.* Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
This determination needs revision. It is probable that as the species is now understood some of these specimens should be excluded.

Puccinia podophylli Schw.

Ala. Bull. 215.
On *Podophyllum peltatum.* Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Puccinia polygoni-amphibii Pers.

Ala. Bull. 215.
On *Polygonum* sp. Lee County, 1889 (*Atkinson*).
On *Polygonum pennsylvanicum.* Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*), 1891 (*Duggar*).
Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia polysora Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:86. 1897.

Ala. Bull. 215. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Tripsacum dactyloides.* Lee County, Auburn, October 14, 1891 (*Duggar*); Mobile County, October, 1896 (*S. M. Tracy*).

Puccinia pruni-spinosae Pers.

Ala. Bull. 216. Cornell Bull. 18.
On leaves of *Prunus americana.* Lee County, Auburn, October 29, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Prunus serotina.* Lee County, Auburn, October 3, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Prunus angustifolia.* Lee County, Auburn, October 25, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Amygdalus persica.* Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
Nebraska. Europe.

---

[1] See also Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries. 63.

Puccinia purpurea Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 216. Cornell Bull. 19.
On *Sorghum halepense.* Perry County, Uniontown, October, 1892 (*Duggar*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Puccinia rhamni (Pers.) Wittst.

Cornell Bull. 19, as *P. coronata* Corda.
On leaves of *Avena sativa.* Lee County, Auburn, spring, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio, New Jersey.

Puccinia sanguinea Dietel.

Cornell Bull. 19.
On *Sorghum vulgare,* the Kafir corn. Lee County, Auburn, December 22, 1888 (*Atkinson*).

Puccinia saniculae Grev.

Ala. Bull. 216.
On *Sanicula* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Benton*); Hale County, May 5, 1896 (*Underwood*); Tuscaloosa County, 1896 (*Earle*).

Puccinia seymeriae Burrill.

Cornell Bull. 19.
On leaves of *Gerardia tenuifolia.* Perry County, Uniontown, September 4, 1894. Determined by Mr. Duggar.

Puccinia silphii Schw.[1]

Ala. Bull. 216. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Silphium laevigatum.* Lee County, Auburn, July, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Silphium asteriscus.* Lee County, April, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, Nebraska.

Puccinia sorghi Schw.

Ala. Bull. 215, 216, partly as *P. maydis* Carradori. Cornell Bull 17.
On *Sorghum cernuum.* Lee County, 1888 (*Newman*).
On leaves of *Zea mays.* Lee County, Auburn, 1889 (*Atkinson*); August, 1891 (*Newman*). Montgomery County, Mathews, October 10, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia spegazzinii De Toni.

Ala. Bull. 216. Cornell Bull. 18.
On *Willughbya scandens.* Lee County, Auburn, August, September, November, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Puccinia spermacocis B. & C.

Grevillea, **3**: 53. Ala. Bull. 216.
On *Spermacoce glabra* (*Peters*).
Probably the same as *P. lateritia,* or possibly only *Uromyces spermacoces.*

Puccinia stromatica B. & C.

Grevillea, **3**: 53. Ala. Bull. 216.[2]
On stems of *Clematis* sp. (*Peters*).

Puccinia verbesinae Schw.

Ala. Bull. 211, under Aecidium. Cornell Bull. 19.[2]
On leaves of *Verbesina occidentalis.* Mobile County, July 14, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Dekalb County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Puccinia violae (Schum.) DC.

Ala. Bull. 217. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Viola* sp. Lee County, Auburn, January 23, 1890 (*Atkinson*); July 22, 1890 (*Atkinson*); November 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Viola blanda.* Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Nebraska. Europe.

Puccinia virgata Ell. & Ev.

On *Panicum virgatum.* Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
It is probable that some of the specimens on this host material cited in Alabama Bulletin, page 214, and Cornell Bulletin, page 17, under *P. emaculata* belong here.

---

[1] See note under *P. asteris.*

[2] See also Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries.

Puccinia windsoriae Schw.

Ala. Bull. 214. Cornell Bull. 17. In both as *P. emaculata.*
On *Sieglingia seslerioides.* Lee County, Auburn, October 7, 1891 (*Atkinson*); September 30, 1891 (*Newman*).

Puccinia xanthii Schw.

Ala. Bull. 217. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Xanthium canadense.* Perry County, 1891 (*Newman*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
On leaves of *Xanthium strumarium.* Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska.

Puccinia xanthii ambrosiae Berk. & Rav.

Cornell Bull. 17.
On leaves of *Ambrosia trifida.* Montgomery County, Pikeroad, July 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Montgomery County, Hope Hull, August, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

GYMNOCONIA Lagerh.

Gymnoconia hyptidis (Curt.) Lagerh. *Uredo hyptidis* Curt.

Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries.
On *Mesosphaerum rugosum* (*Hyptis radiata*). Specimens in the herbarium of Fries communicated by M. A. Curtis.

Gymnoconia interstitialis (Schlecht.) Lagerh.

Ala. Bull. 211, as *Caeoma nitens* Schw. Cornell Bull. 18, as *Puccinia pekiana.*
On leaves of *Rubus trivialis.* Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*); Mobile County, 1891 (*Zimmer*).
On *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Rubus* sp. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

PHRAGMIDIUM Link.

Phragmidium obtusum (Str.) Schum. & Kunze.

Ala. Bull. 213, as *P. fragariastri* (DC.) Schw. Cornell Bull. 17.
On *Duchesnea indica.* Uredo stage: Mobile County, April, July, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, February, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Teleutospores not seen.
New Jersey. Europe.

Phragmidium rubi-idaei (Pers.) Wint.

Ala. Bull. 213.
On *Rubus cuneifolius.* Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Phragmidium speciosum Fr.

Ala. Bull. 218, as *Uredo miniata.*
On *Rosa humilis.* Lee County, May, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*). Teleutospores on the stems; uredospores on the leaves.
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska.

UREDO Lév.

Uredo alabamensis Dietel.

Cornell Bull. 22.
On *Chrysopogon avenaceus.* Lee County, Auburn, October, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Uredo azaleae Schw.

Ala. Bull. 218. Cornell Bull. 22.
On *Azalea nudiflora.* Lee County, Auburn, November 9, 1891 (*Benton*).

Uredo fici Cast.

Ala. Bull. 218. Cornell Bull. 22.
On *Ficus carica.* Mobile County (*Atkinson*); Lee County Auburn (*Atkinson*); Perry County, Uniontown (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana.

Uredo muhlenbergiae Dietel.

Cornell Bull. 22.
On leaves of *Muhlenbergia diffusa.* Lee County, Auburn, August 31, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Uredo muelleri Schroet.

Cornell Bull. 22.
On leaves of *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Lee County, Auburn, autumn (*Atkinson*).

Uredo quercus Brond.

Ala. Bull. 219. Cornell Bull. 22.
On leaves of *Quercus alba*. Lee County, Auburn, September 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Quercus minor*. Lee County, Auburn, October 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, Auburn, November 5, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Quercus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, October 25, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

PERIDERMIUM Chev.

Peridermium cerebrum Peck.

Ala. Bull. 213. Cornell Bull. 22.
On *Pinus taeda*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Pinus echinata*. Lee County, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Pinus virginiana*. Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
New Jersey.

Peridermium orientale Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 213. Cornell Bull. 22.
On leaves of *Pinus serotina*. Lee County, Auburn, spring, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Pinus taeda*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Pinus palustris*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Pinus* sp. Macon County, April, 1896 (*Underwood*); Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

AECIDIUM Pers.

Aecidium asterum Schw.

Ala. Bull. 208. Cornell Bull. 21.
On *Aster* sp. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On *Solidago canadensis*. Lee County, 1892 (*Duggar*).
On *Solidago* sp. Lee County, 1891 (*Newman & Duggar*); Dallas County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Dekalb County, May 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio, Nebraska.

Aecidium compositarum Mart.

Ala. Bull. 208.
On *Eupatorium purpureum*. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On *Eupatorium verbenaefolium*. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On *Helianthus* sp. Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On *Silphium* sp. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska.

Aecidium epilobii DC.

Ala. Bull. 209. Cornell Bull. 21.
On *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, Auburn, April, May, 1892 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Aecidium euphorbiae Gmel.

Ala. Bull. 209. Cornell Bull. 21.
On leaves of *Euphorbia nutans*. Lee County, Auburn, November 11, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska. Europe.

Aecidium fraxini Schw.

On *Fraxinus* sp. Lee County, June, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Aecidium gerardiae Peck.

Ala. Bull. 209.
On *Dasystoma flava*. Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Aecidium gnaphaliatum Schw.

Ala. Bull. 209.
On *Gnaphalium purpureum*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Aecidium hibisciatum Schw.

Ala. Bull. 209.[1]
On *Hibiscus esculentus* (*Peters*).

[1] See also Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries.

Aecidium houstoniatum Schw. (?)

Ala. Bull. 209, as *A. oldenlandianum* Ell. & Tracy. Cornell Bull. 21.
On leaves of *Houstonia patens*. Lee County, Auburn, February 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
The specific position of these specimens is uncertain. They differ widely from the tropical *A. houstoniatum*, but they are certainly not *A. oldenlandianum*, which is on a very different host (*Earle*).

Aecidium hydnoideum B. & C.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **4**: 94. Ala. Bull. 209.[1]
On *Dirca palustris* (*Peters*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Aecidium hypericorum B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 209.
On *Hypericum* sp. (*Peters*). A doubtful species.

Aecidium impatientis Schw.

Ala. Bull. 209. Cornell Bull. 21.
On *Impatiens aurea*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On leaves of *Impatiens biflora*. Lee County, Auburn, April 22, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, Parkinson's Mill near Auburn, spring, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio, Nebraska.

Aecidium leucostictum B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 209.
On various species of Lespedeza. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Aecidium lycopi Gerard.

Ala. Bull. 209.
On *Lycopus virginicus*. Lee County, May, 1892 (*Duggar*).

Aecidium mariae-wilsoni Peck.

Peters coll. No. 196, as *Aecidium petersii* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 209.
On *Viola papilionacea* (*V. obliqua*). Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
This is probably the true *A. petersii;* see note under that species. Our Aecidia on species of Viola are greatly in need of revision.
New York.

Aecidium orobi B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 209.
A doubtful species. On *Meibomia* sp. (*Peters*).

Aecidium pentstemonis Schw.

Ala. Bull. 210.
On *Pentstemon hirsutus*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Nebraska.

Aecidium petersii B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 210.[2]
On *Viola* sp. (*Peters*).
The redescription of this species by Lagerheim and the specimens preserved in the Peters collection under this name (see Ala. Bull. 209) both go to show that it is the species commonly called *A. mariae-wilsoni* Peck by American authors. The specimens on *Viola pedata*, Alabama Bulletin 210, can not therefore belong here. They should probably be considered as the type of a new species.

Aecidium plantaginis Ces.

Ala. Bull. 210. Cornell Bull. 21.
On *Plantago virginica*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Only once found.

Aecidium proserpinacae B. & C.

Grevillea, **3**: 60. Ala. Bull. 210.
On leaves of *Proserpinaca* sp. (*Beaumont*).

---

[1] See Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries. 102.
[2] See also Lagerheim, Uredin. Herb. Fries.

Aecidium pteleae B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**: 60. Ala. Bull. 210. Cornell Bull. 21.
On leaves of *Ptelea* sp. (*Peters*).
On leaves of *Ptelea trifoliata*. Lee County, Wright's Mill near Auburn, July 8, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

Aecidium punctatum Pers.
Ala. Bull. 210.
On *Anemone decapetala*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Aecidium sambuci Schw.
Ala. Bull. 211. Cornell Bull. 21.
On *Sambucus canadensis* (*Peters*). Lee County, Auburn, April, 1892 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, March, 1894 (*Quaintance*).
Ohio, Nebraska.

Aecidium saniculae Carm.
Ala. Bull. 211.
On *Sanicula* sp. Lee County, March, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order AURICULARIALES.

Family AURICULARIACEAE.

AURICULARIA Bull.

Auricularia auricula-judae (L.) Schroet.
Peters coll. 8. Ala. Bull. 220, under Hirneola.
1864 (*Peters*).
On *Hicoria* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Texas, New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Auricularia auriformis Schw.
Cornell Bull. 24, under Hirneola.
On decaying branches. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.
It is very doubtful if this is really different from the last species.

Auricularia scutelliformis B. & C.
Grevillea, **2**: 19. Ala. Bull. 220, under Hirneola.
On branches of Asimina (*Peters*).

Family PILACRACEAE.

PILACRE Fr.

Pilacre faginea (Fr.) B. & Br.
Peters coll. **1**: 195, under Onegyna. Ala. Bull. 222.

Pilacre petersii B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 39. Ala. Bull. 222.
On *Ilex opaca* (*Peters*).
On Carpinus. 1865 (*Peters*).
Europe.

Order TREMELLALES.

Family TREMELLACEAE.[1]

EXIDIA Fr.

Exidia glandulosa (Bull.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 221.
On *Alnus* sp. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Liquidambar. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, New England. Europe.

---

[1] These determinations are tentative only. The American species of jelly fungi are greatly in need of critical study.

Exidia truncata Fr.

Ala. Bull. 221; partly (p. 222) as *Ulocolla foliacea* (Pers.) Bref.? Cornell Bull. 24.
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, June 3, 1892 (*Atkinson*); February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Alnus* sp. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Quercus* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Pennsylvania, Ohio. Europe.

TREMELLA Dill.

Tremella dependens B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**:19. Ala. Bull. 221.
On Liriodendron (*Peters*).

Tremella encephala Willd.

Grevillea, **2**:20. Ala. Bull. 221. In both under Naematelia.
On Quercus (*Peters*).
New Jersey, New England.

Tremella gigantea B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**:19. Ala. Bull. 221.
(*Peters.*)

Tremella mesenterica Retz.

Ala. Bull. 221. Cornell Bull. 24.
On decaying wood. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Alnus* sp. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
North Carolina, Ohio. Europe.

Tremella nucleata Schw.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **4**:82. Ala. Bull. 221, under Naematelia.
On *Tilia americana* (*Peters*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio.

Tremella virens Schw.

Cornell Bull. 24.
On decaying oak branches. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Tremella sp.

Peters coll. No. 96. Ala. Bull. 221.
On rotten wood of *Hicoria alba* (*Peters*).

TREMELLODON.

Tremellodon gelatinosum (Scop.) Pers.

Peters coll. No. 62, under Hydnum. Ala. Bull. 222.
On *Pinus* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Order DACRYOMYCETALES.

Family DACRYOMYCETACEAE.

DACRYOMYCES Nees.

Dacryomyces aurantia (Schw.) Farlow.

Cornell Bull. 24.
On dead wood. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
South Carolina.

Dacryomyces azaleae Schw.

Cornell Bull. 24.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Dacryomyces chrysocomus (Bull.) Tul.

Ala. Bull. 222.
On rotten wood of *Pinus* sp. Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Dacryomyces deliquescens (Bull.) Dub.

Ala. Bull. 222.
On rotten wood of *Pinus* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio.

Dacryomyces epiphyllus Schw.

Cornell Bull. 24.
On leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, November 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Dacryomyces stillatus Nees.

Ala. Bull. 222.
On rotten pine, and on other wood. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, New England. Europe.

GUEPINIA Fr.

Guepinia elegans B. & C.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 23. Ala. Bull. 222.
(*Peters.*)

Guepinia petaliformis B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**: 5. Ala. Bull. 222.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

Guepinia spathularia (Schw.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 223. Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On Pinus. Lee County. December, 1896 (*Earle*).
On various woods. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, New Jersey.

ARRHYTIDIA Berk.

Arrhytidia flava B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 222.
On rotten wood of Pinus. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Arrhytidia fulva B. & C.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 222.
On rotten wood of Pinus (*Peters*). Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Order EXOBASIDIALES.

Family EXOBASIDIACEAE.

EXOBASIDIUM Woron.

Exobasidium andromedae Peck.

Ala. Bull. 227.
On *Xolisma ligustrina*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Exobasidium azaleae Peck.

Ala. Bull. 227.
On calyces of *Azalea nudiflora*. Lee County, 1892 (*Benton*); April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Exobasidium discoideum Ellis.

Ala. Bull. 227.
On leaves of *Azalea nudiflora*. Lee County, April, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
New Jersey.

Exobasidium vaccinii (Fkl.) Woron.

Ala. Bull. 227.
On flowers of *Gaylussacia frondosa*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On leaves of Vaccinium. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

MICROSTROMA Niessl.

Microstroma juglandis (Berenger) Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 138. Cornell Bull. 38.
On living leaves of *Hicoria alba*. Lee County, Auburn, April 28, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Perry County, Uniontown, July 12, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Order HYMENIALES (Agaricales).

Family HYPOCHNACEAE.

HYPOCHNUS Ehrenb.

Hypochnus anthochrous (Pers.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 228.
(*Peters.*)

Family THELEPHORACEAE.

CORTICIUM Pers.

Corticium armeniacum Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 223.
On Vitis (*Peters, Beaumont*).

Corticium caeruleum (Schrad.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 223.
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina, Ohio. Europe.

Corticium calceum (Pers.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 223.
On Pinus. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania. Europe.

Corticium cervicolor B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 179. Ala. Bull. 223.
On smooth wood (*Peters*).

Corticium chlorinum B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 179. Ala. Bull. 223.
On Tsuga (*Peters*).

Corticium chrysocreas B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 178. Ala. Bull. 224.
On Pinus (*Peters*).

Corticium cremoricolor B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 180. Ala. Bull. 224.
On Ilex (*Peters*).

Corticium crocicreas B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 178. Ala. Bull. 224.
On Vitis (*Peters*).

Corticium deglubens B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 166. Ala. Bull. 224.
On Juniperus (*Peters*).

Corticium diminuens B. & C.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 31. Grevillea, **2**: 3. Ala. Bull. 224.
On *Ostrya virginiana* (*Peters*).

Corticium dryinum B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 179. Ala. Bull. 225.
On Quercus (*Peters*).

Corticium ephebium B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**: 178. Peters coll. No. 80. Ala. Bull. 225.
(*Peters.*)

Corticium evolvens Fr.
Grevillea, **1**: 166. Ala. Bull. 225.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).
New England.

Corticium filamentosum B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 178. Ala. Bull. 225.
(*Peters.*)
Ohio.

Corticium lactescens Berk.
Ala. Bull. 225. Cornell Bull. 28.
On *Alnus rugosa.* Lee County, Auburn, November 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Corticium laeve Pers.
Ala. Bull. 225.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).
Louisiana, South Carolina, New Jersey, Nebraska.

Corticium martianum B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 30. Ala. Bull. 225.
On Betula (*Peters*).

Corticium miniatum Berk. Not Cooke.
Peters coll. No. 85. Ala. Bull. 225.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).

Corticium oakesii B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 32. Ala. Bull. 226.
On *Ostrya virginiana* (*Peters*). Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New England, New York.

Corticium ochroleucum erimosum Berk.
Grevillea, **1**: 166. Ala. Bull. 226.
On *Sassafras sassafras* (*Peters*).
Louisiana, South Carolina.

Corticium petersii B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 28. Grevillea, **1**: 177. Ala. Bull. 226.
On the ground (*Peters*).
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Corticium polyporoideum B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 177. Peters coll. No. 84. Ala. Bull. 226.
September, 1863 (*Peters*).

Corticium prasinum B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 29. Grevillea, **1**: 179. Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 226.
On the ground. September, 1864 (*Peters*).

Corticium radiosum Fr.
Ala. Bull. 227.
Lee County, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Corticium scutellare B. & C.
Grevillea, **2**: 4. Ala. Bull. 227.
On oak (*Peters*).

Corticium siparium B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 177. Ala. Bull. 227.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).

Corticium viticolum Schw.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 34. Ala. Bull. 227.
On *Vitis aestivalis* (*Peters*).
South Carolina.

CONIOPHORA DC.

Coniophora umbrina (A. & S.) Fr.
Peters coll. No. 70. Ala. Bull. 223.
(*Peters.*)
South Carolina, Ohio.

STEREUM Pers.

Stereum albo-badium (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 230. Cornell Bull. 28.
On dead oak branches. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On various twigs and branches. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Common.
Louisiana, South Carolina, Ohio.

Stereum bicolor (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 230. Cornell Bull. 28.
On stumps. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, Ohio. Europe.

Stereum candidum (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 230.
Forming small patches on bark of large oaks. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Stereum complicatum Fr.
On Carpinus. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
On Hicoria. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Louisiana, Ohio.

Stereum fasciatum (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 230.
On old logs. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); December, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio.

Stereum frustulosum (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 230.
On Quercus. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska.

Stereum gausapatum Fr.
Ala. Bull. 230.
(*Peters.*)

Stereum leveillianum B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 230. Cornell Bull. 28.
On dead branches of hickory. Lee County, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, Auburn, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina.

Stereum nivosum Rav.
Ala. Bull. 230.
On Juniperus. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Common.
New Jersey.

Stereum ochro-flavum Schw.
On Quercus. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Ohio.

Stereum pergameneum B. & C.
Grevillea, 1:161. Ala. Bull. 230.
On decayed wood (*Peters*).

Stereum radians Fr.

Ala. Bull. 231.
On twigs. Lee County, November, December, 1895; January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Stereum ravenelii B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**:162. Ala. Bull. 231.
On the earth in swamps (*Peters, Beaumont*).

Stereum sericeum (Schw.) Morgan.

Ala. Bull. 231.
On twigs. Mobile County, December, 1895. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Not common.
Ohio.

Stereum spadiceum Fr.

Base of old stumps. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Stereum subpileatum B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 231.
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana.

Stereum versicolor (Schw.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 231. Cornell Bull. 28.
On dead branches. Lee County, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*); November, 1895 (*Underwood*). Mobile County, December 1895 (*Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*). Common everywhere.
Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska.

THELEPHORA Ehrh.

Thelephora botryoides (Schw.) Underwood & Earle.

Ala. Bull. 232.
(*Peters.*)

Thelephora candida (Schw.) Fr.

Cornell Bull. 28.
Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Thelephora filamentosa B. & C.

Grevillea **1**:148. Ala. Bull. 231.
On decayed herbs (*Peters*).
Ohio.

Thelephora gracilis Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:371. 1898.

Damp ground. Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Thelephora griseo-zonata Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 232.
On the ground. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey.

Thelephora laciniata Pers.

Cornell Bull. 28.
In sandy places in turpentine orchards. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1889 (*Atkinson*); July 27, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Thelephora lobata Bertol.

Mem. Acad. Sci. Bol. **7**:360. Ala. Bull. 232.
Mobile County? (*Gates*).

Thelephora pedicellata Schw.

Ala. Bull. 233.
On Cornus (*Peters*).
On living shrubs (Crataegus, etc.). Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Thelephora retiformis B. & C.

On living branches of Prunus. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Thelephora schweinitzii Peck.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 233. Cornell Bull. 28.
On the ground (*Peters*). Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, 1895 (*Underwood*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Thelephora scoparia Peck.

On the ground and on roots of grass. Lee County, June, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Thelephora sebacea Pers.

Peters coll., as *Thelephora micheneri* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 233.
On leaves of Viola, etc. (*Peters*).
Incrusting various leaves and stems. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio, New England. Europe.

Thelephora terrestris Ehrh.

Ala. Bull. 233.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

HYMENOCHAETE Lév.

Hymenochaete agglutinans Ellis.

Ala. Bull. 229.
On living twigs. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Hymenochaete corrugata (Fr.) Lév.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:26. Ala. Bull. 229.
(*Peters.*)
Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Europe.

Hymenochaete curtisii (Berk.).

Ala. Bull. 230, under Stereum.
(*Peters.*)
On Quercus (*Earle & Baker*).
South Carolina.

Hymenochaete epichlora (B. & C.) Cooke.

Grevillea, **1**:178, under Corticium. Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:24, under Corticium. Ala. Bull. 229.
On Vaccinium (*Peters*).
On Symplocos (*Peters*).

Hymenochaete purpurea Cooke & Morgan.

Ala. Bull. 230. Cornell Bull. 28.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*); November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Hymenochaete setosa B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**:165. Ala. Bull. 230.
On Quercus (*Peters*).

CRATERELLUS Pers.

Craterellus cantharellus (Schw.) Fr.

Grevillea, **1**:147, as *C. lateritius* Berk. Ala. Bull. 228. Cornell Bull. 28.
On the ground (*Peters*). Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Craterellus cornucopioides (L.) Pers.

Ala. Bull. 229.
On the ground. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio. Europe.

CYPHELLA Fr.

Cyphella fulva B. & Rav.
Ala. Bull. 229.
On Alnus. Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Maine.

Cyphella furcata B. & C.
Grevillea, **2**:5. Ala. Bull. 229.
On Alnus (*Beaumont*).

SOLENIA Hoffm.

Solenia anomala (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 247.
On Alnus. Lee County, January, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Solenia villosa Fr.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:42. Ala. Bull. 247.
On Quercus (*Peters*).
Europe.

Family CLAVARIACEAE.

CLAVARIA Vaill.

Clavaria aurea Schaeff.
Ala. Bull. 228.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Clavaria botrytis Pers.
Ala. Bull. 228.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, New England, Ohio. Europe.

Clavaria falcata Pers.
Ala. Bull. 228.
(*Peters.*)

Clavaria fragilis Holms.
On the ground. Tallapoosa County, August, 1897 (*Earle*).
South Carolina. Europe.

Clavaria gracilis Pers.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:34. Ala. Bull. 228.
(*Peters.*)
Europe.

Clavaria longicaulis Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:371. 1898
Moist earth. Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Clavaria pulchra Peck.
Cornell Bull. 28.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Duggar*).

Clavaria petersii B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:33. Grevillea, **2**:7. Ala. Bull. 228.
On dead wood (*Peters*).

Clavaria pistillaris L.
Ala. Bull. 228.
On the ground. Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio.

Clavaria pyxidata Pers.
On rotten logs. Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Ohio.

SPARASSIS Fr.

Sparassis crispa (Wulf.) Fr.
Peters coll. No. 91. Ala. Bull. 228.
Lawrence County (*Peters*). Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Sparassis herbstii Peck.
Ala. Bull. 228.
On the ground. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Family HYDNACEAE.

ODONTIA Fr.

Odontia fimbriata B. & C.
Peters coll. No. 67. Ala. Bull. 236.
Lawrence County (*Peters*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Odontia lateritia B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:22. Grevillea, **1**:147. Ala. Bull. 236.
On Quercus (*Peters*).

PHLEBIA Fr.

Phlebia radiata Fr.
Peters coll. No. 66. Ala. Bull. 237.
On Liriodendron. 1863 (*Peters*).
Ohio. Europe.

Phlebia zonata B. & C.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 237.
On Tilia. July, 1855 (*Peters*).

RADULUM Fr.

Radulum orbiculare Fr.
Ala. Bull. 237.
On dead wood. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Europe.

Radulum spinulosum B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**:146. Ala. Bull. 237.
(*Peters.*)

NEOKNEIFFIA Sacc.

Neokneiffia aspera (Pers.).
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:31. Ala. Bull. 236, under Kneiffiella.
On *Juniperus virginiana* (*Peters*).

Neokneiffia candidissima (B. & C.).
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:32. Ala. Bull. 236, as Kneiffiella.
On *Juniperus virginiana* (*Peters*).
South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio.

HYDNUM Fr.

Hydnum adustum Schw.
Ala. Bull. 233. Cornell Bull. 28.
Macon County, Shorter, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Hydnum chrysocomum Underwood.
Ala. Bull. 233.
Under decayed wood. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Hydnum cirrhatum Pers.
Ala. Bull. 233.
On Quercus (*Beaumont*).
South Carolina, Ohio. Europe.

Hydnum curtisii Berk.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Baker*).

Hydnum erinaceus Bull.
Peters coll. No. 60. Ala. Bull. 234.
On Quercus. 1863 (*Peters*).
On old log. Lee County, November, 1896 (*Miss J. Skehan*).
Ohio.

Hydnum fasciculariа B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 99. Ala. Bull. 234.
On Hicoria (*Peters*).

Hydnum flabelliforme Berk.
Ala. Bull. 234.
On standing trunks. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Hydnum fragilissimum B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 21. Ala. Bull. 234.
(*Peters.*)

Hydnum himantia Schw.
Peters coll. No. 56. Ala. Bull. 234.
(*Peters.*)

Hydnum laeticolor B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 99. Ala. Bull. 234.
On Quercus (*Beaumont*).
South Carolina.

Hydnum membranaceum Bull.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 20. Ala. Bull. 235.
(*Peters.*)
Europe.

Hydnum mucidum Pers.
Ala. Bull. 235.
On Hicoria (*Peters*).
On logs. Lee County, October, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Hydnum ochraceum Pers.
Ala. Bull. 235.
On logs. Lee County, October, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska. Europe.

Hydnum pallidum C. & E.
On Salix. Lee County, November, 1897 (*Earle*).

Hydnum parasitans B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 100. Ala. Bull. 235.
On *Ulmus americana* (*Peters*).

Hydnum pulcherrimum B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 235. Cornell Bull. 28.
Lee County, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, December, 1895 (*Underwood*). Hale County, April, 1896 (*Underwood*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina, Ohio.

Hydnum reniforme B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 28.
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Hydnum repandum L.
Peters coll. No. 61. Ala. Bull. 235.
On the ground (*Peters*). Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
South Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey, New England. Europe.

Hydnum rhois Schw. (?).
On Quercus. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Hydnum septentrionale Fr.
Ala. Bull. 235.
On Tilia (*Peters*).
Ohio. Europe.

Hydnum setulosum B. & C.
Peters coll. No. 59. Grevillea, **1**:100. Ala. Bull. 235.
On Liquidambar (*Peters*).

Hydnum spathulatum (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 235.
On decaying wood. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hydnum spongiosipes Peck.
Peters coll. No. 57, as *H. ferrugineum* (?). Ala. Bull. 235.
(*Peters.*)

PHAEODON Schroet.

Phaeodon atroviride (Morgan).
Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. **18**:38. Ala. Bull. 233. Cornell Bull. 28. In all under Hydnum.
On old wood. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Phaeodon aurantiacus (Batsch) Schroet.
Lee County, September, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Europe.

Phaeodon compactus (Pers.) Schroet.
Ala. Bull. 234, under Hydnum.
On the ground. Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Phaeodon ferrugineus (Fr.) Schroet.
Ala. Bull. 234, under Hydnum.
Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); November, 1896 (*Earle*).
South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

Phaeodon imbricatus (L.) Schroet.
Ala. Bull. 234, under Hydnum.
In pine woods. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*E. F. Lee*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); December, 1896 (*Earle*). Rather common.
Europe.

Phaeodon subsquamosus (Batsch) Schroet.
Peters coll. No. 55. Ala. Bull. 235, under Hydnum.
On the ground. 1864 (*Peters*).
Europe.

Phaeodon tomentosus (Schrad.) Schroet.
Ala. Bull. 233, as *Caldesiella ferruginosa* (Fr.) Sacc.
(*Beaumont.*) Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Phaeodon zonatus (Batsch).
Ala. Bull. 236, under Hydnum.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

IRPEX Fr.

Irpex coriaceus B. & Rav.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:21. Ala. Bull. 236.
On Quercus. (*Peters.*) Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina. Cuba, South America.

Irpex fuscescens Schw.
On Quercus. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Not uncommon.

Irpex schweinitzii B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**:102. Ala. Bull. 236.
(*Beaumont.*)

SISTOTREMA Pers.

Sistotrema confluens Pers.
On the ground among pine needles. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Family POLYPORACEAE.

Tribe MERULIEAE.

MERULIUS Hall.

Merulius bellus B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**:69. Peters coll. No. 52. Ala. Bull. 238.
On Tsuga. 1858 (*Peters*).

Merulius confluens Schw.
Cornell Bull. 28.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, December, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Merulius corium Fr.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 238.
1855 (*Peters*).
Lee County, January, February, March, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); December, 1896 (*Earle*). Common.
South Carolina, North Carolina, New England. Europe.

Merulius haedinus B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **4**:8. Grevillea, **1**:69. Ala. Bull. 238.
On Tilia (*Peters*).

Merulius porinoides Fr.
Ala. Bull. 239.
On Quercus (*Peters*).
South Carolina, Ohio. Europe.

Merulius serpens Tode.
Ala. Bull. 239.
On Pinus. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Merulius tremellosus Schrad.
Ala. Bull. 239.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
Louisiana, South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Tribe POLYPOREAE.

PORIA Pers.

Poria alabamae B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 28.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Poria barbaeformis B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**:53. Ala. Bull. 240, under Polyporus.
On Vitis. (*Peters.*) Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Poria beaumontii B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 240, under Polyporus.
(*Beaumont.*)

Poria callosa Fr.

On rotten wood. Lee County, November, 1897 (*Earle*).

Poria chrysoloma Fr.

Ala. Bull. 240, under Polyporus.
On pine chips. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Poria corticola Fr.

Ala. Bull. 241, under Polyporus.
On bark. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Ohio. Europe.

Poria ferruginosa Schrad.

Ala. Bull. 242, under Polyporus.
On fallen limbs. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Poria pulchella Schw.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 245, under Polyporus.
1855 (*Peters*).

Poria purpurea Fr.

Ala. Bull. 245, under Polyporus.
On rotten wood. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Poria vaporaria Pers.

Ala. Bull. 245, under Polyporus.
On various dead branches. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Very common.

Poria vesiculosa B. & C.

Peters coll. No. 39. Grevillea, **1**:65. Ala. Bull. 247, under Polyporus.
On Pinus (*Peters*).

Poria viticola Schw.

Peters coll. No. 38. Ala. Bull. 247, under Polyporus.
On Vitis (*Peters*).

FOMES Fr.

Fomes annosus Fr.

Cornell Bull. 27.
On roots of rotten stumps. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Fomes applanatus (Pers.) Wallr.

Ala. Bull. 239, under Polyporus.
(*Atkinson.*) Rare in the State.
New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska. Europe.

Fomes carneus Nees.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:14. Ala. Bull. 240, under Polyporus. Cornell Bull. 27.
On Juniperus. Winston County (*Peters*).
On dead trunk. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, South Carolina, New Jersey, New York.

Fomes connatus Fr. (?)

Ala. Bull. 240, under Polyporus.
On *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Fomes curtisii Berk.

Ala. Bull. 241, under Polyporus. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead stump. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On Quercus, etc. Lee County, October, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); June, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Fomes hemileucus B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 243, under Polyporus.
On Liriodendron. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*).

Fomes lucidus (Leys.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 244, under Polyporus.
On Tsuga. Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Fomes obliquus (Pers.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 244, under Polyporus.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, Ohio. Europe.

Fomes reniformis Morgan.

Ala. Bull. 245, under Polyporus. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead trunk. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Fomes rimosus Berk.

Ala. Bull. 246, under Polyporus.
On *Robinia pseudacacia*. Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
(*Atkinson.*)

Fomes scutellatus Schw.

Ala. Bull. 246, under Polyporus.
On branches of Alnus. January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Fomes supinus Schw.

Ala. Bull. 247, under Polyporus.
On *Prunus angustifolia*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Not uncommon.

POLYPORUS Michx.

Polyporus acanthoides (Bull.) Fr.

Peters coll. No. 35. Ala. Bull. 239.
Lawrence County (*Peters*).

Polyporus adustus (Willd) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 239. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead trunk. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On various trunks. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Hicoria. Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Polyporus aneirinus Sommf.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 239.
On Juglans. February, 1855 (*Peters*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Polyporus arcularius (Batsch) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 239. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On various fallen branches. Lee County, March, May, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Polyporus delicatus B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 37. Ala. Bull. 241.
(*Peters.*)

Polyporus dibaphus B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**: 36. Ala. Bull. 241.
On *Ilex opaca* (*Peters*).

Polyporus dichrous Fr.
Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Polyporus distortus Schw.
Lee County, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Ohio.

Polyporus earlii Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 84. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 242.
On the ground. Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Polyporus elegans (Bull.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 242.
On fallen branches. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio. Europe.

Polyporus ellisii Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 242, as *Polyporus flavo-squamosus* Underwood.
On clayey ground. Lee County, Auburn, November 23, 1896 (*Mrs. F. S. Earle*).

Polyporus endocrocinus Berk.
Ala. Bull. 242.
Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Lee County, October, 1896 (*Baker*).

Polyporus flavovirens B. & Rav.
Ala. Bull. 243.
On clayey banks in woods. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, New England.

Polyporus gilvus Schw.
Ala. Bull. 243. Cornell Bull. 27.
On trunks and logs. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*); November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); December, 1896 (*Earle*). Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*). Common.

Polyporus hispidioides Peck.
Cornell Bull. 27.
In pine woods at base of trunks. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*)

Polyporus imbricatus (Bull.) Fr.
Cornell Bull. 27.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Polyporus isidioides Berk. (?)
Ala. Bull. 243.
On trunks and branches. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Polyporus irregularis Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 85. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 243.
Under a pine log. Lee County, Auburn, February, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Polyporus marmoratus B & C.
Ala. Bull. 245, as *Polyporus plebeius* Berk.
On *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, April, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On Magnolia. Mobile County, December (*Earle*).
Louisiana.

Polyporus meliae Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:85. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 244.
On branches of *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, October 15, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Polyporus obtusus Berk.
Ala. Bull. 244.
On *Quercus texana*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*). Rare.
New Jersey.

Polyporus picipes Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 245.
(*Atkinson.*)
New Jersey, Ohio.

Polyporus poripes Fr.
Ala. Bull 245.
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
New Jersey.

Polyporus retipes Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:85. 1897
Ala. Bull. 245.
In pine woods. Lee County, Auburn, December, 1896 (*Mrs. F. S. Earle*).

Polyporus resinosus (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 246.
On a fallen trunk. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Polyporus schweinitzii Fr.
Ala. Bull. 246.
On the ground. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Burton*); November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
South Carolina, New Jersey.

Polyporus sulphureus (Bull.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 247.
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
(*Atkinson.*)
Louisiana, Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Polyporus varius Fr.
Cornell Bull. 27.
On roots of tree stump. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Polyporus xanthus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 247.
On oak (*Peters*).
South Carolina, New Jersey.

POLYSTICTUS Fr. (Polyporus, Ala. Bull.).

Polystictus abietinus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 239.
On Pinus. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Common.
Louisiana, New Jersey, Nebraska. Europe.

Polystictus barbatulus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 239. Cornell Bull. 27.
On branches of *Pinus palustris*. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Polystictus biformis Klotzsch.
Ala. Bull. 240. Cornell Bull. 27.
(*Beaumont.*)
On dead trunks. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Polystictus cervinus Schw.
Ala. Bull. 240.

Polystictus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 240. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead trunks. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On Prunus. Lee County, 1895; Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*); Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Polystictus crocatus Fr.

Cornell Bull. 27.
On trunks. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
South Carolina.

Polystictus dealbatus B. & C.

Peters coll. No. 40. Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:10. Ala. Bull. 241.
July, September, 1864 (*Peters, Beaumont*).

Polystictus hirsutus (Wulf.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 243. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On trunks and branches. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*); March, 1896 (*Earle*). Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*). Very common.
Louisiana, Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Polystictus ilicincola B. & C.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:17. Grevillea, **1**:52, under Polyporus. Ala. Bull. 243.
On *Ilex opaca* (*Peters*).

Polystictus occidentalis (Fr.) Klotzsch.

Ala. Bull. 245.
(*Beaumont.*)

Polystictus molliusculus Berk.

On old stumps. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Ohio.

Polystictus mutabilis B. & C.

On oak stumps. Lee County, January, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Louisiana, South Carolina.

Polystictus parvulus Klotzsch.

Ala. Bull. 245.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Polystictus pergamenus Fr.

Ala. Bull. 245. Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On various trunks of deciduous trees. Lee County, October, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); December, 1896 (*Earle*). Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Polystictus perennis (L.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 245.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Polystictus sanguineus (L.) Morgan.

Ala. Bull. 246.
On fallen trunks. Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Polystictus splendens Peck.

Peters coll. No. 37, as *Polyporus perennis*. Ala. Bull. 246.
August, 1864 (*Peters*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Polystictus velutinus Fr.

Ala. Bull. 247.
Lee County, October, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, June, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Polystictus versicolor (L.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 247.
On various deciduous trees. Lee County, October, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Winston County, June, December, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Polystictus virgineus Schw.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:11. Ala. Bull. 247.
(*Peters.*)
Ohio.

TRAMETES Fr.

Trametes lactea Fr.

Peters coll. No. 41. Ala. Bull. 248.
Northern Alabama (*Peters*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Trametes petersii B. & C.

Grevillea, **1**:66. Ala. Bull. 248.
(*Peters.*)

Trametes rigida B. & Mont.

Ala. Bull. 248.
(*Beaumont.*) Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, South Carolina.

Trametes sepium Berk.

Ala. Bull. 248.
On *Sassafras sassafras* (*Peters, Beaumont*).
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Connecticut.

DAEDALEA Pers.

Daedalea ambigua Berk.

Ala. Bull. 237.
On Quercus. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana. Ohio.

Daedalea confragosa (Bolt.) Pers.

Ala. Bull. 237.
On Salix. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October 1896 (*Baker*); November, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Daedalea confragosa lenzitoides Peck.

Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Daedalea glaberrima B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 237.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina.

Daedalea unicolor (Bull.) Fr.

Peters coll. No. 44, as *D. cinerea*. Ala. Bull. 237.
(*Beaumont.*)
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

LENZITES Fr.

Lenzites berkelei Lév.

Ala. Bull. 238. Cornell Bull. 26.
(*Beaumont.*) Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
South Carolina.

Lenzites betulina (L.) Fr.

Ala. Bull. 238. Cornell Bull. 26.
On dead trunks. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, October, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lenzites cookei Berk.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Lenzites corrugata Klotzsch.
Ala. Bull. 237.
Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, New England.

Lenzites crataegi Berk.
Ala. Bull. 238.
(*Peters.*)
South Carolina, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

Lenzites klotzschii Berk.
Ala. Bull. 238.
On Liquidambar. Lee County, October, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Very common.
South Carolina, North Carolina, New England.

Lenzites repanda Fr.
Ala. Bull. 238.
(*Peters.*)

Lenzites rhabarbarina B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 238.
On Pinus. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Lenzites sepiaria Fr.
Ala. Bull. 238.
On Pinus. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

GLOEOPORUS Mont.

Gloeoporus conchoides Mont.
Peters coll. as *Polyporus nigropurpurascens.* Ala. Bull. 237.
(*Peters.*) Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*). Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*). Common.
West Indies, South America, South Africa.

FAVOLUS Fr.

Favolus alveolarius (DC.) Fairm.
Peters coll. No. 48. Ala. Bull. 237.
On Fagus. Lawrence County, 1863 (*Peters*).
Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Favolus rhipidium (Berk.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 246, under Polyporus.
Etowah County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*). Rare.

Favolus tesselatus Mont.
Cornell Bull. 27.
On dead branches of Acer. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Tribe FISTULINEAE.

POROTHELIUM Fr.

Porothelium fimbriatum (Pers.) Fr.
Peters coll. No. 52. Ala. Bull. 247.
On Betula. Winston County, 1861 (*Peters*).
Ohio. Europe.

FISTULINA Bull.

Fistulina pallida B. & Rav.
Grevillea, **1**:71. Ala. Bull. 252.
On base of white oak stump. Northern Alabama (*Peters*).
South Carolina.

Fistulina radicata Schw.
Peters coll. No. 24. Ala. Bull. 252.
At roots of old chestnut stump. Northern Alabama, September, 1868 (*Peters*).

Fistulina spathulata B. & C.
Grevillea, **1**:71. Ala. Bull. 252.
At the base of an oak. Winston County (*Peters*).

Tribe BOLETINEAE.

BOLETUS L.

Boletus albus Peck.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Boletus affinis Peck.
Cornell Bull. 27.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Boletus auriporus Peck.
Ala. Bull. 248.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Boletus brevipes Peck.
Ala. Bull. 248. Cornell Bull. 27.
On sandy soil, under pines. Lee County, Auburn, December 20, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); October, November, 1896 (*Baker*).

Boletus chromapes Frost.
Ala. Bull. 248.
Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Northern States (?).

Boletus chrysenteron Fr.
Cornell Bull. 27.
In open woods, on the ground. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Boletus edulis Bull.
Ala. Bull. 248. Cornell Bull. 26.
Woods, on the ground. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Boletus felleus Bull.
Ala. Bull. 248.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Boletus ferrugineus Frost, var.
Ala. Bull. 248.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Boletus fistulosus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:144. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 249.
Grassy woods. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Boletus fraternus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:145. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 249.
Shaded streets. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Boletus frustulosus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 146. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 250.
On clayey banks along roadsides. Hale County, Akron, July, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Boletus gracilis laevipes Peck.
Open woods. Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle*).
Ohio.

Boletus granulatus L.
Ala. Bull. 250. Cornell Bull. 27.
Pine woods, on the ground. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Boletus griseus Frost.
Ala. Bull. 250. Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Boletus hemichrysus B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Open woods, at base of a stump. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*.
South Carolina.

Boletus hirtellus Peck.
Ala. Bull. 250.
Pine woods. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Boletus leptocephalus Peck.
Dry open woods. Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Boletus morgani Peck.
Ala. Bull. 250.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Baker*).

Boletus ornatipes B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 250.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Boletus pallidus Frost.
Ala. Bull. 250. Cornell Bull. 27.
Woods, on the ground. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Boletus parvus Frost.
Ala. Bull. 250.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Boletus retipes B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 251.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Boletus rubinellus Peck.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Woods, on ground. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Boletus russellii Frost.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Woods, on ground. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Boletus tabacinus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 418. 1896.
Ala. Bull. 251.
Along roadsides. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Boletus underwoodii Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 145. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 251.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

BOLETINUS Kalchbrenner.[1] (BOLETOPSIS Hennings.)

Boletinus decipiens B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 248.
Lee County, October, December, 1896 (*Baker*).

Boletinus pictus Peck.
Lee County, Auburn, June, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Boletinus ravenelii (B. & C.)
Ala. Bull. 251, under Boletus.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
South Carolina.

Boletinus subluteus (Peck).
Ala. Bull. 251. Cornell Bull. 26. In both under Boletus.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

STROBILOMYCES Berk.

Strobilomyces strobilaceus (Scop.) Berk.
Peters coll. No. 33. Ala. Bull. 252.
Lawrence County (*Peters*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Family AGARICACEAE.[2]

Tribe CANTHARELLEAE.

CANTHARELLUS Lév.

Cantharellus cantharellus (L.).
Ala. Bull. 256. Cornell Bull. 25, as C. *cibarius* Fr.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.
Edible; commonly known as chantarelle.

Cantharellus cinnabarinus Schw.
Ala. Bull. 256.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*)
New Jersey.

Cantharellus floccosus Schw.
Ala. Bull. 256.
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Cantharellus infundibuliformis (Scop.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 256. Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Pileus very much lobed and irregular.
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Cantharellus petersii B. & C.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. 5:12. Ala. Bull. 256. Cornell Bull. 25.
On base of trees. Northern Alabama (*Peters*).
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

---

[1] Hennings has proposed the name Boletopsis for those species of Boletinae having an annulus (Engler & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. 1 Teil, Abt. 1**:194. 1898), but as noted by Underwood (Bull. Torr. Club, 25:630) the older name of Boletinus must be retained if the species belonging to it are to be included in the new grouping.

[2] Hennings's treatment of the Agaricaceae in the Natuerlichen Pflanzenfamilien does not seem to meet the full approval of American mycologists. It seems best, therefore, for the purposes of this catalogue to follow the generic names used by Saccardo in the Sylloge Fungorum rather than to make the many new binomial combinations that would be necessary if Hennings's treatment of the family were to be fully adopted.—F. S. Earle.

Tribe COPRINEAE.

COPRINUS Pers.

Coprinus atramentarius (Bull.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 258. Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Coprinus comatus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Edible.
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Coprinus plicatilis (Curt.) Fr.
Peters coll. No. 13, as *C. picaceus*. Cornell Bull. 25.
Northern Alabama (*Peters*).

Coprinus sterquilinus Fr. (?).
Lee County, May, 1897 (*Mrs. F. S. Earle*).
Europe.

Coprinus virgineus Banning?
Lee County, June, 1897 (*Baker*).

Tribe HYGROPHOREAE.

GOMPHIDIUS Fr.

Gomphidius gracilis Berk. (?).
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Baker*).

Gomphidius rhodoxanthus Schw.
Ala. Bull. 259.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey.

HYGROPHORUS Fr.

Hygrophorus cantharellus Schw.
Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Hygrophorus conicus (Scop.) Fr.
Peters coll. No. 12. Ala. Bull. 259.
Northern Alabama, October, 1864 (*Peters*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Hygrophorus nitidus B. & Rav.
Lee County, April, 1897 (*Mrs. F. S. Earle*).

Hygrophorus olivaceo-albus Fr. (?).
Lee County, December, 1897 (*Earle*).
Europe.

NYCTALIS Fr.

Nyctalis asterophora Fr.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 262.
Parasitic on Lactarius. Northern Alabama, 1863 (*Peters*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Tribe LACTARIEAE.

LACTARIUS Pers.

Lactarius affinis Peck.
Cornell Bull. 26.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, October 19, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Lactarius chelidonium Peck.
Ala. Bull. 260.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Lactarius corrugis Peck.
Lee County, September, 1897 (*Earle*).

Lactarius deceptivus Peck.
Ala. Bull. 260.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Lactarius deliciosus (L.) Fr.
Cornell Bull. 25.
On the ground in open woods. Lee County, Auburn, October 19, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lactarius fuliginosus Fr.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Lactarius indigo (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 26.
On the ground in damp woods near stream. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); November, 1896 (*Farle*).
New Jersey.

Lactarius insulsus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 25.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Lactarius lignyotus Fr.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Lactarius pergamenus (Sw.) Fr.
Cornell Bull. 26.
In woods on the ground. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Lactarius piperatus (Scop.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 26.
In woods on the ground. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lactarius salmoneus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 369. 1898.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Lactarius scrobiculatus (Scop.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260.
Lee County, October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Lactarius subdulcis Bull.
Ala. Bull. 260.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Lactarius subvellereus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 369. 1898.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle*).

Lactarius theiogalus Bull.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 25.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Lactarius vellereus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260.
Lee County, October, November. December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lactarius vellereus subrugosus Peck.
In pine grove. Mobile County, Springhill (*Baker*).

Lactarius volemus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 25.
On ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

RUSSULA Pers.

Russula adusta (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 264. Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Russula albella Peck.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Russula albidula Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 370. 1898.
In pine woods. Lee County, Auburn, November, 1897 (*Earle*)

Russula brevipes Peck.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Russula chamaeleontina Fr.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Russula delica Fr.
Lee County, December, 1896 (*Baker*).
Europe.

Russula emetica Fr.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Russula foetens (Pers.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 264. Cornell Bull. 26.
On the ground in woods. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Russula fragilis (Pers.) Fr.
Lee County, November, December, 1896 (*Baker*).
Europe.

Russula lactea (Pers.) Fr.
Lee County, November, December (*Baker*)
Europe.

Russula lepida Fr.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Russula polyphylla Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 370. 1898.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Russula pusilla Peck.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Russula vellerea Fr.
Lee County, December, 1896 (*Baker*).

Russula virescens (Schaef.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.
Edible.

Tribe SCHIZOPHYLLEAE.

SCHIZOPHYLLUM Fr.

Schizophyllum commune Fr.
Ala. Bull. 265. Cornell Bull. 26.
On standing trunks and branches. Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*). Lee County, February, June, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
On diseased timber; common throughout the State.
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Tribe MARASMIEAE.

XEROTUS Fr.

Xerotus viticola B. & C.
Peters coll., as *X. nigrata*. Ala. Bull. 265.
(*Peters.*)
South Carolina.

LENTINUS Fr.

Lentinus lecontei Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 26.
On dead trunks. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio.

Lentinus lepideus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 26.
In woods. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On pine wood. Lee County, May, June, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Lentinus ravenelii B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 260.
(*Beaumont.*)
South Carolina.

Lentinus strigosus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260.
Lee County, February, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Winston County, June, 1896. Rather common.

Lentinus tigrinus (Bull.) Fr.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 260.
Northern Alabama (*Peters*). Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Lentinus underwoodii Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**:414. 1896.
Ala. Bull. 260.
On Quercus. Macon County, July, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Lentinus ventricosus Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**:414. 1896.
Ala. Bull. 261.
On the ground. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); November, 1896 (*Earle*).
This curious species can hardly be a Lentinus. The gills are not notched; the flesh is soft and watery, and it has a remarkable thick leathery veil. When these plants are revised, it will doubtless stand as the type for a new genus.

PANUS Fr.

Panus dealbatus Fr.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**:9. Ala. Bull. 263.
On Fraxinus (*Peters*).
Ohio.

Panus dorsalis Bosc.
Cornell Bull. 25.
Summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Panus laevis B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 263.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Burton*).

Panus nigrifolius Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:370. 1898.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Baker & Earle*).

Panus stipticus (Bull.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 263. Cornell Bull. 25.
On dead branches. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Panus torulosus Fr.
Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

MARASMIUS Fr.

Marasmius anomalus Peck.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Marasmius atrorubens Berk.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Marasmius capillaris Morgan.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Marasmius curreyi B. & R.
Cornell Bull. 26.
On dead blades of *Syntherisma sanguinale*. Lee County, Auburn, August 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Marasmius hinnuleus B. & C. (?).
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Marasmius opacus B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Marasmius putredinus B. & C.
On rotting wood. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Marasmius rotula (Scop.) Fr.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 262.
Northern Alabama, September, October (*Peters*). Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey. Europe.

Marasmius salignus Peck.
Cornell Bull. 26.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Marasmius semiustus B. & C.

Cornell Bull. 26.
On decaying grass stems. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, July, 1867 (*Earle & Baker*).

Marasmius subnudus (Ellis) Peck.

Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Marasmius viticola B. & C.

Peters coll., under Merulius. Ala. Bull. 262.
Northern Alabama (*Peters*).

HELIOMYCES Lév.

Heliomyces decolorans B. & C.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **5**: 7. Ala. Bull. 259.
On dead wood. Northern Alabama (*Peters*).

Tribe AGARICINAE.

PSATHYRELLA Fr.

Psathyrella disseminata Pers.

Cornell Bull. 25.
On the ground in cultivated fields. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey. Europe.

PANAEOLUS Fr.

Panaeolus solidipes Peck.

Lee County, July, 1897 (*Baker*).

Panaeolus sphinctrinus Fr.

Ala. Bull. 263.
On dung. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Panaeolus retirugis Fr.

Lee County, July, 1897 (*Baker*).
Europe.

PSILOCYBE Fr.

Psilocybe foenisecii Pers.

Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Psilocybe subericaea Fr.

Ala. Bull. 264.
Low ground. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

HYPHOLOMA Fr.

Hypholoma fasciculare Huds.

Cornell Bull. 25.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Hypholoma modestum Peck. (?)

Ala. Bull. 259.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Hypholoma perplexum Peck.

Ala. Bull. 259.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Hypholoma sublateritium Schaeff.

Ala. Bull. 260. Cornell Bull. 25.
In clusters by side of decaying log. Lee County, Auburn, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Ohio. Europe.

CREPIDOTUS Fr.

Crepidotus applanatus Pers.
Peters coll. No. 8, as *Panus flabelliformis*. Ala. Bull. 258.
On Hicoria (*Peters*).

Crepidotus applicatus Peck.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Crepidotus dorsalis Peck.
Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Crepidotus fulvotomentosus Peck.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Crepidotus malachius B. & C.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Crepidotus versutus Peck.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Ohio.

GALERA Fr.

Galera tenera Schaeff.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 259.
(*Peters.*)
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

INOCYBE Fr.

Inocybe vatricosa Fr.
Ala. Bull. 260.
On pine chips. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

CORTINARIUS Fr.

Cortinarius delibutus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Cortinarius iodes B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Cortinarius porphyropus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Cortinarius purpurascens Fr.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

FLAMMULA Fr.

Flammula flavida Pers.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 258.
October, 1864 (*Peters*). Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Flammula sapinea Fr.
Ala. Bull. 258.
Mobile County, June, 1896 (*Earle*). Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Flammula underwoodii Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**:415. 1896.
Ala. Bull. 258.
On pine trunks. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

NAUCORIA Fr.

Naucoria semiorbicularis Bull.
Ala. Bull. 262.
Lee County, June, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Mobile County, June, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

PHOLIOTA Fr.

Pholiota sabulosa Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**:414. 1896.
Ala. Bull. 263.
In sandy soil. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).

AGARICUS L.

Agaricus campestris L.
Ala. Bull. 253. Cornell Bull. 25.
In grassy lawns and fields. Lee County, autumn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); November, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, March, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Cosmopolitan.
The common edible field mushroom.

Agaricus placomyces Peck.
Ala. Bull. 253. Cornell Bull. 25.
In woods. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Agaricus silvaticus Schaeff.
Cornell Bull. 25.
In woods. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

STROPHARIA Fr.

Stropharia bilamellata Peck.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Stropharia melasperma Bull.
Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

CLAUDOPUS Worth. Smith.

Claudopus nidulans Pers.
Ala. Bull. 256.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

CLITOPILUS Fr.

Clitopilus abortivus B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 257.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio.

ENTOLOMA Fr.

Entoloma cuspidatum Peck.
Lee County, August, 1897 (*Earle*).

PLUTEUS Fr.

Pluteus cervinus Schaeff.
Ala. Bull. 264.
Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); February, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe

Pluteus cervinus albipes Peck.
Lee County, April, 1897 (*Baker*).

Pluteus curtisii Berk.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 264.
September, October, 1864 (*Peters*).

PLEUROTUS Fr.

Pleurotus applicatus Batsch.

Ala. Bull. 264.
On bark. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On Vitis. Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Pleurotus chioneus Pers.

Cornell Bull. 25.
On decaying wood. Summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.
Small; about 1 cm. in diameter.

Pleurotus niger Fr.

Peters coll., as *Agaricus ater*. Ala. Bull. 264.
August, 1855 (*Peters*).
Ohio.

Pleurotus sapidus Kalchb.

Ala. Bull. 264. Cornell Bull. 25.
On dead limbs of trees. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On various dead trunks. Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*). Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Pleurotus subbarbatus B. & C.

Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

OMPHALIA Fr.

Omphalia campanella Batsch.

Lee County, August, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Omphalia eximia Peck.

Lee County, August, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Omphalia grisea Fr.

Cornell Bull. 25.
On ditch bank in sandy soil. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Omphalia pubescentipes Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:141. 1897.

Ala. Bull. 263.
Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Omphalia subpellucida B. & C.

Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

MYCENA Fr.

Mycena epipterygia Scop.

Ala. Bull. 262.
Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Mycena vulgaris Pers.

Lee County, February, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Europe.

COLLYBIA Fr.

Collybia albipilata Peck.

Ala. Bull. 257.
On dead cones of Pinus. Lee County, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Collybia dryophila Bull.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 257.
August, September, 1864 (*Peters*). Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Collybia luxurians Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 141. 1897.

Ala. Bull. 257.
Under a brush heap. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Collybia platyphylla Fr.

Ala. Bull. 257.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Collybia radicata Relh.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 257. Cornell Bull. 24.
Growing from buried roots. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
September, 1864 (*Peters*). Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Collybia stipitaria Fr.

Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 258.
September, 1864 (*Peters*).
Ohio. Europe.

Collybia zonata Peck.

Ala. Bull. 258.
September, 1864 (*Peters*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

CLITOCYBE Fr.

Clitocybe ectypa Fr.

Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Clitocybe ectypoides Peck.

Ala. Bull. 256.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Clitocybe illudens Schw.

Lee County, November, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Clitocybe inversa Scop.

Ala. Bull. 256.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Clitocybe laccata Scop.

Ala. Bull. 257.
Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*). Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Clitocybe monadelpha Morgan.

Lee County, January, 1896 (*Baker*).
Ohio.

Clitocybe ochropurpurea Berk.

Peters coll., as *Agaricus tyrianthus*. Ala. Bull. 257.
September, October, 1864 (*Peters*).
Lee County, November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

TRICHOLOMA Fr.

Tricholoma brevipes Bull.

Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Tricholoma cuneifolium Fr.

Ala. Bull. 265.
In sandy soil. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Tricholoma equestris L.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Tricholoma leucocephalum Fr.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Tricholoma russula Schaeff.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Tricholoma terreum Schaeff.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Tricholoma tricolor Peck.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

ARMILLARIA Fr.

Armillaria appendiculata Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 140. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 255.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Baker*).

Armillaria bulbigera A. & S.
Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Armillaria mellea Vahl.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 256. Cornell Bull. 24.
About stumps. October, November, 1864 (*Peters*).
Lee County, November, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, November, December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

LEPIOTA Fr.

Lepiota acutesquamosa Weinm.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 261.
October, 1864 (*Peters*).
Europe.

Lepiota americana Peck.
Cornell Bull. 25.
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Lepiota asperata Berk.
Cornell Bull. 25.
In grassy places. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Lepiota cristata Alb. & Schw.
Lee County, August, 1897 (*Baker*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Lepiota delicata Fr.
Lee County, July, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Europe.

Lepiota earlei Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 368. 1898.
Lee County, August, 1897 (*Earle*).

Lepiota excoriata Schaeff.
Cornell Bull. 24.
In grassy places. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Lepiota longistriata Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 368. 1898.
Lee County, August, 1897 (*Mrs. F. S. Earle*).

Lepiota mammaeformis Underwood, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 82. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 261.
At base of Broussonetia. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Lepiota morgani Peck.
Ala. Bull. 262.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Lepiota procera Scop.
Ala. Bull. 262.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.
Edible.

Lepiota subremota B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 25.
In grassy fields and open woods. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

AMANITOPSIS Roze.

Amanitopsis agglutinosus (B. & C.) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Amanitopsis farinosus (Schw.) Peck.
Lee County, July 7, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
New Jersey.

Amanitopsis nivalis Peck.
Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Amanitopsis strangulatus (Fr.) Roze.
Ala. Bull. 255.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Amanitopsis vaginatus (Bull.) Roze.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 255. Cornell Bull. 24.
September, October, 1864 (*Peters*); Lee County, Auburn, July, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio, District of Columbia.

Amanitopsis volvatus (Peck) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 255.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

AMANITA Fr.

Amanita abrupta Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 138. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 253.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Amanita caesarea Scop.
Ala. Bull. 253. Cornell Bull. 24.
Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio, Indiana. Europe.
Abundant; edible.

Amanita candida Peck, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 137. 1897
Ala. Bull. 253.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Amanita chlorinosa (Peck) Underwood & Earle.
Ala. Bull. 254.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Amanita frostiana Peck.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Amanita muscaria L.
Ala. Bull. 254.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Burton*); November, December, 1896 (*Baker*).
Southern New England, District of Columbia.
The "fly agaric"; poisonous. Frequent.

Amanita pantherina DC.
Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, July, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio. Europe.

Amanita phalloides Fr.
Ala. Bull. 255. Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, 1896 (*Earle*). Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Earle*).
Europe.
A deadly poison, for which no antidote is known.

Amanita ravenelii B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Amanita rubescens Fr.
Ala. Bull. 255.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio, District of Columbia. Europe.

Amanita solitaria Bull.
Ala. Bull. 255. Cornell Bull. 24.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Amanita spreta Peck.
Ala. Bull. 255. Cornell Bull. 24.
In open woods. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*); July, November, 1896 (*Earle*).

Amanita strobiliformis Vitt.
Ala. Bull. 255.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Amanita virosa Fr.
Ala. Bull. 255.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.
Poisonous.

Order PHALLALES.

Family CLATHRACEAE.

CLATHRUS Micheli.

Clathrus columnatus Bosc.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Baker*).

Family PHALLACEAE.

MUTINUS Fr.

Mutinus caninus (Huds.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

DICTYOPHORA Desv.

Dictyophora duplicata (Bosc.) E. Fisher.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Dictyophora ravenelii (B. & C.) Burton.
Ala. Bull. 265.
Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

PHALLUS Micheli.

Phallus rubicundus Bosc.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 266.
Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Order HYMENOGASTRALES.

Family HYMENOGASTRACEAE.

OCTAVIANA Vitt.

Octaviana compacta Tul.
Ala. Bull. 268.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Octaviana stephensii ravenelii Berk.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey.

RHIZOPOGON Fr.

Rhizopogon rubescens Tul.
Peters coll. No. 68. Ala. Bull. 268. Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Winston County (*P. P. Payne*). Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); December, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Order LYCOPERDALES.

Family LYCOPERDACEAE.

TYLOSTOMA Pers.

Tylostoma fimbriatum Fr.
Ala. Bull. 267.
Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*). Macon County, December, 1896 (*Carver*).
South Carolina. Europe.

LYCOPERDON Tourn.

Lycoperdon acuminatum Bosc.
On living trunks. Lee County, February, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon asterospermum Dur. & Mont.
Ala. Bull. 267.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon calyptriforme B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
North Carolina.

Lycoperdon cepaeforme Bull.
Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio. Europe.

Lycoperdon curtisii Berk.
Lee County, December, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
North Carolina, Ohio, New England.

Lycoperdon echinatum Pers.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon epixylon B. & C.
Lee County, August, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Lycoperdon excipuliforme Scop.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*); common.
Europe.

Lycoperdon eximium Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Lycoperdon fuliginosum B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 23.
On decaying logs. Lee County, Auburn, August 4, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Lycoperdon gemmatum Batsch.
Ala. Bull. 267.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lycoperdon peckii Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 267.
Ohio.

Lycoperdon pedicellatum Peck.
Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
On ground in open woods. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon pusillum Batsch.
Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lycoperdon pyriforme Schaeff.
Ala. Bull. 267.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); February, June, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, November, 1896 (*Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

Lycoperdon rimulatum Peck.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon separans Peck.
Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, March, June, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon turneri E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground in open woods. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Ohio.

Lycoperdon wrightii B. & C.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, Ohio, Connecticut.

CALOSTOMA Desv.

Calostoma cinnabarinum (Desv.) Mass.
Ala. Bull. 266.
(*Atkinson.*)

Calostoma lutescens (Schw.) Mass.
Calhoun County, Macon, February, 1898 (*Carver*); Mobile County (*Mohr*).
Texas, New Jersey.

Calostoma ravenelli (Berk.) Mass.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

CALVATIA Fr.

Calvatia craniiformis (Schw.) Fr.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); November, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio

Calvatia cyathiformis (Bosc.) Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266. Cornell Bull. 23, under *Lycoperdon.*
Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*). Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); September, 1896 (*Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio.

Calvatia fragilis (Vitt.) Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
North Carolina, South Carolina.

CATASTOMA Morgan.

Catastoma circumscissum (B. & C.) Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Maine.

Catastoma pedicellatum Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); September, 1896 (*Earle*).
Ohio.

CAULOGLOSSUM Grev.

Cauloglossum transversarium (Bosc.) Fr.
In sphagnum swamp. Lee County, November, 1897 (*Earle*).
South Carolina.

BOVISTELLA Morgan.

Bovistella ohiensis (E. & M.) Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266. Cornell Bull. 22.
Common on the ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); April, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); October, November, December, 1896 (*Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

BOVISTA Pers.

Bovista minor Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Ohio.

GEASTER Micheli.

Geaster fimbriatus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 266.
Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
South Carolina. South America, Europe, East Asia, Africa, Australia.

Geaster lageniformis Vitt.
Cornell Bull. 23.
Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Geaster limbatus Fr.
Ala. Bull. 266. Cornell Bull. 23.
(*Peters.*)
On the ground in open woods. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Ohio. Europe, South Africa.

Geaster minimus Schw.
Ala. Bull. 267.
Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Geaster saccatus Fr.
Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 267. Cornell Bull. 23.
(*Peters.*) Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio, New Jersey, New England.

Geaster triplex Jungh.
Cornell Bull. 22.
Shady places. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Order NIDULARIALES.

Family NIDULARIACEAE.

NIDULARIA Bull.

Nidularia alabamensis Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 23.
On decaying wood. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

CRUCIBULUM Tul.

Crucibulum vulgare Tul.
Ala. Bull. 267.
On the ground. Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

CYATHUS Haller.

Cyathus stercoreus (Schw.) Des.
Lee County, March, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Cyathus vernicosus (Bull.) DC.
Cornell Bull. 22.
On charred wood, etc. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe, Africa.

Order SCLERODERMATALES.

Family SCLERODERMATACEAE.

POLYSACCUM DC.

Polysaccum crassipes DC.
Ala. Bull. 268.
Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Europe.

Polysaccum pisocarpum Fr.
Ala. Bull. 268. Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground in lawns. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Not uncommon.
New Jersey. Europe.

SCLERODERMA Pers.

Scleroderma geaster Fr.
Ala. Bull. 268. Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*). Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Scleroderma flavidum E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 26.
Mobile County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*). Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*); September, December, 1896 (*Earle*).

Scleroderma verrucosum (Bull.) Pers.
Ala. Bull. 268. Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On sandy ground. Mobile County (*Earle*).
New Jersey. Europe.

Scleroderma vulgare Hornem.
Ala. Bull. 268. Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio. Europe.

ASTRAEUS Morgan.

Astraeus hygrometricus (Pers.) Morgan.
Ala. Bull. 266. Cornell Bull. 22, under Geaster.
On the ground in open woods. Lee County, Auburn, February 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); Mobile County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*); Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).
Texas, New Mexico, South Carolina, New Jersey. Europe.

ARACHNION Schw.

Arachnion album Schw.
Cornell Bull. 23.
On the ground. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey.

(FUNGI IMPERFECTI.[1])

Order MONILIALES (Hyphomycetes.)

Family MONILIACEAE (Mucedineae).

MONILIA Pers.

Monilia fructigena Pers.
Ala. Bull. 139. Cornell Bull. 38.
On fruit of *Amygdalus persica*. Lee County, Auburn, July 1, 1892 (*Richards*).
On fruit of *Prunus triflora*. Mobile County (*Mohr*).

Monilia megalosporium (B. & C.) Sacc.
Journ. Linn. Soc. **10**:363, under Oidium. Ala. Bull. 139.
On dead bark.

RHINOTRICHUM Corda.

Rhinotrichum bellum B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:108. Ala. Bull. 140.
On dead wood (*Beaumont*).

Rhinotrichum macrosporum Farlow.
Ala. Bull. 140. Cornell Bull. 39.
On dead capsules of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Autumn (*Atkinson*).

Rhinotrichum tenellum B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 140. Cornell Bull. 29.
On dead capsules of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

BOTRYTIS Michx.

Botrytis curta (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **3**:110, under Polyactis. Ala. Bull. 138.
On the under side of leaves of *Magnolia* sp. (*Beaumont*).

OVULARIA Sacc.

Ovularia obliqua (Cooke) Oud.
Ala. Bull. 139.
On *Rumex* sp. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Duggar*).

SEPEDONIUM Link.

Sepedonium americanum B. & C.
Peters coll. **1**:123. Ala. Bull. 140.
On rotten wood (*Peters*).

Sepedonium subochraceum B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:147. Ala. Bull. 140.
On rotten wood (*Peters*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

TRICHOTHECIUM Link.

Trichothecium roseum (Pers.) Link.
Ala. Bull. 140. Cornell Bull. 39.
On leaves of *Ficus carica*. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Amygdalus persica*. Lee County, Auburn, November, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On carpels of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

---

[1] The arrangement of this group is practically that of Saccardo's Sylloge Fungorum.

DIDYMARIA Corda.

Didymaria spissa Harkness.
Cornell Bull. 38.
On living leaves of Solidago. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

RAMULARIA Unger.

Ramularia areola Atkinson, Bot. Gaz. **15**: 168. 1890.
Ala. Bull. 139. Cornell Bull. 39.
On leaves and bracts of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, September 29, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, July, 1896 (*Carver*).

Ramularia liriodendri E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 140. Cornell Bull. 38.
On living leaves of Liriodendron. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1889 (*Benton*).
On Liriodendron. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Macon County (*Carver*).

Ramularia macrospora asteris Trelease.
Ala. Bull. 140.
On *Aster* sp. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Ramularia pratensis Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 38.
On leaves of Rumex. Lee County, Auburn, July 20, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Ramularia virgaureae Thuem.
Ala. Bull. 140. Cornell Bull. 39.
On leaves of Solidago. Lee County, Auburn, March 27, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Solidago* sp. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Europe.

PIRICULARIA Sacc.

Piricularia grisea (Cooke.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 139. Cornell Bull. 40.
On leaves of *Paspalum* sp. Lee County, July 11, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Chaetochloa italica*. Lee County, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Paspalum plicatulum*. Lee County, July 25, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Syntherisma sanguinale*. Lee County, July 1, 1891 (*Newman*).
On leaves of *Panicum* sp. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Newman*).

SPOROTRICHUM Link.

Sporotrichum globuliferum Speg.
Cornell Bull. 39.
On a dead hymenopterous insect. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

OLPITRICHUM Atkinson.

Olpitrichum carpophilum Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 59.
On dead capsules of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Pike County, Brundidge, September 5, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

CERCOSPORELLA Sacc.

Cercosporella persica Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 138. Cornell Bull. 46.
On leaves of *Amygdalus persica*. Lee County, Auburn, October 30, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*). Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cercosporella pycnanthemi Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 47.
On Koellia. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

CHROMOSPORIUM Sacc.

Chromosporium aeruginosum (Corda) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 38.
On decaying wood. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

Chromosporium fulvum (B. & C.) Sacc.
Journ. Linn. Soc. **10**: 355, under Gymnosporium. Ala. Bull. 138.
On *Peziza psammophila* (*Peters*).

Family DEMATIACEAE.

CONIOSPORIUM Link.

Coniosporium arundinellae Ellis & Tracy.
Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 39.
On leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, December 25, 1888 (*Newman*).
On dead leaves of *Panicum* sp. Lee County, January, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Coniosporium arundinis (Corda) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 153.
On *Saccharum officinarum*. Macon County, July, 1896 (*Carver*).

Coniosporium gramineum E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 39.
On culms of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

PERICONIA (Tode) Bon.

Periconia pycnospora Fr.
Ala. Bull. 156. Cornell Bull. 41.
On dead stems of *Vigna catjang*. Lee County, Auburn, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

STREPTOTHRIX Corda.

Streptothrix atra B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**: 107. Ala. Bull. 156.
On Juniperus (*Peters*).
On dead wood. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina.

ZYGODESMUS Corda.

Zygodesmus fuscus Corda.
Peters coll. **3**: 67. Ala. Bull. 156.
(*Peters.*)

GLENOSPORA B. & C.

Glenospora curtisii Berk. & Desm.
Ala. Bull. 153.
On living bark of Nyssa. Lee County, January, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

HARPOCEPHALUM Atkinson.

Harpocephalum dematioides Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 41.
On leaves of *Cinna arundinacea*. Lee County, Auburn, September 15, 1891 (*Newman*).

FUSICLADIUM Bon.

Fusicladium effusum carpineum E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 40.
On upper surface of leaves of *Carpinus caroliniana*. Lee County, Auburn, October 30, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Fusicladium pirinum pyracanthae Thuem.

Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 40.
On fruit of *Crataegus pyracantha*. Lee County, Auburn, July, September, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

SCOLECOTRICHUM Kunze & Schum.

Scolecotrichum graminis Fkl.

Ala. Bull. 156.
On *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, October, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Scolecotrichum euphorbiae Tracy & Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 209. 1896

Ala. Bull. 156. Cornell Bull. 40, under Piricularia.
On *Euphorbia nutans*. Lee County, Auburn, August 7, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*); Lee County, September, 1896 (*Earle*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

POLYTHRINCIUM Kunze & Schum.

Polythrincium trifolii Kunze.

Ala. Bull. 156. Cornell Bull. 40.
On leaves of *Trifolium hybridum*. Lee County, Auburn, February, 1890 (*Edwards*).
On *Trifolium reflexum*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

CLADOSPORIUM Link.

Cladosporium fulvum Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 153.
On *Lycopersicum esculentum*, the tomato. Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*). Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Cladosporium gloeosporoides Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 39.
On leaves of *Ascyrum stans*. Lee County, Auburn, August 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On stems of *Hypericum mutilum*. Lee County, September 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cladosporium gramineum Corda.

Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 39.
On dead leaves of *Avena sativa*. Lee County, Auburn, January 22, 1890 (*Newman*).
On *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, September, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cladosporium herbarum (Pers.) Link.

Ala. Bull. 153.
On mummied fruit of *Ficus carica* (still hanging on tree). Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Cladosporium xyridis Tracy & Earle.

On withered petals of Xyris. Lee County, September, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).
Mississippi.

SEPTONEMA Corda.

Septonema spilomeum Berk.

Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **4**: 87. Ala. Bull. 156.
On Quercus (*Beaumont*).

HELMINTHOSPORIUM Link.

Helminthosporium avenaceum Curt.

Cornell Bull. 47.
On dead straw of *Avena sativa*. Lee County, Auburn, June 26, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Helminthosporium beaumontii Sacc.

Grevillea, **3**: 104, as *H. dubium* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 154.
On the under side of leaves, apparently of Viburnum (*Beaumont*).

Helminthosporium flagelloideum Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 47.
On leaves of *Panicum* sp. Lee County, Auburn, September, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Helminthosporium inconspicuum C. & E.

Cornell Bull. 47.
On living and languid leaves of *Secale cereale.* Lee County, February 19, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Helminthosporium leersiae Atkinson.

Ala. Bull. 154. Cornell Bull. 47.
On leaves of *Homalocenchrus virginicus.* Lee County, Auburn, September 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Helminthosporium macrocarpum Grev.

Ala. Bull. 154. Cornell Bull. 47.
On dead twigs of Quercus. Lee County, Auburn, November 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On dead twigs. Lee County, February, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
New Jersey.

Helminthosporium macrocarpum caudatum B. & Br.

Ala. Bull. 154.
On dead twigs. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*)

Helminthosporium ravenelii B. & C.

Ala. Bull. 154. Cornell Bull. 47.
On inflorescence of *Sporobolus indicus.* Lee County, Auburn, June, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
Louisiana. Cuba.

Helminthosporium tuberosum Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 47.
On putrescent culms of *Secale cereale.* Lee County, Auburn, September, 1891 (*Newman*).

Helminthosporium turcicum Pass.

Ala. Bull. 154. Cornell Bull. 47.
On languid leaves of *Sorghum halepense.* Mobile County, July 24, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Cinna arundinacea.* Lee County, Auburn, September 15, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Elymus* sp. July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

CERCOSPORA Fr.

Cercospora acalyphae Peck.

Ala. Bull. 141. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves and stems of *Acalypha ostryaefolia.* Lee County, August 6, September 12, 1891 (*Newman*).

Cercospora agrostidis Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:44. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 141. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of Agrostis. Lee County, Auburn, July 23, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*)

Cercospora ageratoides E. & E.

On *Eupatorium rotundifolium.* Lee County, October, 1896 (*Earle*).

Cercospora alabamensis Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:51. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 141. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Ipomoea purpurea.* Dallas County, Uniontown, July 12, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, August, 1891 (*Newman*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cercospora althaeina Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 141. Cornell Bull. 45.
On *Althaea rosea.* Dallas County, Uniontown, July 12, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora althaeina modiolae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:60. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 141. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Modiola multifida.* Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora anthelmintica Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:49. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 141. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* Lee County, Auburn, August 27, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora asterata Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:50. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 142. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Aster* sp. Lee County, Auburn, November 25, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora atromaculans E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 142. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Cassia tora*. Lee County, Auburn, September 10, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Cassia occidentalis*. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Cercospora atromarginalis Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 142. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Solanum nigrum*. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora avicularis Wint.
Ala. Bull. 142. Cornell Bull. 43.
On *Polygonum punctatum*. Lee County, August, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora avicularis sagittati Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. 8: 48. 1892.
On leaves of *Polygonum sagittatum*. Lee County, October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora beticola Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Beta vulgaris*, the sugar beet. Lee County, Auburn, November 28, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Cercospora bolleana (Thuem.) Speg.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 45.
On *Ficus carica*. Lee County, Auburn, September 4, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October, 1896 (*Earle*).
Mississippi.

Cercospora boehmeriae Peck.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 44.
On *Boehmeria cylindrica*. Lee County, Auburn, November 7, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora canescens E. & M.
Ala. Bull. 143.
On *Phaseolus vulgaris*. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Newman*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Cercospora catenospora Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 46.
On *Sambucus canadensis*. Lee County, August 27, October, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora cephalanthi E. & K. Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. 8: 67. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 46.
On leaves of *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana.

Cercospora cerasella Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Prunus avium*. Lee County, Auburn, July 13, 1891 (*Newman*); Gold Hill, September, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Europe.

Cercospora cercidicola Ell.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Cercis canadensis*. Lee County, Auburn, August 7, 1891 (*Newman & Duggar*); Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Cercospora citrullina Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 43.
On *Citrullus vulgaris*, the watermelon. Lee County, Auburn, September 3, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora clitoriae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. 8: 62. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 143. Cornell Bull. 45.
On *Clitoria mariana*. Lee County, Auburn, August 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora clavata (Ger.) Cooke.
Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Asclepias obtusifolia*. Lee County, Auburn, August 19, 1892 (*Richards*).

Cercospora consociata Winter.
Ala. Bull. 144.
On *Ruellia ciliosa*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Cercospora crinospora Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 45.
On *Rynchospora glomerata*. Lee County, Auburn, August 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora crotonifolia Cooke.
Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Croton* sp. Lee County, Auburn, October 16, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora cruciferarum E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 42.
On *Brassica oleracea*. Lee County, Auburn, August 29, 1892 (*Richards*).

Cercospora cruenta Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 44.
On *Vigna catjang*. Lee County, Auburn, July 8, 1890 (*Duggar*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*); Perry County, July, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora cucurbitae E. & C.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 43.
On *Luffa acutangula*, the dish-rag squash. Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Lagenaria vulgaris*, the common gourd. Lee County, Auburn, September 10, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora depazeoides (Desm.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Sambucus canadensis*. Lee County, Auburn, September 9, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana.

Cercospora desmodii E. & K.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 44.
On *Meibomia mollis* (?). Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Meibomia* sp. Perry County, Uniontown, July 12, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Mississippi, Ohio.

Cercospora diodiae Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Diodia teres*. Lee County, Auburn, July 16, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).
New Jersey.

Cercospora diodiae-virginianae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**: 58. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 144. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Diodia virginiana*. Lee County, Auburn, September 26, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora diospyri Thuem.
Ala. Bull. 145. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Diospyros virginiana*. Lee County, Auburn, September 26, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora effusa (B. & C.) Ellis.
Ala. Bull. 145. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Lobelia amoena*. Lee County, Auburn, October 11, November 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Ohio.

Cercospora elephantopodis E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Elephantopus tomentosus*. Lee County, Auburn, June 30, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Mississippi.

Cercospora erechtitis Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**: 66. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 145. Cornell Bull. 46.
On leaves of *Erechtites hieracifolia*. Lee County, November 5, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora erythrogena Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**: 65. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 145. Cornell Bull. 46.
On leaves of *Rhexia mariana*. Lee County, July 22, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Rhexia virginica*. Lee County, October, 1890 (*Atkinson*); August 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora euphorbiaecola Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 41.
On leaves of *Euphorbia*. Lee County, Auburn, August 16, 1892 (*Richards*).

Cercospora flagellaris E. & M.
Ala. Bull. 145. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*. Lee County, Auburn, July 11, 1891 (*Newman*).

Cercospora flagellifera Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:51. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 145. Cornell Bull. 43.
On *Galactia volubilis*. Lee County, Auburn, September 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora fuscovirens Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Passiflora incarnata*. Lee County, Auburn, October 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora fusimaculans Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:50. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Panicum dichotomum*. Lee County, Auburn, August 15, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora galii E. & Holw.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 42.
On *Galium pilosum puncticulosum*. Lee County, Auburn, July 22, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Galium* sp. (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora gnaphaliacea Cooke (?).
Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:366. 1898.
On *Gnaphalium purpureum*. Lee County, Auburn, February 21, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Cercospora gossypina Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 46.
On the leaves, bracts, and cotyledons of *Gossypium herbaceum*, the cotton plant. Lee County, October, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Common throughout the State.
The conidial stage of *Mycosphaerella gossypina*.

Cercospora hydrangeae E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of a cultivated species of Hydrangea. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora hydrocotyles E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Hydrocotyle umbellata*. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, August, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Louisiana.

Cercospora jatrophae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:64. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 146. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Jatropha stimulosa*. Lee County, Auburn, July 2, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora jussiaeae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:50. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 147. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Jussiaea leptocarpa*. Lee County, Auburn, September 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Jussiaea decurrens*. Lee County, Auburn, September 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora leucosticta E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 147.
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Cercospora liquidambaris C. & E.
Ala. Bull. 147. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Lee County, Auburn, October 14, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cercospora lobeliae K. & S.
Ala. Bull. 147. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Lobelia amoena*. Lee County, Auburn, October 14, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora ludwigiae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:58. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 147. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Ludwigia alternifolia*. Lee County, Auburn, September 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora lycopi E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Lycopus rubellus*. Lee County, Auburn, September 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora macroguttata Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:64. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 147. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Chrysopsis graminifolia*. Lee County, Auburn, July 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora mali E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Malus malus*. Lee County, Gold Hill, September, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora mikaniae E. & E.
On *Willughbya scandens*. Lee County, September, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Cercospora moricola Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 41.
On *Morus rubra*. Lee County, Auburn, July 22, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora muhlenbergiae Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 46.
On leaves of *Muhlenbergia diffusa*. Lee County, Auburn, October 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora nymphaeae E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Castalia* (*Nymphaea*) *odorata*. Lee County, Auburn, September 2, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).
New Jersey.

Cercospora occidentalis Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Cassia occidentalis*. Lee County, Auburn, September, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cercospora omphacodes E. & Hol.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 42. Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:366.
On *Phlox floridana*. Lee County, Auburn, June 23, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Phlox maculata*. Chambers County, June 22, 1897 (*Earle*).
Europe.

Cercospora oenotherae-sinuatae Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 46.
On *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, Auburn, September 4, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora pachyspora E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Peltandra sagittaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, September 26, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora pentstemonis E. & K.
Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Pentstemon hirsutus*. Lee County, Auburn, April 27, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora personata (B. & C.) Ell.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**:85, under Cladosporium. Ala. Bull. 148. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Arachis hypogaea*. (*Beaumont*). Lee County, Auburn, September 7, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora petersii (B. & C.) Atkinson.
Grevillea, **3**:102, under Helminthosporium. Ala. Bull. 149. Cornell Bull. 44.
North Alabama (*Peters*).
On leaves of *Smilax glauca*. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, Auburn, December 20, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Smilax laurifolia*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Cercospora pinnulaecola Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:64. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 149. Cornell Bull. 46.
On *Cassia multipinnata*, mistakenly reported as *C. nictitans*. Lee County, Auburn, October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora polygonacea E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 149. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Polygonum scandens*. Lee County, Auburn, October 14, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora purpurea Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 149.
On *Persea palustris*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, Mississippi.

Cercospora rhuina C. & E.
Ala. Bull. 149. Cornell Bull. 43.
On *Rhus toxicodendron*. Lee County, Auburn, June 30, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Rhus glabra*. Lee County, Auburn, August 7, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).
On *Rhus copallina*. Lee County, Auburn, June 30, 1890 (*Atkinson*); Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
On *Rhus vernix*. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora ribis Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:366. 1898.
On leaves of a cultivated gooseberry, *Ribes* sp. Lee County, Auburn, July 18, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Cercospora richardiaecola Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:51. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 150. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Richardia africana*. Lee County, Auburn, September 7, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora rigospora Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:65. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 150. Cornell Bull. 46.
On leaves of *Solanum nigrum*. Lee County, Auburn, July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora rubi Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 150. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Rubus cuneifolius*. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora sagittariae E. & K.
Ala. Bull. 150. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Sagittaria latifolia*. Lee County, Auburn, July 24, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

Cercospora saururi E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 150. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Saururus cernuus*. Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora scolecotrichoides Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 46.
On languid leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, October 28, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora seriata Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:59. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Sporobolus asper*. Lee County, Auburn, July 24, August 7, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

Cercospora setariae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:50. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 43.
On leaves of *Chaetochloa glauca*. Lee County, Auburn, September 17, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cercospora silphii E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Silphium compositum*. Lee County, Auburn, June 30, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora smilacina Sacc. (?)
Ala. Bull. 151.
On *Smilax* sp. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio.

Cercospora solanicola Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:53. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Solanum tuberosum*. Lee County, Auburn, June 19, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora sordida Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 45.
On leaves of *Tecoma radicans*. Lee County, Auburn, September 26, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Mississippi.

Cercospora sorghi E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 41.
On leaves of *Sorghum halepense*. Montgomery County, September 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cercospora stylismae Tracy & Earle.
Ala. Bull. 151.
On *Breweria humistrata*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Mississippi.

Cercospora tephrosiae Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Sac. **8**:44. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 151. Cornell Bull. 42.
On *Cracca* (*Tephrosia*) *hispidula*. Lee County, Auburn, September 14, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora tessellata Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:59. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 152. Cornell Bull. 45.
On *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*. Lee County, November 6, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora thaspii E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 152. Cornell Bull. 45.
On *Angelica villosa*. Lee County, Auburn, July 22, 1890; July 23, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

Cercospora tropaeoli Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:59. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 152. Cornell Bull. 45.
On a cultivated species of Tropaeolum. Lee County, Auburn, September 7, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora truncatella Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **8**:44. 1892.
Ala. Bull. 152. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Passiflora incarnata*. Lee County, Auburn, August 26, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora tuberosa E. & K.
Ala. Bull. 152.
On *Apios apios*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cercospora verbenaecola E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of cultivated species of Verbena. Lee County, Auburn, December 24, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana.

Cercospora vernoniae E. & K.
Ala. Bull. 152. Cornell Bull. 41.
On leaves of *Vernonia noveboracensis*. Lee County, August 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Vernonia angustifolia*. Lee County, Auburn, August 16, 1892 (*Richards*).

Cercospora violae Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 44.
On leaves of *Viola odorata*. Lee County, Auburn, July 25, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Viola villosa*. Lee County, May, 1892 (*Duggar*).
Mississippi, Ohio.

Cercospora viticola (Ces.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 44.
On the leaves of cultivated species of Vitis, the grape. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora yuccae Cooke.
Cornell Bull. 41.
On leaves of Yucca (*Atkinson*).

Cercospora zinniae E. & M.
Ala. Bull. 153. Cornell Bull. 42.
On leaves of *Zinnia multiflora*. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

HETEROSPORIUM Klotzsch.

Heterosporium gracile (Wallr.) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 47.
On leaves of *Iris* sp., in cultivation. August 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Heterosporium interseminatum (B. & Br.) Atkinson.

Ala. Bull. 154, as *Heterosporium sambuci* Earle, and *Helminthosporium interseminatum* B. & Br. Cornell Bull. 48.

On *Solidago canadensis*. Lee County, September, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

On *Sambucus canadensis*. Lee County, November, 1891 (*Atkinson*); March, 1896 (*Earle*).

SPORODESMIUM Link.

Sporodesmium quadratum Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 40.

On leaves of *Crataegus* sp. Montgomery County, Highland Park, October 10, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

TETRAPLOA Berk. & Br.

Tetraploa divergens Tracy & Earle.

Cornell Bull. 48.

On leaves of *Panicum elongatum*. Lee County, Auburn, October 15, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Tetraploa ellisii Cooke.

Cornell Bull. 48.

On culms of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, September 19, 1891 (*Duggar*). Louisiana, New Jersey.

MACROSPORIUM Fr.

Macrosporium antennaeforme B. & C.

Grevillea, **3**: 105. Ala. Bull. 155.

On leaves of Celtis (*Peters*).

Macrosporium brassicae Berk.

Ala. Bull. 155.

On *Brasssica oleracea*, the cabbage. Washington County, July, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Macrosporium catalpae E. & M.

Ala. Bull. 155.

On *Catalpa catalpa*. Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Macrosporium cheiranthi (Lib.) Fr.

Grevillea, **3**: 105. Ala. Bull. 155.

On *Rosa* sp. (*Beaumont*).

Macrosporium cookei Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 155. Cornell Bull. 40.

On leaves of *Datura stramonium*. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Macrosporium iridis C. & E.

Ala. Bull. 155.

On *Iris* sp. Lee County, August, 1891 (*Duggar*).

New Jersey.

Macrosporium leguminum Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 155.

On pods of *Vigna catjang*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Macrosporium pirorum Cooke.

Cornell Bull. 40.

On leaves of *Pyrus communis*. Montgomery County, Mathews, June 17, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Macrosporium nigricantium Atkinson, Bot. Gaz. **16**: 62. 1891.

Ala. Bull. 155. Cornell Bull. 40.

On leaves of *Gossypium herbaceum*, the cotton plant. Lee County, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*). In various parts of the State.

Macrosporium ravenelii Thuem.

Ala. Bull. 155.

On *Meibomia mollis*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Macrosporium solani E. & M.
Cornell Bull. 40.
On decaying red peppers, *Capsicum annuum*. Lee County, Auburn, summer, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Macrosporium sarcinula Berk.
Cornell Bull. 40.
On decaying fruit of *Citrullus vulgaris*. Lee County, Auburn, January 20, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Macrosporium stilbosporoideum B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:105. Ala. Bull. 156.
On leaves of *Crataegus* sp. (*Beaumont*).

TRIPOSPORIUM Corda.

Triposporium elegans Corda.
Cornell Bull. 48.
On leaves of *Rubus argutus*. Lee County, Auburn, October 30, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

STYSANUS Corda.

Stysanus stemonites (Pers.) Corda.
Cornell Bull. 48.
On decaying rose leaves. Lee County, Auburn, June, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Family STILBACEAE.

STILBUM Tode.

Stilbum arcticum Berk.
Cornell Bull. 48.
On dead *Stereum versicolor*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Stilbum versicolor Pat.
Cornell Bull. 48.
On bird dung. Lee County, Auburn, August 14, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

ISARIA Pers.

Isaria radiata B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:62. Ala. Bull. 156.
On pine wood (*Peters*).

Isaria verticillata Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 48.
On underside of leaves of *Quercus minor*. Lee County, Auburn, November 11, 1891 (*Duggar*).

ISARIOPSIS Fr.

Isariopsis linderae (E. & E.) Sacc.
Peters coll. 142, as *Helminthosporium petersii* B. & C. Ala. Bull. 157.
On *Benzoin benzoin* (*Peters*).

Family TUBERCULARIACEAE.

TUBERCULARIA Tode.

Tubercularia ailanthi Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 159.
On *Juglans regia*. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
On *Ficus carica*. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Tubercularia vulgaris Tode (?).
Ala. Bull. 159.
On *Morus* sp., in cultivation. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio.

ILLOSPORIUM Mart.

Illosporium minimum E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. **1893**: 465. 1894.
Ala. Bull. 159.
On rotten wood (*Atkinson*).

SPHACELIA Lév.

Sphacelia tripsaci Bornet.
Cornell Bull. 48.
On *Tripsacum dactyloides*. Hale County, Gallion, September 20, 1894 (*Duggar*).

VOLUTELLA Tode.

Volutella acalyphae Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 49.
On stems of *Acalypha ostryaefolia*. Lee County, Auburn, September 12, 1891 (*Newman*).

Volutella oxyspora Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 50.
On decaying cultivated beet. Lee County, Auburn, December, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Volutella setosa (Grev.) Berk.
Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 49.
On dead stems of various plants. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Volutella tectaecola Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 49.
On leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, August 15, 1891 (*Duggar*).

FUSARIUM Link.

Fusarium alabamense Sacc.
Grevillea, **3**: 98, as *F. erubescens*. Ala. Bull. 157.
On dead bark (*Beaumont*).

Fusarium cinnabarium (B. & C.) Sacc.
Rav. Fung. Car. Exsic. **3**: 80. Grevillea **3**: 146, under Fusisporium. Ala. Bull. 157.
On *Acer negundo* (*Peters*).
On *Carpinus caroliniana* (*Peters*).

Fusarium graminum Corda.
Cornell Bull. 49.
In seeds and glumes of living *Paspalum dilatatum*. Lee County, Auburn, November, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Fusarium helotioides B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**: 98. Ala. Bull. 157.
On *Ilex decidua* (*Peters*).

Fusarium marginatum B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**: 97. Ala. Bull. 158.
On stems of *Smilax* sp. (*Beaumont*).

Fusarium miniatum (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea **3**: 147. Ala. Bull. 158.
On pine wood (*Peters*).
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht.
Cornell Bull. 49.
On bolls of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Common (*Atkinson*).
On bark of *Melia azedarach*. Common (*Atkinson*).

Fusarium oxysporum lycopersici Sacc.

Cornell Bull. 49.

On internal portions of fruit of Lycopersicum, the tomato. Lee County, Auburn, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Fusarium roseum Link.

Cornell Bull. 49.

On staminate aments of *Alnus rugosa*. Lee County, Auburn, January, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Louisiana, New Jersey.

Fusarium sarcochroum (Desm.) Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 158.

On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, August, 1891 (*Newman*)

Louisiana.

Fusarium solani Mar.

Ala. Bull. 158. Cornell Bull. 48.

On dead tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*. Limestone County, Athens, 1890 (*Newman*).

Fusarium ustilaginis K. & S.

Cornell Bull. 49.

On *Ustilago avenae*. Lee County, Auburn, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Fusarium vasinfectum Atkinson, Bull. Ala. Agr. Exper. Sta. **41**:28. 1892.

Ala. Bull. 158. Cornell Bull. 48.

In vascular ducts of stems of *Gossypium herbaceum*, the cotton plant. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

In *Hibiscus esculentus* (*Atkinson.*)

The conidial stage of *Neocosmospora vasinfecta*.

MICROCERA Desm.

Microcera coccophila Desm.

Ala. Bull. 159. Cornell Bull. 49.

On *Aspidiotus obscurus*, on living branches of *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, Auburn, November 12, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

MYROTHECIUM Tode.

Myrothecium verrucaria (Alb. & Schw.) Ditm.

Grevillea, **3**:99. Ala. Bull. 159.

On grass (*Beaumont*).

New Jersey.

EPICOCCUM Link.

Epicoccum neglectum Desm.

Cornell Bull. 49.

On dead leaves of *Avena sativa*, and other hosts. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*)

Louisiana, New Jersey.

Epicoccum vulgare Corda.

Cornell Bull. 49.

On dead portions of leaves of Elymus. Lee County, Auburn, July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

SPEGAZZINIA Sacc.

Spegazzinia tessarthra (B. & C.) Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 159.

On *Saccharum officinarum*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Spegazzinia tricophila Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 49.

On leaves of *Rubus argutus* (*R. villosus*). Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

CEREBELLA Ces.

Cerebella andropogonis Ces.

Ala. Bull. 207.
On *Erianthus contortus*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cerebella paspali Cooke & Mass.

Ala. Bull. 207. Cornell Bull. 49.
On *Paspalum compressum*. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Cerebella sorghi Tracy & Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**:494. 1899.

Ala. Bull. 207, as *C. andropogonis* (in part).
On *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).

Order MELANCONIALES.

Family MELANCONIACEAE.

GLOEOSPORIUM Desm. & Mont.

Gloeosporium fructigenum Berk.

Ala. Bull. 161. Cornell Bull. 37, as *G. ampelophagum* (Pass.) Sacc.
On *Malus malus*. Lee County, August, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On cultivated species of Vitis, the grape. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*); Washington County, July, 1896 (*Earle*).

Gloeosporium fusarioides E. & K.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On living leaves of *Asclepias* sp. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Gloeosporium lagenarium foliicolum E. & E.

Ala. Bull. 161.
On *Citrullus vulgaris*. Washington County, July, 1896 (*Earle*).

Gloeosporium quercinum West.

Cornell Bull. 37.
On leaves of Quercus. Lee County, Auburn, September 4, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Gloeosporium septorioides Sacc.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On living leaves of *Quercus nigra* (*Q. aquatica*). Lee County, Auburn, August 22, 1892 (*Richards*).

Gloeosporium serotinum E. & E.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On leaves of *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, Auburn, April, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Gloeosporium vexans Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 37.
On stems of *Melilotus alba*. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

COLLETOTRICHUM Corda.

Colletotrichum cladosporioides (E. & E.) Atkinson.

Ala. Bull. 160.
On *Hypericum mutilum*. Lee County, September, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Colletotrichum gossypii Southworth.

Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 35.
On the stem, leaves, and fruit of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Generally distributed throughout the cotton-growing region.

Colletotrichum jussiaeae Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:29. 1897.

Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 35.
On leaves of *Jussiaea decurrens*. Lee County, August 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Colletotrichum lindemuthianum (Sacc. & Mag.) Scribner.

Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 35.
On leaves, stems, and pods of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. Lee County, Auburn, August 6, 1891 (*Newman*).

Colletotrichum lineola Corda.

Cornell Bull. 35.
On leaves of *Sorghum vulgare*. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On dead leaves of *Sorghum halepense*. Lee County, Auburn, July (*Atkinson*); Montgomery County, September 8, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

CORYNEUM Nees.

Coryneum disciforme ellipticum B. & Br.

Ala. Bull. 160.
On *Betula nigra*. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*)

Coryneum microstictum B. & Br.

Grevillea, **2**: 153. Ala. Bull. 160.
On Rosa (*Peters*).

CYLINDROSPORIUM Unger.

Cylindrosporium celtidis Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 29. 1897.

Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 36.
On leaves of *Celtis mississippiensis*. Montgomery County, Montgomery, November 10, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cylindrosporium gnaphalicolum Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On living leaves of *Gnaphalium* sp. Lee County, July 24, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

Cylindrosporium minor E. & K.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On leaves of *Fraxinus caroliniana* (*F. platycarpa*). Montgomery County, Pikeroad, July 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Cylindrosporium padi Karst.

Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 36.
On *Prunus* sp., in cultivation. Lee County, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Prunus angustifolia*. Perry County, Uniontown, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, Auburn, July 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*); Macon County, August, 1896 (*Carver*).
Louisiana, New Jersey.

Cylindrosporium rubi E. & E.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On the upper side of leaves of Rubus. Perry County, Uniontown, July 11, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Cylindrosporium saccharinum E. & E.

Ala. Bull. 160. Cornell Bull. 36.
On leaves of *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, October 14, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Cylindrosporium steironemae Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 36.
On leaves of *Steironema* sp. Lee County, Auburn, May 9, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Cylindrosporium ulmicolum E. & E.

Ala. Bull. 161. Cornell Bull. 36.
On leaves of *Ulmus americana*. Lee County, Auburn, October 23, 1891 (*Duggar*).

PESTALOZZIA De Not.

Pestalozzia annulata B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**: 155. Ala. Bull. 161.
On *Ilex* sp. (*Beaumont*).

Pestalozzia concentrica B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**: 156. Ala. Bull. 161.
On *Crataegus* sp. (*Beaumont*).
On *Castanea pumila* (*Beaumont*).
On *Cydonia vulgaris*. Washington County, July, 1895 (*Earle*).
South Carolina, North Carolina.

Pestalozzia clavispora Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 37.
On fallen leaves of *Quercus rubra*. (?) Lee County, Auburn, October 3, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Pestalozzia flagellata Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:30. 1897.

Ala. Bull. 162. Cornell Bull. 37.
On leaves of *Quercus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, August, September 26, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Pestalozzia minuta E. & E.

Cornell Bull. 37.
On dead limbs of *Hicoria ovata*. Lee County, January, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On bark of Vitis. Lee County, Auburn, February, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Pestalozzia stictica B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**:155. Ala. Bull. 162.
On leaves of *Tilia* sp. (*Beaumont*).
South Carolina.

Pestalozzia turgida Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 37.
On dead leaves of Crataegus. Lee County, Auburn, November 1, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

PESTALOZZIELLA Sacc. & Ell.

Pestalozziella gossypina Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 38.
On stems of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, January 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

MELANCONIUM Link.

Melanconium oblongum Berk.

Grevillea, **2**:153. Ala. Bull. 161.
On *Juglans cinerea* (*Peters*).
New England, New Jersey.

Melanconium sphaerospermum (Pers.) Link.

Cornell Bull. 37.
On stems of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, September 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

MYXORMIA B. & Br.

Myxormia atroviridis B. & Br.

Grevillea, **3**:100. Ala. Bull. 161.
On decaying bark of Rubus (*Beaumont*).

SEPTOGLOEUM E. & E.

Septogloeum profusum (E. & E.) Tracy & Earle.

Cornell Bull. 38.
On living leaves of *Ulmus alata*. (?) Montgomery County, Pikeroad, July 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

STEGANOSPORIUM Sacc.

Steganosporium irregulare (B. & C.) Sacc.

Grevillea, **2**:154, under Coryneum. Ala. Bull. 162.
On *Betula* sp. (*Beaumont*).

Order SPHAEROPSIDALES.

Family SPHAEROPSIDACEAE.

PHYLLOSTICTA Pers.

Phyllosticta acericola C. & E.

Cornell Bull. 31.
On leaves of *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Phyllosticta adusta E. & M.

Cornell Bull. 31.

On seedling leaves of *Citrus limon*, the lemon. Lee County, Auburn, October 19, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

Phyllosticta amaranthi E. & K.

Ala. Bull. 167. Cornell Bull. 31.

On leaves of *Amaranthus retroflexus*. Lee County, Auburn, August 5, 1891(*Duggar*).

Phyllosticta arida Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 367. 1898.

On *Acer negundo*. Lee County, Auburn, June 5, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Phyllosticta azedarachis Thuem.

Ala. Bull. 167.

On *Melia azedarach*. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Phyllosticta batatae Thuem.

Ala. Bull. 167. Cornell Bull. 31.

On leaves of *Ipomoea batatas*. Lee County, Auburn, October 4, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Macon County, October, 1896 (*Carver*).

Phyllosticta bumeliae Underwood & Earle.

Grevillea, **3**: 2, as *Sphaeropsis maculans* B. & C.

On leaves of Bumelia (*Peters*).

Phyllosticta catalpae E. & M.

Ala. Bull. 167. Cornell Bull. 31.

On leaves of *Catalpa catalpa*. Lee County, Auburn, August 15, 1891 (*Atkinson*). Hale County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

New Jersey.

Phyllosticta circumvelata Winter.

Ala. Bull. 167. Cornell Bull. 31.

On leaves of *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Lee County, Auburn, July 18, 1892 (*Richards*).

Phyllosticta cruenta Fr.

Ala. Bull. 167.

On *Vagnera* (*Smilacina*) *racemosa*. Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Phyllosticta glauca Cooke.

Ala. Bull. 167.

On *Magnolia virginiana*. Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).

Phyllosticta gossypina E. & M. (?)

Cornell Bull. 31.

On dead leaves of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Phyllosticta lactucae Atkinson.

Ala. Bull. 167.

On *Lactuca canadensis*. Lee County, June, 1891 (*Newman*).

Phyllosticta leucocarpae Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 31.

On leaves of *Pyrus* sp. Montgomery County, Pikeroad, July 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Phyllosticta maclurae E. & E.

Cornell Bull. 31.

On leaves of *Toxylon pomiferum* (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Lee County, Auburn, August, 1893, (*Duggar*).

Phyllosticta macroguttata Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 367. 1898.

Ala. Bull. 167. Cornell Bull. 31. In both as *P. desmodii* E. & E.

On *Meibomia* sp. Lee County, Auburn, June 28, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

On *Meibomia dillenii*. August 11, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Phyllosticta minima (B. & C.) Underwood & Earle.

Grevillea, **3**: 2, under Sphaeropsis. Ala. Bull. 168.

On *Acer rubrum*. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*). Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Winston County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

New England.

Phyllosticta phytolaccae Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 168. Cornell Bull. 31.
On leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*. Lee County, Auburn, July 18, 1892 (*Richards*).

Phyllosticta pirina Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 168. Cornell Bull. 31.
On leaves of *Malus malus*, the apple. Lee County, Goldhill, September, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle.*)
On *Pyrus communis*. Montgomery County, Mathews, June 17, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Phyllosticta podophylli (Curt.) Winter.
Ala. Bull. 168.
On *Podophyllum peltatum*. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Phyllosticta rhododendri West.
Ala. Bull. 168. Cornell Bull. 31.
On leaves of *Azalea nudiflora*. Lee County, Auburn, July 18, 1892 (*Richards*).

Phyllosticta serotina Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 168.
On *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Duggar*).
New Jersey.

Phyllosticta siliquastri Sacc. & Speg.
Ala. Bull. 168. Cornell Bull. 31.
On leaves of *Cercis canadensis*. Lee County, Wright's Mill, near Auburn, August 7, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).
Europe.

Phyllosticta sphaeropsoidea E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 168.
On *Aesculus pavia*. Lee County, May, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Phyllosticta vaccinii Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:31. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 168.
On *Vaccinium arboreum*. Lee County, April 25, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Phyllosticta violae Desm.
Cornell Bull. 31.
On *Viola tricolor*. Lee County, Auburn, January 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Phyllosticta viticola Thuem.
Ala. Bull. 168.
On *Vitis rotundifolia*. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).

PHOMA Fr.

Phoma astericola Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 30.
On stems and leaves of Aster. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Phoma campylospora B. & C.
Peters coll. No. 113. Ala. Bull. 165.
On *Panicum* sp. (*Peters*).

Phoma chartarum B. & C.
Grevillea, **2**:83. Ala. Bull. 165.
On white paper (*Beaumont*).

Phoma elongata (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **2**:181, under Sphaeropsis. Ala. Bull. 165.
On cultivated Gladiolus (*Peters*).

Phoma glandicola (Desm.) Lév.
Ala. Bull. 166.
On old acorns. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
India?, Europe.

Phoma gloeosporioides Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 30.
On dead leaves of *Quercus digitata*. Lee County, Auburn, February, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Phoma gossypii Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 30.
On dead stems of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Lee County, Auburn, January 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Phoma lathyrina Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 30.
On stems of *Vigna catjang*. Lee County, Auburn, October 16, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

Phoma maculifera Sacc.
Grevillea, **2**:83, as *P. maculare*. Ala. Bull. 166.
On *Doellingeria* sp. (*Beaumont*).

Phoma melaleuca B. & C.
Grevillea, **2**:82. Ala. Bull. 166.
On leaves of *Aralia spinosa* (*Peters*).
South Carolina.

Phoma micromegala (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea **2**:180, under Sphaeropsis. Ala. Bull. 166.
On naked roots of pine (*Beaumont*).

Phoma subcircinata E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 30.
On pods of *Phaseolus lunatus*, the butter bean. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

MACROPHOMA Ber. & Vogel.

Macrophoma diospyri Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:30. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 165.
On green fallen fruits of *Diospyros virginiana*. Lee County, Auburn, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

SPHAERONEMA Fr.

Sphaeronema corneum E. & E.
Cornell Bull. 33.
On languid leaves of *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, Auburn, July 26, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Sphaeronema epigloeum B. & C.
Peters coll. No. 110. Ala. Bull. 171.
On *Tremella* sp. (*Peters*).

Sphaeronema spina B. & Rav.
Grevillea, **2**:177. Ala. Bull. 171.
On dead leaves of Fraxinus (*Beaumont*).
South Carolina.

SPHAEROPSIS Mont.

Sphaeropsis cydoniae C. & E.
On Cydonia. Lee County, December, 1897 (*Baker*).
New Jersey.

Sphaeropsis maclurae Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 172.
On *Toxylon pomiferum*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

VERMICULARIA Fr.

Vermicularia affinis Sacc. & Briard.
Ala. Bull. 172.
On *Panicum virgatum*. Lee County, February, 1888 (*Newman*).
On *Sieglingia seslerioides*. Lee County, January, 1889 (*Newman*).
On *Sorghum* sp. Lee County, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Sorghum halepense*. Montgomery County, September, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Vermicularia circinans Berk.
Cornell Bull. 33.
On Allium in cultivation. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).
Pennsylvania.

Vermicularia dematium (Pers.) Fr.
Grevillea, **3**:6. Ala. Bull. 172.
On Phytolacca (*Beaumont*).
Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

Vermicularia eryngii (Cooke) Fkl.
Ala. Bull. 172.
On dead umbelliferous stem. Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Vermicularia liliacearum Schw.
Ala. Bull. 172.
On *Agave virginica*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Louisiana, Ohio.

Vermicularia sanguinea E. & Hal.
Ala. Bull. 173.
On *Sorghum vulgare*, chicken corn. Perry County, July, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Sorghum* sp., Jerusalem corn. Lee County, October, 1895 (*Underwood*).

DOTHIORELLA Sacc.

Dothiorella macrospora (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **2**:181, under Sphaeropsis. Ala. Bull. 164.
On *Magnolia virginiana* (*M. glauca*) (*Peters*).
Pennsylvania.

CYTOSPORA Ehrenb.

Cytospora grandis Peck.
Ala. Bull. 164.
On *Rhus* sp. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Cytospora persicae Schw.
Ala. Bull. 164.
On *Amygdalus persica*. Lee County, September, 1896 (*Earle*).

DIPLODIA Fr.

Diplodia gossypina Cooke.
Cornell Bull. 29.
On old capsules of *Gossypium herbaceum*. Pike County, Brundidge, September 5, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Diplodia herbarum (Corda) Lév.
Ala. Bull. 164. Cornell Bull. 29.
On dead stems of *Lactuca* sp. Lee County, Auburn, May 1, 1892 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey.

Diplodia macrospora Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 29. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 164.
On weathered stalks of *Zea mays*. Lee County, October, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Diplodia maura Cooke.
Ala. Bull. 164. Cornell Bull. 29.
On branches of *Pyrus communis*. Mobile County, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey.

Diplodia maydis (Berk.) Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 164.
On old, withered stalks of *Zea mays*. Lee County, January, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

DARLUCA Cast.

Darluca filum (Biv.) Cast.
Grevillea, **2**: 179. Ala. Bull. 164. Cornell Bull. 36.
On tea (*Beaumont*).
On *Puccinia pruni-spinosae* (on peach). Lee County, August, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On Uredo (on Andropogon). Lee County, August, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).
Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio.

HENDERSONIA Berk.

Hendersonia arundinaceae (Desm.) Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 29.
On dead stems of *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, Auburn, November 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Hendersonia crataegicola Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 165, as *H. cydoniae* Cooke & Ellis. Cornell Bull 30.
On leaves of *Crataegus flava*. Lee County, Auburn, August, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Hendersonia erianthi Atkinson.
Ala. Bull. 165, as *H. donacis* Sacc. Cornell Bull. 29.
On dead stems of Erianthus. Lee County, November 12, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Hendersonia effusa B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 165. Cornell Bull. 29.
On blades of *Aristida purpurascens minor*. Lee County, Auburn, October 11, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Hendersonia officinalis Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 29.
On dead leaves of *Sassafras sassafras*. Lee County, Auburn, July 29, 1891 (*Duggar*).

PROSTHEMIUM Kunze.

Prosthemium palmatum Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 31. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 168.
On rotten wood. Lee County, Auburn, March 28, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

STAGONOSPORA Sacc.

Stagonospora ischaemi Sacc.
Ala. Bull. 172.
On *Andropogon furcatus*. Lee County, September, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Stagonospora paspali Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 33.
On *Sieglingia seslerioides*. Lee County, Wright's Mill, July 11, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Paspalum laeve*. Lee County, Auburn, July 18, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

SEPTORIA Fr.

Septoria alabamensis Atkinson, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **10**: 78. 1894.
Ala. Bull. 169. Cornell Bull. 33.
On living leaves of *Glechoma hederacea*. Lee County, Auburn, January 29, February 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria albo-nigra B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**: 8. Ala. Bull. 169.
On living leaves (*Peters*).

Septoria bromi Sacc. (?)
Cornell Bull. 32.
On leaves of Elymus. Lee County, Auburn, July 5, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria brunellae E. & H.
Ala. Bull. 169. Cornell Bull. 32. Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **10**: 76. 1894.
On *Prunella vulgaris*. Montgomery County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria cacaliae E. & K.
Ala. Bull. 169.
On *Mesadenia* (*Cacalia*) *tuberosa*. Lawrence County, June, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Septoria cerasina Peck.
Ala. Bull. 169.
On *Prunus* sp. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Newman*).

Septoria cerastii Rob. & Desm.
Ala. Bull. 169. Cornell Bull. 32.
On dead or languid leaves of *Cerastium arvense*. Lee County, Auburn, March 25, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
On *Cerastium viscosum*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Septoria confusa Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 33.
On leaves of *Jussiaea leptocarpa*. Lee County, Auburn, August 24, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).

Septoria dianthi West.
Ala. Bull. 170. Cornell Bull. 32.
On cultivated *Dianthus barbatus*. Lee County, Auburn, March 20, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria erechtites E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 170. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Erechtites hieracifolia*. Lee County, Auburn, September 10, 1891 (*Duggar*).

Septoria fraxini Desm.
Cornell Bull. 33.
On living leaves of *Fraxinus caroliniana* (*F. platycarpa*). Montgomery County, Pikeroad, July 9, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria galiorum Ellis.
Cornell Bull. 31.
On dead stems of *Houstonia patens*. Lee County, Auburn, February 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria graminum Desm.
Ala. Bull. 170. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Syntherisma* (*Panicum*) *sanguinale*. Lee County, Auburn, August 29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
New Jersey, Ohio.

Septoria lactucae Pass.
Cornell Bull. 32.
On leaves of *Lactuca leucophaea*. Lee County, Auburn, June 26, 1891 (*Newman*).

Septoria lepidiicola E. & M.
Cornell Bull. 31.
On leaves of *Lepidium virginicum*. Lee County, Auburn, February 9, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria neglecta Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 31. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 170.
On persistent living leaves of *Quercus phellos*. Lee County, Auburn, February, March, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Septoria oenotherae West.
Ala. Bull. 170. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Oenothera laciniata*. Lee County, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*). Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Septoria pulchella B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**: 8. Ala. Bull. 170.
On leaves of Andromeda (*Peters*).

Septoria rubi West.
Ala. Bull. 170. Cornell Bull. 32.
On leaves of cultivated Rubus. Lee County, Auburn, August 8, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On *Rubus* sp. Dekalb County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Septoria rubi alba Peck.
Ala. Bull. 170. Cornell Bull. 32.
On living leaves of *Rubus trivialis*. Mobile County, April, 1891 (*Zimmer Brothers*). Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Septoria sambucina Peck.
Ala. Bull. 171. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Sambucus canadensis*. Lee County, Auburn, August 24, 1891 (*Duggar*).
Louisiana.

Septoria secalis Prill. & Delacr.
Ala. Bull. 171.
On *Secale cereale.* Lee County, April, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Septoria sonchifolia Cooke.
Cornell Bull. 32.
On leaves of *Sonchus oleraceus.* Lee County, Auburn, 1892 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria sonchina Thuem.
Ala. Bull. 171. Cornell Bull. 32.
On living leaves of *Sonchus oleraceus.* Lee County, Auburn, February 25, 1891 (*Benton*).

Septoria specularіae B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 171. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Legouzia perfoliata.* Lee County, Auburn, March 28, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
South Carolina.

Septoria stigma B. & C.
Grevillea, **3**:9. Ala. Bull. 171.
On leaves of Symplocos (*Peters*).

Septoria symploci E. & M.
On Symplocos. Lee County, June, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

Septoria verbascicola B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 171.
On *Verbascum blattaria.* Madison County, May, 1896 (*Underwood*).

Septoria violae West.
Ala. Bull. 171. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Viola primulaefolia.* Macon County, Shorter, July 16, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
Louisiana, Ohio.

Septoria virgaurea Desm. (?)
Ala. Bull. 171. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Solidago serotina.* Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Septoria xanthii Desm.
Ala. Bull. 171. Cornell Bull. 32.
On *Xanthium* sp. Perry County, Uniontown, July 11, 1890 (*Atkinson*).

Septoria sp.
Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:368.
On *Silene virginica.* Lee County, Auburn, May 29, 1897 (*Earle & Baker*).

RHABDOSPORA Mont.

Rhabdospora verrucaeformis (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, **3**:11, under Septoria. Ala. Bull. 169.
On branches of Cephalanthus (*Peters*).

PHLYCTAENA Desm. & Mont.

Phlyctaena gossypii Sacc.
Cornell Bull. 30.
On dead stems of *Gossypium herbaceum.* Lee County, Auburn, January 27, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Phlyctaena vagabunda Desm.
Grevillea, **2**:100. Ala. Bull. 165.
On stems of Phytolacca (*Beaumont*).

SPORONEMA Desm.

Sporonema camelliae Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:32. 1897.
Ala. Bull. 172.
On living leaves of *Camellia japonica.* Lee County, Auburn, March, April, 1896 (*Burton*).

Sporonema ilicis Earle, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:32. 1897.
On languishing leaves of *Ilex opaca.* Lee County, December, 1895 (*Underwood*); January, February, March, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

PHLEOSPORA Wallr.

Phleospora anemonis E. & K.
On *Anemone virginica*. Chambers County, June, 1897 (*Earle*).

Family ZYTHIACEAE (Nectrioidaceae).

STAGANOPSIS Sacc.

Staganopsis pallida (B. & C.) Sacc.
Grevillea, 3:6, under Hendersonia. Ala. Bull. 173.
On Cornus (*Peters*).

Family LEPTOSTROMATACEAE.

PIGGOTIA B. & C.

Piggotia fraxini B. & C.
Ala. Bull. 174. Cornell Bull. 35.
On *Fraxinus* sp. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Pennsylvania.

MELASMIA Lév.

Melasmia acerina Lév.
Ala. Bull. 174. Cornell Bull. 34.
On living leaves of *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, Auburn, September 13, 1891 (*Atkinson*).
Texas.

Melasmia gleditschiae E. & E.
Ala. Bull. 174, as *Leptostroma hypophyllum* B. & Rav. Cornell Bull. 35.
On leaves of *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1889 (*Atkinson*). Lee County, November, 1895 (*Underwood*).
Louisiana, Ohio.

Melasmia quercuum Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 34.
On leaves of *Quercus phellos*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

Melasmia setariae Atkinson.
Cornell Bull. 34.
On *Chaetochloa* (*Setaria*) *glauca*. Lee County, Auburn, September 27–29, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

DISCOSIA Lib.

Discosia artocreas (Tode) Fr.
Grevillea, 3:6. Peters coll. Ala. Bull. 173. Cornell Bull. 34.
On *Aralia spinosa* (*Peters*).
On Fagus (*Beaumont*).
On Ilex (*Beaumont*).
On dead leaves of *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, Auburn, July 31, 1891 (*Duggar*).
On leaves of *Acer rubrum*. Lee County, July 22, 1891 (*Atkinson*).

Discosia fagina Lib.
Grevillea, 3:7. Ala. Bull. 173.
(*Beaumont.*)

Discosia minima B. & C.
Grevillea, 3:7. Ala. Bull. 173.
On leaves of *Ilex* sp. (*Beaumont*).
On *Ilex opaca*. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

Discosia rugulosa (B. & C.).
Grevillea, 3:7. Peters coll. 1, 1855. Ala. Bull. 173. Cornell Bull. 34.
On leaves of Hicoria (*Peters*)
On *Hicoria ovata*. Lee County, July, 1891 (*Newman*).

ENTOMOSPORIUM Lév.

Entomosporium maculatum Lev.

Ala. Bull. 174. Cornell Bull. 34.
On living leaves of *Cydonia vulgaris*. Lee County, Gold Hill, September, 1890 (*Atkinson*). Washington County, July, 1896 (*Earle*).
On a cultivated species of Amelanchier. Lee County, July, 1896 (*Underwood & Earle*).

LEPTOSTROMELLA Sacc.

Leptostromella filicina (B. & C.) Sacc.

Grevillea, **2**:84, under Cryptosporium. Ala. Bull. 174.
On dead ferns (*Peters*).
Pennsylvania.

LEPTOTHYRIUM Kunze & Schum.

Leptothyrium dryinum Sacc.

Ala. Bull. 174. Cornell Bull. 34.
On living leaves of *Castanea pumila*. Lee County, August 11, 1890 (*Atkinson*).
On leaves of *Hicoria alba*. Lee County, July 24, 1891 (*Duggar & Newman*).
On *Nyssa sylvatica*. Lee County, 1892 (*Richards*).

Leptothyrium lychnidis B. & C.

Grevillea, **2**:83. Ala. Bull. 174.
On *Lychnis flos cuculi*[1] (*Peters*).

Leptothyrium cylindrium Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 34.
On leaves of *Arundinaria tecta*. Lee County, Auburn, autumn, 1889 (*Atkinson*).

Family EXCIPULACEAE.

AMEROSPORIUM Speg.

Amerosporium oeconomicum Ell. & Tracy.

Ala. Bull. 175. Cornell Bull. 33.
On *Vigna catjang*. Lee County, Auburn, July 22, 1890 (*Atkinson*); October 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

DOTHICHIZA Lib.

Dothichiza serotina Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 33.
On leaves of *Prunus serotina*. Lee County, Auburn (*Atkinson*).

SCHIZOTHYRELLA Thuem.

Schizothyrella hysteroides Atkinson.

Cornell Bull. 33.
On dead culms of *Chrysopogon avenaceus*. Lee County, Auburn, November 1, 1891 (*Duggar*).

---

[1] This host belongs undoubtedly to another species, *Lychnis flos-cuculi* not being known from Alabama. (Mohr.)

Geographical distribution of the fungi of Alabama.

Order.	Family.	Genera.	Species.	Southern. Austroriparian, or Louisianian area.	Northern. Carolinian and Alleghenian areas.	Europe.	Other countries.
CLASS PHYCOMYCETES.							
Chytridiales	Synchytriaceae	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Mucorales	Mucoraceae	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Saprolegniales	Saprolegniaceae	2	5	3	2	2	.....
Peronosporales	Albuginaceae	1	5	7	15	.....	.....
	Peronosporaceae	4	17				
Entomophthorales	Entomophthoraceae.	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
CLASS ASCOMYCETES.							
Exoascales	Exoascaceae	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvellales	Geoglossaceae	3	3	4	2	4	2 (South America.)
	Helvellaceae	1	1				
	Rhizinaceae	2	2				
Pezizales	Pezizaceae	5	16	14	30	12	.....
	Ascobolaceae	1	1				
	Helotiaceae	9	15				
	Mollisiaceae	5	5				
	Celidiaceae	1	2				
	Patellariaceae	3	3				
	Cenangiaceae	5	10				
Phacidiales	Stictidaceae	1	1	12	4	.....	.....
	Tryblidiaceae	2	3				
	Phacidiaceae	4	12				
Hysteriales	Hypodermataceae	4	9	26	5	2	.....
	Dichaenaceae	1	2				
	Hysteriaceae	7	19				
	Acrospermaceae	1	1				
Plectascales	Aspergillaceae	2	9	8	1	.....	.....
Perisporiales	Erysibaceae	6	26	28	10	6	.....
	Perisporiaceae	6	7				
	Microthyriaceae	2	5				
Hypocreales	Hypomycetaceae	2	5	21	3	1	.....
	Melanosporaceae	1	1				
	Nectriaceae	4	9				
	Hypocreaceae	1	6				
	Clavicipitaceae	3	4				
Dothideales	Dothideaceae	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sphaeriales	Chaetomiaceae	1	2	78	43	30	2 (Cuba.)
	Sphaeriaceae	5	9				
	Ceratostomataceae	2	2				
	Cucurbitariaceae	1	1				
	Amphisphaeriaceae	2	2				
	Lophiostomataceae.	1	1				
	Mycosphaerellaceae.	2	7				
	Pleosporaceae	9	27				
	Massariaceae	2	2				
	Gnomoniaceae	1	1				
	Clypeosphaeriaceae.	3	4				
	Valsaceae	3	9				
	Melanconidaceae	2	3				
	Diatrypaceae	2	11				
	Melogrammataceae.	2	2				
	Xylariaceae	7	38				
CLASS BASIDIOMYCETES.							
Ustilaginales	Ustilaginaceae	3	11	9	5	Cosmopolitan.	.....
	Tilletiaceae	2	3				
Uredinales	Melampsoraceae	4	12	56	57	Largely cosmopolitan.	.....
	Pucciniaceae	8	101				
Auriculariales	Auriculariaceae	1	3	3	2	2	.....
	Pilacraceae	1	2				
Tremellales	Tremellaceae	3	10	4	6	.....	.....
Dacryomycetales	Dacryomycetaceae	3	11	7	41	.....	.....
Exobasidiales	Exobasidiaceae	2	5	2	3	.....	.....

Geographical distribution of the fungi of Alabama—Continued.

Order.	Family.	Genera.	Species.	Southern. Austroripa-rian, or Louisianian area.	Northern. Carolinian and Alleghenian areas.	Europe.	Other countries.
CLASS BASIDIOMYCETES—Continued.							
Hymeniales	Hypochnaceae	1	1	1			
	Thelephoraceae	8	70	27	43	10	
	Clavariaceae	2	12	5	7	4	
	Hydnaceae	8	43	21	22	21	
	Polyporaceae	15	138	81	56	32	
	Agaricaceae	39	185	89	97	80	
Phallales	Phallaceae	3	4	1	3	1	
	Clathraceae	1	1				
Hymenogastrales	Hymenogastraceae.	2	3	3		2	
Lycoperdales	Lycoperdaceae	9	36	11	25	7	2
Nidulariales	Nidulariaceae	3	4	2	2	2	
Sclerodermatales	Sclerodermataceae	4	8	1	7	5	
(FUNGI IMPERFECTI.)							
Moniliales	Moniliaceae	13	23	202			
	Dematiaceae	19	148				
	Stilbaceae	3	5				
	Tuberculariaceae	10	30				
Melanconiales	Melanconiaceae	10	35	35			
Sphaeropsidales	Sphaeropsidaceae	18	106				
	Zythiaceae	1	1				
	Leptostromataceae	6	14				
	Excipulaceae	3	3				

SUMMARY.

Classes, 4. Orders, 30. Families, 80. Genera, 352. Species, 1,385. Of a more southern distribution from the Louisianian to the Carolinian area, 761 species. Of a more northern distribution to the Alleghenian area, 507 species. In common with Europe, 212 species.

LICHENS.

Thanks to the efforts of the late Messrs. Thomas M. Peters of Moulton and Joseph F. Beaumont of Conecuh County, the lichens of northern Alabama and of the upper part of the Maritime Pine belt in the southern section of the State have become well known. These enthusiastic explorers of its cryptogamic flora communicated the results of their field work to Professor Tuckerman. In the Genera Lichenum (1872) and in the Synopsis Lichenum (1882), this author credited 223 species and 2 varieties to the above collectors. Fully one-half of this number are contained in the collection of lichens made by the Honorable Judge Peters, which he presented to the University of Alabama. The lichens collected by the writer in Mobile and Baldwin counties (early in the seventies) have been identified by Mr. Henry Willey of New Bedford and Miss Maria Wilson, and the collections made in later years in the different parts of the State have been examined by Miss Clara E. Cummings of Wellesley College, who has also kindly undertaken the revision of the catalogue of Alabama lichens, for which assistance the writer expresses here his thanks. Lately an interesting contribution to our knowledge of Alabama lichens has been made by the biological survey of Alabama, consisting of 74 species, mostly from

the vicinity of Auburn, which were kindly placed at the service of the writer by the collectors, Profs. F. S. Earle and Carl Baker.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

Of the 49 genera known at present to be represented in Alabama, the following are of an exclusively southern range:

Strigula.[1]	Glyphis.	Gyrostomum.
Pyrenastrum.	Chiodecton.	Thelotrema.
Lecanactis.	Heterothecium.	
Trypethelium.	Coenogonium.	

These are most numerously represented by species inhabiting the Louisianian life area, which frequently extend to the neighboring tropics and are rarely found north of the Carolinian life area. Represented by a number of species in the southern part of Eastern North America and also in the tropics are:

Graphis.	Leptogium.	Pyxine.
Pyrenopsis.	Collema.	
Omphalaria.	Sticta.	

These are also frequently met with in the Alleghenian area.

Of decidedly northern distribution are such as—

Verrucaria.	Rhizocarpon.	Placodium.

The representatives of these genera in the Southern States are mostly confined to the mountain region. Elsewhere they are widely scattered from the cooler temperate to the frigid zones and the cooler regions of the Old World.

The following are more or less equally distributed throughout the cooler and warmer zones, and many of them have numerous representatives in corresponding regions of the Old World:

Pyrenula.	Rinodina.	Cetraria.
Arthonia.	Leptogium.	Physma.
Opegrapha.	Collema.	Physcia.
Buellia.	Lecanora.	Parmelia.
Biatora.	Placodium.	Evernia.
Baeomyces.	Heppia.	Ramalina.
Gyalecta.	Pannaria.	Usnea.
Pertusaria.	Peltigera.	

Up to the present 198 species and 26 varieties of lichens have been recognized in Alabama.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

Although generally of a wide distribution, the greater number of species and varietal forms of these lowly plants are more or less strictly confined to the several life areas with their floral regions, which share the State. Nearly one-half (48.6 per cent) are confined within the limit

[1] Strigula occurs in Polynesia.

of the warmer temperate zone or the Carolinian and Louisianian life areas, one-half of this proportion having their home exclusively in the latter. In the mountain region on the ridges of greatest elevation a vertically sharply limited rupestrian lichen formation is met with. At an elevation approaching 2,000 feet the bare Carboniferous sandstone cliffs or the flinty metamorphic rocks which form the brow and summit of the ridges are covered by the black thallus of *Umbilicaria pustulata* (variety *papulosa*) not encountered at a lower altitude. Judge Peters, who had been collecting in a section of the mountain region with the highest point scarcely exceeding 1,600 feet, stated that he had not found an Umbilicaria in Alabama. Ashy-gray Endocarpons (*E. muhlenbergii*), lead-colored saxicole Pannarias, and the white and light-gray incrustations of Verrucarias and Lecanoras invest the rocky crests of these heights with a coating of various tints. The following have been found to prevail throughout the mountain region, having been collected on sandstone by T. M. Peters:

Biatora rufonigra.
Nephroma helveticum.
Lecanora rubina.
Lecanora privigna.
Lecanora cinerea.
Lecanora muralis.
Rinodina thomeae.
Cladonia caespiticia.
Cladonia squamosa.
Cladonia fimbriata.
Pannaria crossophylla.
Pannaria triptophylla.
Pertusaria sorediata.
Physcia obscura.
Leptogium lacerum.
Leptogium apalachense.
Leptogium pulchellum.
Leptogium juniperinum.
Leptogium myochroum.
Collema callibotrys.

Collected on limestone:

Staurothele disfractella.
Staurothele petersii.
Verrucaria rupestris purpurascens.
Sagedia fuscella.
Placodium aurantiacum.
Placodium ferrugineum.
Omphalaria symphorea.
Omphalaria girardi.
Omphalaria umbella.
Omphalaria melambola.
Omphalaria schaereri.
Collema pustulatum.

Collema tenax and a few other collemaceous lichens, like *Pannaria stenophylla*, *P. petersii*, and *Heppia despreauxii*, prefer the somewhat sheltered, moss-covered rocky shelves, where there is a slight accumulation of earth. These lime-loving lichens are also found in the adjacent valleys on the outcrops of the mountain limestone. In the shallow rocky beds of brooks all over the Warrior table-land, at an elevation of 900 to 1,000 feet, *Ephebe pubescens* is abundant, where also on the wet rocks of the banks of the head waters of the Sipsey River (Winston County) *Endocarpon fluviatile* and *Lecanora lacustris* occur. The ledges of the ferruginous sandstone or conglomerates crowning the crests and flanks of the Orange sand throughout the Coast Pine belt are covered with the black crusts of *Lecanora xanthophana.*

In the Coast Pine belt, and particularly in the damp Coast plain, lichens abound. The hammocks and wooded swamps which border the

pine-barren streams are inhabited by a formation of bark lichens, which have their filmy thallus more or less deeply embedded in the smooth bark of hollies, wax myrtles, magnolias, and red bay (Persea), such being the favorite sites of *Glyphis achariana*, a large array of species of Arthonia and Graphis, *Opegrapha tribulodes*, nearly every one of the species Trypethelium and Thelotrema enumerated in the catalogue, and most of Pyrenula, also of—

Gyrostomum scyphuliferum,
Buellia parasema,
Buellia subdisciformis,
Buellia subpostumum,
Biatora suffusa—

all of a strictly southern distribution. Species with a more developed crustaceous, granular, or agglutinated foliaceous thallus, particularly the Southern Heterotheciums, prefer in similar localities the rough bark of old trees. Such are:

Heterothecium leucoxanthum.
Heterothecium pachycheilum.
Heterothecium domingense.
Heterothecium tuberculosum.
Pertusaria sp.
Collema nigrescens leioplaca.
Pannaria molybdaea.
Pannaria nigrocincta.
Physcia crispa.
Pyxine sorediata.
Pyxine picta.

The rough bark of hoary live oaks and of the laurel oak, frequently covered with mosses, is also inhabited by—

Chiodecton rubricinctum.
Sticta aurata.
Sticta quercizans.
Peltigera polydactyla.

At the base and on the roots of the live oak near the damp ground abound among mosses the webby clusters of the filamentous alga-like thallus of *Coenogonium interpositum*. In more open and drier situations the trunks and limbs of smaller trees are the home of—

Parmelia tiliacea,
Parmelia saxatilis,
Parmelia perforata,
Physcia comosa,
Theloschistes chrysopthalmus flavicans,
Ramalina laevigata,
Ramalina calicaris,
Cetraria fendleri,
Usnea barbata—

the last in its several varietal forms.

In the humid coast plain lichens inhabiting dead wood are frequent, such as—

Lecanora punicea.
Lecanora subfusca.
Lecanora pallida.
Lecanora varia.
Rinodina flavonigella.
Calicium albo-nigrum.

The most sterile patches of loamy sand are frequently covered with—

Cladonia leporina,
Cladonia mitrula,
Cladonia rangiferina alpestris,
Baeomyces roseus;

and in shady woods, on decaying stumps and rotten trunks, *Cladonia pulchella* and *Cladonia gracilis* are common.

The following not having hitherto been reported from any other State can be considered as endemic to Alabama:

Trypethelium catervarium.
Omphalaria umbella.
Pyrenopsis melambola.
Pannaria stenophylla.
Staurothele petersii.
Graphis solecites.

LICHENES.[1] Lichens.

Family VERRUCARIACEAE.

Tribe VERRUCARIEAE.

STRIGULA Fr

Strigula complanata (Fée. & Mont.) Nyl.
On leaves of Magnolias.
Louisianian area. Texas to Florida.

PYRENULA Ach.

Pyrenula thelaena (Ach.) Tuck.
On barks. Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Massachusetts.

Pyrenula punctiformis (Ach.) Naeg. & Hepp.
On trunks. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. South Carolina to New Jersey, New England, and Canada. Europe.

Pyrenula quinqueseptata (Nyl.) Tuck.
Bark of Ilex. Southern Alabama (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. South Carolina.

Pyrenula cinchonae (Ach.) Tuck.
On barks. Southern Alabama (*Beaumont*), Mobile County. Tennessee Valley (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to South Carolina.

Pyrenula tropica (Ach.) Tuck.
Barks. Tennessee Valley (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to South Carolina.

Pyrenula aggregata Fée.
On trunks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Texas to South Carolina.

Pyrenula glabrata (Ach.) Mass.
On trunks. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Pyrenula mamillana santensis (Tuck.) Nyl.
On barks. Tennessee Valley. Moulton, Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian and Carolinian area. South Carolina.

Pyrenula nitida Ach.
On bark of *Magnolia virginiana*, Myrica, etc. Mobile County, common. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Middle and Northern States to New England. Europe.

---

[1] Without expressing an opinion on the proper grouping of this class of plants, under the yet prevailing uncertainty in egard to their place in the natural system, the writer has in their arrangement followed Dr. Tuckerman.

Pyrenula nitida nitidella Floerk.

On bark. Conecuh County, Brooklyn (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Texas to South Carolina. West Europe.

Pyrenula pachycheila Tuck.

On bark. South Alabama (*Beaumont*).
Louisiana area. Texas to South Carolina.

VERRUCARIA Pers.

Verrucaria fuscella (Turn.) Ach.

Cherty rocks. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Allegheniau areas. New England. Europe.

Verrucaria rupestris purpurascens Schaer.

Mountain region on limestone rock (*Peters*).
Carolinian area.

PYRENASTRUM Eschw.

Pyrenastrum astroideum (Fée.) Eschw.

Barks. South Alabama (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Texas to South Carolina.

SAGEDIA Fr.

Sagedia cestrensis Tuck.

On cherty rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Allegheniau area. Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina, to Pennsylvania and New England.

TRYPETHELIUM Spreng.

Trypethelium cruentum Mont.

On bark of magnolias, live oak, etc., in low, damp woods. Mobile County, common. Tennessee Valley (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Mississippi to North Carolina and New Jersey. Tropical America.

Trypethelium scoria Fée.

On barks. Mobile County. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*). In damp woods.
Louisianian area. Mississippi to North Carolina.

Trypethelium catervarium (Fée.) Tuck.

Barks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).

Trypethelium scorites (Tuck.) Nyl.

On hornbeam and Ilex. Mobile County. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Endemic.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. To North Carolina.

Trypethelium exocanthum Tuck.

On barks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Louisiana to western Florida.

Trypethelium virens Tuck.

Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Allegheniau area. To South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, and New England.

Tryphthelium mastoideum Ach.

On bark. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian area.

STAUROTHELE Norm.

Staurothele petersii Tuck.

Peters coll. No. 1.
On rocks. Lawrence County, Campbell's Gap (*Peters*). Endemic.

Staurothele diffractella (Nyl.) Tuck.

Mountain region. On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Allegheniau areas. North to New Jersey and New England.

SEGESTRIA Fr.

Segestria nucula Fr.

On barks. Southern Alabama (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. South Carolina.

Tribe ENDOCARPEAE.

ENDOCARPON Hedw.

Endocarpon miniatum (L.) Schaer.

Mountain region. On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. North to New England and Canada. Europe.

Endocarpon miniatum aquaticum Schaer. *E. fluviatile* DC.

Mountain region, damp rocks, low banks of brooks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. North to North Carolina, New Jersey, New England. Europe.

Endocarpon miniatum muhlenbergii Ach.

Mountain region. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Mountains of Mexico, Pennsylvania.

Endocarpon arboreum Schw. *E. tuckermanii* Mont.

Mountain region. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. South Carolina to New England.

Family CALICIACEAE.

Tribe CALICIEAE.

CALICIUM Pers.

Calicium melanophaeum (Pers.) Ach.

On dead wood of red cedar. Mountain region. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).
Europe.

Calicium albonigrum Nyl

On dead wood. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas, New York, Massachusetts, California.

Family GRAPHIDACEAE.

Tribe ARTHONIEAE.

ARTHONIA Ach.

Arthonia cinnabarina (DC.) Wallr.

On various barks, Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas, Louisiana to South Carolina, western New York. Europe.

Arthonia rubella (Fée) Nyl.

On barks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*). Mobile County.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to South Carolina. Europe.

Arthonia taediosa Nyl.

On Ilex and wax myrtle. Mobile County. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. South Carolina, Massachusetts.

Arthonia spectabilis Flot.

Mountain region, on various barks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Virginia to New England and Ohio. Europe.

Arthonia complanata Fée.

Tennessee Valley. On barks, Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. South Carolina. South America.

Tribe GLYPHIDEAE.

GLYPHIS Ach.

Glyphis achariana Tuck.

On barks, in swamps. Mobile County, frequent. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to Florida, North Carolina. South America, Brazil.

CHIODECTON Ach.

Chiodecton rubrocinctum (Ehrh.) Nyl.

In hammocks on live oaks and Magnolia. Mobile County, frequent.

Louisianian area. Mississippi to Florida. South America.

Chiodecton montagnei Tuck. *C. lacteum* Mont.

On live oaks. Mobile County.

Louisianian area. Cuba.

Tribe OPEGRAPHEAE.

GRAPHIS Ach.

Graphis scripta Ach.

On bark. Common everywhere.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Eastern States and Canada. Europe.

Graphis dendritica Ach.

On barks over the State. Mobile County, Conecuh County (*Beaumont*). Lawrence County (*Peters*).

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas and Louisiana to Florida and South Carolina and along the coast to New England. Tropical America.

Graphis scalpturata Ach.

Barks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana, New Jersey. Tropical America.

Graphis solecites Tuck.

Bark. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*). Endemic?

Graphis striatula (Ach.) Nyl.

On barks. Mobile County (*Mohr*); Citronelle (*Baker*).

Louisianian area. South Carolina. Tropical America.

Graphis elegans (Sm.) Ach.

On bark. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas, Louisiana to Florida, New Jersey. Cuba. Europe.

Graphis afzelii Ach.

On various barks; frequent in pine-barren swamps. Mobile County.

Louisianian area. Texas to Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina.

Graphis beaumontii Tuck. *G. babingtonii* Mont., Tuck. Not Nyl.

Conecuh County (*Beaumont*). Rare.

Louisianian area. South Carolina.

Graphis nitida (Mont. & Vill.) Nyl.

On barks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).

Louisianian area. South Carolina.

OPEGRAPHA Humb.

Opegrapha tribulodes Tuck.

On bark. Mobile County, common; Citronelle (*Baker & Earle*). Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).

Louisianian area. Southern Texas.

Opegrapha vulgata (Ach.) Nyl.
Barks throughout the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Canada. Europe.

Opegrapha varia (Pers.) Fr.
On barks. Over the State, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Canada. Europe.

Family LECIDEACEAE.

Tribe LECIDEAE.

RHIZOCARPON Stitz.

Rhizocarpon colludens (Fr.) Nyl. *Lecidea myrini* Fr.
On rocks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, Ohio, New England.

Rhizocarpon subconcentricum Fr.
On rocks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian area.

BUELLIA De Not.

Buellia parasema (Ach.) Th. Fries.
Barks. Throughout Mobile County, common.
Cosmopolitan from tropical to Arctic zones. Europe.

Buellia subdisciformis Lightf.
On bark. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian area.

Buellia disciformis Fr.
On barks. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Ohio. Europe.

Buellia spuria Schaer. *Buellia lactea* Tuck.
Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Georgia and Tennessee to New England.

Buellia subpostumum Nyl.
On barks. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).

LECIDEA Ach.

Lecidea mamillaria Tuck.
Mountain region. Winston County (*Peters*).

Lecidea tessellina Tuck.
Winston County (*Peters*).

Lecidea contigua Fr.
On rocks. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, New England, Canada. Europe.

Lecidea enteroleuca Fr.
Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County.
Louisianian, Carolinian, and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, Maine, Canada. Europe.

HETEROTHECIUM Flot.

Heterothecium tuberculosum (Fée) Flot.
Conecuh County (*Beaumont*, Tuck. Gen. 75).
Western Europe.

Heterothecium pachycheilum Tuck.
Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Louisiana to South Carolina. Cuba. South America.

Heterothecium domingense (Pers.) Flot.

On barks of live oak. Mobile County, not rare.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to South Carolina. Cuba.

Heterothecium leucoxanthum (Spreng.) Mass.

On barks of oaks. Mobile County; frequent. Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, along the coast to North Carolina; District of Columbia, Maine (Mount Desert), Ohio.

Heterothecium conspersum (Fée) Flot.

Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Cuba, tropical America.

BIATORA Fr.

Biatora russellii Tuck.

On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian area. North to New Jersey and Ohio.

Biatora rufonigra Tuck.

On rocks. Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey, Ohio, Maine.

Biatora petri Tuck.

Rocks. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).

Biatora parvifolia (Pers.) Tuck.

On Magnolia with *Chiodecton rubricinctum*. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Maine (Mount Desert). Cuba.

Biatora suffusa Fr.

Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Ohio, New Jersey.

Biatora russula (Ach.) Mont.

On barks. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Ohio and New Jersey; New England (Mount Desert, Maine).

Biatora cyrtella (Ach.) Tuck.

Barks. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New England (White Mountains). Europe.

Biatora viridescens (Schrad.) Fr.

Barks. Mobile.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey, New England. Europe.

Biatora atropurpurea (Mass.) Hepp.

On bark. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New York, New England, California. Europe.

Biatora hypomela Nyl.

Rotten bark, old trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian area.

Biatora varians (Ach.) Tuck.

On barks. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey to Ohio, New England (Mount Desert).

Biatora fuscorubella (Hoffm.) Tuck.

Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Ohio. Europe.

BAEOMYCES Pers.

Baeomyces roseus Pers.

On sandy earth over the State, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Eastern United States, Canada. Europe.

Baeomyces absolutus Tuck.

On bare sandy ground. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. North Carolina. Cuba, Venezuela.

Tribe COENOGONIEAE.

COENOGONIUM Ehrenb.

Coenogonium interpositum Nyl.

In damp woods, on trunk and roots of live oak. Mobile County, abundant.
Louisianian area. Florida, Cuba.

Tribe CLADONIEAE.

CLADONIA Hoffm.

Cladonia symphycarpa epiphylla (Ach.) Nyl.

On earth. Winston County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to South Carolina, north to New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, New England (Maine). Europe.

Cladonia mitrula Tuck.

On sandy earth. Mobile County. Henry County (*Baker & Earle*). Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas, Louisiana, Florida to North Carolina, New Jersey, New England. Cuba, Mexico.

Cladonia pyxidata (L.) Fr.

On rotten wood, stumps. Mobile and Winston counties.
Louisianian area to Boreal region. Over the Eastern United States to Minnesota; Colorado, Canada. Europe.

Cladonia fimbriata tubaeformis Fr.

Woods, on rotten wood, and on the earth. Over the State.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Mississippi to South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, New Mexico, California. Cuba, Europe.

Cladonia gracilis verticillata Fr.

On decayed stumps. Mobile County. Lawrence County (*Peters*). Dekalb County (*Mohr*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to Florida, South Carolina north to New England.

Cladonia santensis Tuck.

On earth. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Texas to South Carolina.

Cladonia santensis beaumontii Tuck.

Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. North to North Carolina.

Cladonia squamosa Hoffm.

Mossy earth. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, New Jersey, New England, Canada, British Columbia. Europe.

Cladonia delicata (Ehrh.) Floerk.

Decaying logs. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana, South Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey. Europe.

Cladonia caespiticia (Pers.) Floerk.

Sandstone rocks. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. South Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, New England, Canada. Europe.

Cladonia furcata racemosa Floerk.

Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Virginia, New Jersey, Ohio, New England, Canada. Europe.

Cladonia furcata pungens Fr.

On rocks. Winston County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida to New England, Minnesota. Cuba.

Cladonia rangiferina (L.) Hoffm.



Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian area to Arctic zone. Cosmopolitan.

Cladonia rangiferina sylvatica L.

Sterile earth. Etowah County, Gadsden.
Louisianian area to Arctic zone. Florida to Canada. Europe.

Cladonia rangiferina alpestris (L.) Fr. *C. rangiferina minor* Michx.?

Sterile pine-barren ridges. Mobile.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida to New Jersey, New England, Minnesota, Canada. Europe.

Cladonia uncialis (L.) Fr.

Mountain region. On rotten stumps and on the earth. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area to Arctic zone. South Carolina to New England; Canada. Europe.

Cladonia uncialis caroliniana Tuck.

Mountainous woods. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Georgia, Tennessee.

Cladonia cornucopioides (L.) Fr.

On sterile soil. Cullman County.
Carolinian area to Arctic zone. Georgia and North Carolina, through the Middle and Northern States to Canada, British Columbia, and Oregon.

Cladonia pulchella Schw.

Swamps, on decayed wood and trunks. Mobile County, frequent.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida; Georgia and South Carolina to New England (Mount Desert, Maine).

Cladonia cristatella Tuck.

Damp woods, rotten logs. Henry County, Abbeville (*Baker & Earle*). Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England (Mount Desert), Ohio to Minnesota.

Cladonia leporina Fr.

Arid sterile soil. Mobile County, lower pine barrens.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to Florida, along the coast to New Jersey.

Family PARMELIACEAE.

Tribe LECANOREAE.

GYROSTOMUM Fr.

Gyrostomum scyphuliferum (Ach.) Fr.

On barks of various trees in pine-barren swamps. Mobile County, not rare.
Louisianian area. Texas to Florida.

THELOTREMA Ach.

Thelotrema subtile Tuck.

On barks. Mobile County. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Georgia, north to New Jersey and New England.

Thelotrema domingense (Fée) Tuck.

Louisianian area. Louisiana to Georgia.

Thelotrema interpositum (Nyl.) Tuck.

On bark of *Magnolia virginiana*. Mobile County.
Louisianian area. West to Texas.

Thelotrema santense Tuck.

On bark. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Louisiana to South Carolina.

Thelotrema glaucescens Nyl.

On barks. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida, South Carolina. Cuba.

Thelotrema ravenelii (Tuck.) Nyl.

On trunks. Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*). Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. South Carolina.

GYALECTA Ach.

Gyalecta lutea (Dicks.) Tuck.

On bark. Mobile County. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida. New Jersey to New England, Ontario west to Illinois and Minnesota. Europe.

Gyalecta cupularis (Hedw.) Tuck.

On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont. Europe.

PERTUSARIA DC.

Pertusaria velata (Turn.) Nyl.

Throughout the State, on trunks.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Canada.

Pertusaria multipuncta (Ach.) Th. Fries.

On bark. Mobile County, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida and throughout to Canada; California, Oregon.

Pertusaria communis DC.

On bark and trunks, over the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida and north to Canada. Europe.

Pertusaria leioplaca (Ach.) Schaer.

On trees over the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, north to Canada. Europe.

Pertusaria pustulata (Ach.) Nyl.

On barks. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, north to New England. South America, Europe.

Pertusaria wulfenii DC.

On trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida to New Jersey, New England. Europe.

Pertusaria globularis Ach.

Mossy rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Pennsylvania, Arkansas.

RINODINA Ach.

Rinodina flavonigella Tuck.

Rotten wood. Mobile County.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida.

Rinodina thomae Tuck.

Mountain region, on rocks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County (*Peters*), on sandstone.

Rinodina constans (Nyl.) Tuck.

On trees and dead wood. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. South Carolina to New Jersey, New England, Canada.

LECANORA Ach.

Lecanora rubina (Vill.) Ach.

Mountain region, sandstone rock. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas, and Boreal region. North to New Jersey and New England, from Texas to Kansas and Minnesota, Rocky Mountains to California, Oregon.

Lecanora muralis (Schreb.) Schaer.

Rocks. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. North to New Jersey, New England, Minnesota, and Canada. Europe.

Lecanora privigna (Ach.) Nyl.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Tennessee, New England (Mount Desert), Canada. Europe.

Lecanora pallida (Schreb.) Shaer. *L. albella* auct.

Trees and dead wood. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker & Earle*); common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area and Boreal region. Florida to New England (Mount Desert) and Canada, west to California and Oregon; Arctic America. Europe.

Lecanora subfusca coilocarpa Ach.

On dead wood and trees. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*); frequent.
Louisianian to Carolinian area. South Carolina to New Jersey. Europe.

Lecanora hageni Ach.

On trees. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*). Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Virginia, New Jersey, New England, and Canada.

Lecanora atra (Huds.) Ach.

Rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian area to Boreal region. Texas to Florida and the Carolinas, New Jersey, California. Europe.

Lecanora punicea Ach.

Old rails. Mobile County, frequent. North Alabama (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas and New Mexico to South Carolina; New Jersey (*Eckfeld*).

Lecanora varia (Ehrh.) Nyl.

On trees and dead wood. Mobile County. Lawrence County (*Peters*). Over the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, thence to Canada, west to Minnesota and Oregon. Europe.

Lecanora cinerea (L.) Sommerf.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas to Arctic zone, New Jersey, New England (Mount Desert), Minnesota. Europe.

Lecanora calcarea contorta Fr.

On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area to Arctic zone. Kansas, Texas; Greenland. Europe.

Lecanora lacustris (With.) Nyl.

Rocks in damp places. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas to Arctic zone. New Jersey, New England, Greenland. Europe.

Lecanora xanthophana Nyl.

Ferruginous sandstone ledges. Mobile County, Langdons Station.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. West Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri, east to South Carolina and New Jersey; Canada to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, California. South America, Andes of Chile, Bolivia.

PLACODIUM Ach.

Placodium aurantiacum (Lightf.) Naeg. & Hepp.

On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Georgia, north to Virginia, New Jersey, and New England; Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, California. Europe.

Placodium cinnabarinum (Ach.) Anzi.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. North to New England and Ohio, west to Texas, Kansas, and California.

Placodium ferrugineum (Huds.) Hepp.

On limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*). Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker & Earle*), on dead wood.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area and Boreal region. Texas to North Carolina and Virginia, Illinois, California, Alaska. Europe.

Tribe COLLEMEAE.

LEPTOGIUM Ach.

Leptogium lacerum (Sw.) Fr.

On limestone rocks, among mosses. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Mountains of Alabama, through the Middle States, Ohio to Maryland, Canada. Europe.

Leptogium apalachense (Tuck.) Nyl.

Limestone rocks and trunks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Georgia, Missouri.

Leptogium pulchellum (Ach.) Nyl. *Collema corticola* Tayl. in coll. Peters.

On trees. Winston County (*Peters; Mohr*, 1880). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Texas, mountains of Georgia, South Carolina; Ohio Valley to New England, Canada. South America (New Granada), South Europe.

Leptogium tremelloides (L. f.) Fr.

Trunk and roots of trees throughout the State. Mobile County. Winston County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Mexico and Texas to Florida, north to Canada. Europe.

Leptogium marginellum (Sw.) Mont.

On trees. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian area. Texas to Florida. West Indies, Mexico.

Leptogium juniperinum Tuck.

On the ground, open woods. Winston County (*Peters; Mohr*, 1880).
Carolinian area. Tennessee, Illinois, Massachusetts.

Leptogium chloromelum (Sw.) Nyl.

Trunks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, South Carolina to Virginia, Ohio Valley, New England, Canada. Europe.

Leptogium myochroum saturninum Schaer.

Mountainous woods, trunks. Lawrence County (*Peters*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Etowah County near Gadsden (*Mohr*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Mexico to South Carolina, north to New England.

Leptogium muscicola (Sw.) Fr.

Mountain region. On mosses. Lee County (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. New England, California, British Columbia, Bering Strait. Europe.

COLLEMA Wigg.

Collema myriococcum (Ach.) Arn.
Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian (?) areas. New Jersey, New York.

Collema pycnocarpum Nyl.
On trunks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida to South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Arkansas, New England to Canada.

Collema cyrtaspis Tuck.
On trunks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, west to Illinois and Arkansas.

Collema laciniatum Nyl.
Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Kansas.

Collema callibotrys Tuck.
On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tennessee Valley, Moulton (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to Florida and South Carolina.

Collema aggregatum Nyl.
On trees. Abbeville (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian area, Cuba, Mexico, South America.

Collema leptaleum Tuck.
On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas and Louisiana to South Carolina, Virginia, and New England. Europe.

Collema nigrescens (Huds.) Ach.
On trunks, open woods. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida to Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio Valley, Canada, California. Europe.

Collema nigrescens leioplaca Tuck.
On bark and trunks, in the open. Mobile County, frequent.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida, South Carolina.

Collema texanum Tuck.
On calcareous earth. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Texas (Rio Grande).

Collema tenax (Sw.) Ach.
Mossy limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey to New England, Missouri.

Collema pustulatum Ach.
Limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Pennsylvania.

OMPHALARIA Dur. & Mont.

Omphalaria symphorea (DC.) Tuck.
Limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. Europe.

Omphalaria girardi Dur. & Mont.
Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).

Omphalaria umbella Tuck.
Limestone rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).

PYRENOPSIS Nyl.

Pyrenopsis schaereri (Mass.) Nyl.

Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. New Jersey, New York, Illinois. Europe.

Pyrenopsis melambola Tuck.

Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County.
Carolinian area.

EPHEBE Fr.

Ephebe pubescens Fr.

Mountain region. Sandstone rock, beds and banks of brooks. Winston County (*Peters*). Cullman County (*Mohr*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas to Boreal region. North to New Jersey, New England, Canada, Greenland. Europe.

Ephebe solida Born. *Ephebe lesquereuxii* Born.

Damp rocks. Marshall County (*Lesquereux*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New England.

Tribe PANNARIEAE.

PANNARIA Delis.

Pannaria pannosa (Sw.) Delis.

On trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, South Carolina. Cuba, South America.

Pannaria nigrocincta Nyl.

On dead trees. Mobile County, Springhill.
Louisianian area. Cuba. South America.

Pannaria rubiginosa (Thunb.) Delis.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to South Carolina; Ohio, Oregon, California. Europe.

Pannaria leucosticta Tuck.

On trees. Mobile County, frequent. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, and New England.

Pannaria tryptophylla (Ach.) Mass.

On trunks. Mobile County. On sandstone. Lawrence County (*Peters*), common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana, South Carolina, New Jersey to New England. Europe.

Pannaria crossophylla Tuck.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.

Pannaria molybdaea (Pers.) Tuck.

Mobile County, Springhill, dead trees. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, South Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, western New York. Cuba, South America.

Pannaria molybdaea cronia Nyl.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas and Louisiana to Virginia, New Jersey; New England (*Tuckerman*).

Pannaria stellata (Tuck.) Nyl.

On trees. Alabama, ex herb. (*Willey*).
Louisianian area. Florida, South Carolina.

Pannaria stenophylla Tuck.

Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).

Pannaria petersii Tuck.

Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian area. New York (*Willey*).

Pannaria nigra (Huds.) Nyl.

Calcareous rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey and Illinois to New England and Canada. Europe.

PHYSMA Mass.

Physma luridum (Mont.) Tuck. *Parmelia russellii* Tuck. in Peters coll. No. 17.

On hickory trunks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. South Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, New England, west to Missouri. Japan and tropical countries.

HEPPIA Naeg.

Heppia despreauxii (Mont.) Tuck.

On limestone rocks covered with soil. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Alleghenian areas. Texas to Florida, North Carolina, New Jersey, New England, Ohio Valley. Canary Islands.

Tribe PELTIGEREAE.

PELTIGERA Willd.

Peltigera canina (L. Hoffm.

On mossy earth. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*). Lee County, Auburn. Dekalb County (*Mohr*).
Louisianian area to Boreal region. Over the United States; Canada, British Columbia. Europe.

Peltigera polydactyla (Neck.) Hoffm.

In woods on mossy earth and trunks. Mobile County. Henry County (*Baker & Earle*). Etowah County. Winston County (*Mohr*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to South Carolina, Northern States to Canada, Rocky Mountains, British Columbia. Mexico.

NEPHROMIUM Ach.

Nephromium helveticum Ach.

Mountain region. On trees. Winston County (*Peters*).
Louisianian area to Boreal region. Louisiana, South Carolina, New England, Canada, Arctic America, Oregon, California. Europe.

STICTA Schreb.

Sticta amplissima (Scop.) Mass.

On trees. Winston County (*Mohr*).
Carolinian area to Arctic zone. Along the mountains to North Carolina; Pennsylvania, New England, Canada, Arctic America. Europe.

Sticta erosa (Eschw.) Tuck. *Sticta ravenelii* in coll. Peters.

Trunks and rocks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Georgia, Florida, South Carolina. Cuba, Brazil.

Sticta aurata (Sm.) Ach.

On mossy trunks and old trees, live oak hammocks. Mobile County, common; fertile.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to Florida, along the coast to Southern Massachusetts; Pennsylvania, Ohio.

Sticta quercizans (Michx.) Ach.

On trunks. Over the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, north to New Jersey and Ohio; Oregon. Mexico.

Sticta sylvatica (L.) Ach.

On mossy ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Along the mountains to North Carolina; New Jersey, New England (Mount Desert), Canada. Europe.

Sticta crocata (L.) Ach.

Among mosses. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Mountains of North Carolina to New England.

Tribe UMBILICARIEAE.

UMBILICARIA Hoffm.

Umbilicaria pustulata papulosa Tuck.

On bare sandstone cliffs. Highest ranges. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,800 to 2,000 feet. Talladega County, summit of Chehawhaw Mountain, 2,200 feet.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Mountains of North Carolina.

Tribe PARMELIEAE.

PYXINE Fr.

Pyxine picta (Sw.) Tuck.

On trunks in the open. Mobile County, frequent; Citronelle (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian area. Texas to Georgia, South Carolina. Cuba.

Pyxine sorediata Fr.

On trees. Mobile County. Lawrence County, on rocks (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, north to Pennsylvania; New England, west to the Rocky Mountains. Eastern Asia, Himalayas, East Indies.

PHYSCIA Schreb.

Physcia speciosa Fr.

On trunks. Mobile County. Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New England west to Wisconsin. Europe.

Physcia hypoleuca (Muhl.) Tuck.

On trunks. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Mexico and Texas, throughout the Gulf and Atlantic States.

Physcia comosa (Eschw.) Nyl. *P. speciosa galactophylla* (Willd.) Tuck.

On branches of shrubs and trees. Mobile County, rare.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Gulf and lower Atlantic States, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mexico.

Physcia crispa (Pers.) Nyl. *Parmelia domingensis* Mont.

On trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian area. Texas to South Carolina. West Indies, Mexico.

Physcia asteroidea (Fr.) Nyl.

On trees. Lawrence County, Moulton (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to South Carolina, north to New England. Europe.

Physcia stellaris (L.) Tuck.

On trees, rocks, and dead wood. Mobile County. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area and Boreal region. Throughout the Atlantic States to New England, Canada, and Arctic America. Europe.

Physcia obscura endochrysea Nyl.

On rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Carolinian area. Texas to Georgia.

Physcia adglutinata (Floerk.) Nyl.

On trees. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to West Florida (*Beaumont*).
South Carolina north to New England, Illinois, Wisconsin.

PARMELIA Ach.

Parmelia perfoliata (Jacq.) Ach.

On trunks, wood, and rocks. Over the State, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Atlantic States to Canada. Mexico, Europe.

Parmelia perlata (L.) Ach.

Mountainous woods, on trees. Winston County (*Peters*).
Etowah County, Gadsden.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Along the mountains to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England, and Canada. Mexico, Europe.

Parmelia crinita Ach.

Trunks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Texas to South Carolina, north to New Jersey and New England. Cuba, Brazil.

Parmelia laevigata (Sm.) Nyl.

On trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana, New Jersey, New England, Canada. Mexico, Europe.

Parmelia aurulenta Tuck.

On rocks and trees. Lawrence County, on sandstone rocks (*Peters*). Conecuh County (*Beaumont*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana, South Carolina, New England.

Parmelia tiliacea (Hoffm.) Floerk.

On dead trees. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Atlantic States to Canada. Europe.

Parmelia borreri Turn.

On trees and dead wood. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to South Carolina, and the Northern States to Canada. Europe.

Parmelia saxatilis (L.) Fr.

On trees and dead trunks. Mobile County, Springhill. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian area to Boreal region. New Mexico, common, northward to Canada and west to the Rocky Mountains; British Columbia, Arctic America. Europe.

Parmelia colpodes (Ach.) Nyl.

On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to North Carolina and New England, Minnesota.

Parmelia conspersa (Ehrh.) Nyl.

On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian area and Boreal region. Texas to South Carolina, north to New England, Minnesota, and Canada; Rocky Mountains, British Columbia, Arctic America.

THELOSCHISTES Norm.

Theloschistes polycarpus (Ehrh.) Turn.

Mountains, dead wood and trees. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Maine, Canada to the Rocky Mountains, California, British Columbia. Europe.

Theloschistes chrysophthalmus flavicans Wallr. *Evernia flavicans* Fr. *Physcia flavicans* Nyl.

On limbs of trees and shrubs. Mobile County, frequent.
Louisianian area. Texas to Florida and South Carolina, California. Mexico

Tribe USNEAE.

USNEA Adans.

Usnea barbata (L.) Fr.

On trees and dead wood; common throughout.
Louisianian area to Boreal region. From the Gulf to Arctic America. Europe.

Usnea barbata florida Fr.

Dry open woods. Common over the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. From the Gulf to Canada.

Usnea barbata rubiginea Michx.

On trees. Mobile County and over the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. East United States to Canada. Europe.

Usnea barbata dasypogon Fr.

On trees. Open woods in the mountains. Winston County (*Peters*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. North to Canada.

Usnea trichodea Ach.

On trees. Mountain region. Cullman County.
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. North to New England and Nova Scotia.

CETRARIA Ach.

Cetraria fendleri Tuck.

On old trees. Mobile County. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. South Carolina, New Jersey, and Maryland, west to Colorado.

Cetraria aurescens Tuck.

On trees. Lawrence County (*Peters*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, New England.

RAMALINA Ach.

Ramalina rigida (Pers.) Ach.

On old trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas, Louisiana to Florida, and along the coast to New Jersey and New England. Mexico.

Ramalina laevigata Fr.

On trees. Mobile County, not rare.
Louisianian area. Texas, New Mexico, South Carolina. Mexico.

Ramalina calicaris (L.) Fr.

Old sickly trees. Mobile County, frequent.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Eastern United States, Canada. Europe.

Ramalina calicaris canaliculata Fr.

Trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Mexico.

Geographical and ecological distribution of the lichens of Alabama.

Family.	Number.	Tribe or subfamily.	Whole number.				Southern.				Northern.			
			Genera.	Species.	Varieties.	Species and varieties.	Louisianian area.	Louisianian and Carolinian areas.	Carolinian area.	Total Southern.	Louisianian to Alleghenian area.	Carolinian and Alleghenian areas.	Canadian to Arctic-alpine zone.	Total Northern.
Verrucariaceae	I	Verrucarieae	8	23	3	26	10	8	1	19	5	2	....	7
	II	Endocarpeae	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Caliciaceae	III	Calicieae	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Graphidaceae	IV	Arthonieae	1	5	....	5	....	2	1	3	1	1	....	2
	V	Glyphideae	2	3	....	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....
	VI	Opegrapheae	2	12	....	12	6	2	....	8	4	....	....	4
Lecideaceae	VII	Lecideae	6	30	....	30	7	3	5	15	9	6	1	15
	VIII	Coenogonieae	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	IX	Cladonieae	1	12	9	21	1	3	4	8	11	2	5	13
Parmeliaceae	X	Lecanoreae	7	33	2	35	6	3	1	10	15	10	....	....
	XI	Collemeae	5	26	2	28	3	1	10	14	5	9	2	14
	XII	Pannarieae	3	13	1	14	3	1	2	6	6	2	....	8
	XIII	Peltigereae	3	9	....	9	....	2	....	2	7	....	3	7
	XIV	Umbilicarieae	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	XV	Parmelieae	4	20	2	22	3	3	....	6	12	4	5	16
	XVI	Usneae	3	7	4	11	1	2	....	3	6	1	2	7

Family.	Number.	Tribe or subfamily.	Western.		Foreign.			Xerophile or Mesophile.				Aquatic.
			Continental.	Pacific.								
			Rocky Mountains.	California, Oregon.	Tropical America, West Indies, Mexico to Brazil.	Europe.	Eastern Asia, Japan. Africa.	Rocks.	Dry earth.	Dead trunks and dead wood.	Living bark of trees.	On trunks and limbs of trees.	Beds of shallow brooks and wet rocks.
Verrucariaceae	I	Verrucarieae	....	....	1	5	....	4	....	....	17	5	....
	II	Endocarpeae	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	1
Caliciaceae	III	Calicieae	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Graphidaceae	IV	Arthonieae	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
	V	Glyphideae	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
	VI	Opegrapheae	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	12	....	....
Lecidiaceae	VII	Lecideae	....	....	....	12	1	8	....	2	12	8	....
	VIII	Coenogonieae	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	IX	Cladonieae	1	3	3	10	....	3	12	6	....	....	....
Parmeliaceae	X	Lecanoreae	....	6	2	17	....	15	....	6	10	4	....
	XI	Collemeae	2	....	2	10	....	12	2	2	....	10	2
	XII	Pannarieae	....	....	3	3	1	6	....	....	....	8	....
	XIII	Peltigereae	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
	XIV	Umbilicarieae	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	XV	Parmelieae	1	3	9	9	1	4	....	....	....	14	....
	XVI	Usneae	2	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	10	....

LIVERWORTS.

With the exception of a small number contributed by the Biological Survey of Alabama from the vicinity of Auburn (Metamorphic hills), the greater part of these plants known from Alabama have been collected in Mobile County. The northern part of the State, in regard to liverworts, is yet a field to be explored. Forty-eight species under 25 genera have at present come to our knowledge from this State, being about two-fifths of the species described in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual.

Considering the proximity of our Southern region to the tropics, where these plants attain such a high development, the small number of forms which are held in common with tropical America, and which, on this continent, are not found outside of warmer temperate regions, such as Dumortiera, Reboulia, and Sphaerocarpus, is remarkable. Most of the genera represented in greatest numbers in the cooler temperate region (Alleghenian area), and more or less of a cosmopolitan distribution, are met with in every part of the State—for example, Riccia, Ricciella, Marchantia, Riccardia, Cephalozia, Plagiochila, Porella, Scapania, Lejeunea, Frullania, and others. There can be little doubt that some of the genera prevailing in the Northern States and Canada, not yet known from Alabama, will be added to our flora by a closer search for the plants in the Mountain region.

About one-half of the species known from Alabama belong strictly to Eastern North America; 14 species are held in common with Europe, and 11 occur on the Pacific slope, mostly in its northern extension, all of which, with the exception of *Asterella tenella*, are also widely distributed in the cooler temperate zone of Europe.

Little more than one-half of the liverworts so far reported from the State are of a decided Southern distribution. Strictly confined to the subtropical district (Louisianian life area) are the following:

Marchantia disjuncta.
Sphaerocarpus terrestris.
Fossombronia faveolata.
Plagiochila ludoviciana.
Cephalozia media (?).
Phragmidium xanthocarpa.
Lejeunea austini.
Lejeunea mohrii.
Lejeunea auriculata.
Frullania kunzei.
Frullania caroliniana.
Frullania donnellii.
Anthoceros carolinianus.
Anthoceros ravenelii.

The following are confined within the warmer temperate zone (Carolinian life area):

Riccia lamellosa.
Reboulia hemispherica.
Dumortiera hirsuta.
Pallavicinia lyellii.
Fossombronia angulosa.
Plagiochila undata.
Cephalozia virginica.
Bazzania trilobata.
Phragmicoma clypeata.
Lejeunea serpyllifolia.
Frullania squarrosa.

The species extending to the cooler temperate and frigid regions are scattered over the State from the Gulf shore to its northern limit.

The specimens early collected by the writer were identified by the late Mr. C. F. Austin. His collections of later years have been examined by Professor Underwood, to whom thanks are due for this, as also for his assistance in revising the list of Hepaticae from Alabama.

Subkingdom BRYOPHYTA.

Class HEPATICAE. Liverworts.

Family RICCIACEAE.

RICCIA L.

Riccia lutescens Schw.

Muddy banks, lower Alabama. Monroe County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Ontario.

Riccia lamellosa Raddi.

On damp exposed banks. Mobile County, fide Austin.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey, Canada, California. Southern Europe (Italy).

RICCIELLA Bisch.

Ricciella fluitans (L.) Bisch.

Floating in stagnant pools and shaded ditches. Mobile County; March.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. East United States to Ontario. Europe.

Family MARCHANTIACEAE.

REBOULIA Raddi.

Reboulia hemispherica (L.) Raddi.

Shady banks of streams. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian area. Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania. Central Europe.

ASTERELLA Beauv.

Asterella tenella Nees.

Damp borders of fields, copses. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Maryland, central New York, Nebraska, British Columbia (Vancouver Island).

CONOCEPHALUM Wiggers.

Conocephalum conicum (L.) Dumort. *Fegatella conica* Corda.

Shaded damp banks. March, April.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to Nebraska, British Columbia, and Alaska. Europe.

DUMORTIERA Nees.

Dumortiera hirsuta Nees.

Shady damp rocky walls. Winston County. Not infrequent in the so-called rock houses of the Mountain region.
Carolinian area. North to Pennsylvania.

MARCHANTIA L.

Marchantia polymorpha L.

On damp ground over the State. Throughout the continent to Alaska. Europe. Cosmopolitan from warmer to frigid zones.

Marchantia disjuncta Sulliv.

Springy places. Monroe County. Claiborne County, bluff of Alabama River (*Sullivant, 1853*). Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood*). Mexico, Huatusco, 5,000 feet altitude (*Mohr*).

Family METZGERIACEAE.

SPHAEROCARPUS Michx.

Sphaerocarpus terrestris Smith. *S. micheli* Bellardi.

Damp low fields. Coast region.. Mobile, in garden, abundant.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Along the coast to North Carolina and southern Virginia. Southern Europe.

METZGERIA Raddi.

Metzgeria conjugata Lindb.

On mossy trunks and logs in damp shady woods. Mobile and Winston counties.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to Florida, north to Ontario. Vancouver Island.

PELLIA Raddi.

Pellia epiphylla (L.) Nees.

Damp banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Throughout the Eastern United States; Canada. Europe.

RICCARDIA S. F. Gray.

Riccardia latifrons Lindb.

Decaying logs. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Not frequent.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Canada and Vancouver Island. Europe.

PALLAVICINIA S. F. Gray.

Pallavicinia lyellii S. F. Gray.

Shaded wet places among mosses. Mobile County, frequent. Montgomery County, November to March.

FOSSOMBRONIA Dumort.

Fossombronia angulosa Raddi.

Low sandy exposed places. Mobile County. Flat open pine barrens, frequent; March.
Louisianian and Alleghenian areas. South Carolina. Europe.

Fossombronia faveolata Lindb.

Mobile County, with the last.
Louisianian area.

Family JUNGERMANNIACEAE.

PLAGIOCHILA Dumort.

Plagiochila asplenoides (L.) Dumort.

Mossy trunks in swamps. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Canada; British Columbia.

Plagiochila ludoviciana Sulliv.

On trees. In swampy hammocks, infrequent (*Sullivant, Mohr*).
Louisianian area. Louisiana.

Plagiochila undata Sulliv.

Wet rocks. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls near Gadsden, July, 1880.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

CEPHALOZIA Dumort.

Cephalozia virginiana Spruce. *C. catenulata* auct. Not Huebner.

Mossy trunks, decayed logs. Mobile County, swampy hammocks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Alleghenian areas. Louisiana and Florida to Virginia.

Cephalozia media Lindb.

Mobile County with the last, fide Austin, 1876.

ODONTOSCHISMA Dumort.

Odontoschisma sphagni Dumort.

Decaying logs among mosses. Mobile County, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana, Florida to Tennessee and Illinois; Ontario. Europe.

Odontoschisma denudata Lindb.

Mobile with the last.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Ohio to Canada. Europe.

BAZZANIA S. F. Gray. MASTIGOBRYUM Nees.

Bazzania trilobata (L.) S. F. Gray. *Mastigobryum trilobatum* Nees. *M. tridenticulatum* Lindenb. The Southern form.

In swamps. Mobile County, not rare.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. North to New Jersey. Europe.

SCAPANIA Dumort.

Scapania nemorosa (Schrad.) Dumort.

Damp shaded banks. Over the State, very common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. To Canada, British Columbia, and Alaska. Europe.

DIPLOPHYLLUM Dumort.

Diplophyllum taxifolium Wahl.

Ravines. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Over the United States to Canada; British Columbia. Europe.

MARSUPELLA Dumort.

Marsupella sphacelata Dumort.

On wet rocks. Mountain region. Winston County. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls.
Carolinian area to Boreal zones, Atlantic region. Greenland, Spitzbergen. Europe.

PORELLA Dill. MODOTHECA Dumort.

Porella platyphylla (L.) Lindb.

On damp rocks and trees. Common throughout the State.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Through Atlantic America to Canada; Idaho. Vancouver Island. Europe.

Porella pinnata L. *P. involuta* Hampe.

Trees on banks of streams subject to inundation. Mobile County, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to Nova Scotia, west to Missouri and Arkansas. Cuba. Europe.

PHRAGMICOMA Sulliv.

Phragmicoma clypeata (Schw.) Sulliv.

On trees. Mobile County, common. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana and Florida to West Virginia and northern Ohio.

Phragmicoma xanthocarpa (L.) Lindb.

On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian area.

LEJEUNEA Lib.

Lejeunea austini Lindb.

On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida; South Carolina.

Lejeunea serpyllifolia Dicks. sive *L. serpyllifolia americana* Lindb.

On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. North to Ohio, New York, Ontario.

Lejeunea auriculata Hook. & Wils.
On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, Mississippi.

Lejeunea mohrii Aust.
Mossy trunks and roots of trees. Mobile, 1873.
Louisianian area. Louisiana.

FRULLANIA Raddi.

Frullania virginica Lehm.
Bark of trees. Over the State, common. Mobile, Lee, and Winston counties.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Ohio, New York, New Brunswick, and Ontario.

Frullania kunzei Lehm. & Lindb.
On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian area. Southern States.

Frullania caroliniana Sulliv.
Barks of trees. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker & Earle*).

Frullania donnelli Aust.
On trees. Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida.

Frullania aeolotis Nees.
On trees. Mobile, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Ohio, New York.

Frullania squarrosa Nees.
On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to central Ohio.

Frullania dilatata Nees.
On trees. Mobile.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Europe

Frullania asa-grayana Mont.
Winston and Etowah counties.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Eastern United States and Canada.

Family ANTHOCEROTACEAE.

ANTHOCEROS L.

Anthoceros punctatus L.
Low fields, damp ground. Mobile County, frequent. March.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Missouri, Nebraska, Ontario.

Anthoceros laevis L.
Damp low places. Over the State. Mobile County, common in the open flat pine barrens.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. United States, Canada. Europe.

Anthoceros carolinianus Michx.
Mobile County. With the last, not infrequent.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Florida to North Carolina. March.

Anthoceros ravenelii Aust.
Damp fields, low open pine barrens. Mobile County, not rare.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina.

MOSSES.

The first record of Alabama mosses appears in Sullivant's Musci Alleghanienses, where *Fontinalis disticha* and *Dicranum debile* are credited to Mobile, collected by Mr. Sullivant in 1843. Prof. Leo Lesquereux explored in 1848 parts of the mountain region of north

Alabama, the Raccoon Mountains in Morgan County, and Lookout Mountain in Dekalb County. The writer communicated his collection made in southern Alabama, 1868 to 1878, to the authors of the Manual of the Mosses of North America, and also to C. F. Austin and to Dr. Karl Mueller in Halle, the latter describing *Hypnum homalostegium*[1] as a new species. His collections made subsequently in different parts of the State were submitted to Mr. Holzinger and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton for identification. To the peat mosses special attention was given in the attempt to contribute to the Sphagna exsiccata to be issued by Professor Eaton and Mr. Faxon. Most of the specimens of this difficult genus were placed in the hands of Professor Warnstorf for identification, who found two species among them not described before—*Sphagnum mohrii* and *Sphagnum mobiliense*.[2] To Mrs. Britton thanks are due for the examination of the species of Bruchia and many others and for the revision of the catalogue of Alabama mosses. The collections made recently by the Biological Survey of Alabama in the vicinity of Auburn have added to our knowledge of the distribution of mosses in the State.

To obtain data for the exhibition of the geographic distribution of the mosses known from Alabama, the following authorities were consulted:

Bridel, Bryologia Universa, 1826–27.
Hornschuh & Sturm, Bryologia Germanica, 1823–1825.
Hornschuh, Musci, in Martius' Flora Brasiliana.
Mueller, Karl, Synopsis Muscorum Frondosorum, Halle, 1851–1853.
Sullivant, W. S., Musci and Hepaticae of the U. S. in Gray, Man. 1856.
Sullivant & Lesquereux, Musci Boreali-Americani. 1865.
Austin, C. F., Musci Appalachiani, list of labels, 1870.
Bescherelle, E., Prodromus Bryologiae Mexicanae. 1871.
Sullivant, W. S., Icones. 1865–1875.
Lesquereux & James, Manual of the Mosses of North America, 1884.
Macoun & Kindberg, Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Part 6. 1872.

Besides these, use has been made of the papers on mosses published by various authors in the contributions of the department of botany, Columbia University, in the Botanical Studies of Minnesota, Vol. 1, and in the botanical reports and floras of New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Nebraska.

In the arrangement of the families, genera, and species, Lesquereux & James's Manual has been mainly followed.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

At present 153 species and 13 varieties with 4 subvarieties or forms of Musci are known from Alabama. Of these, 112 species, or 70 per cent,

[1] Bull. Torr. Club, 5: 13. 1874. [2] Published in Hedwigia, 1896.

belong strictly to Atlantic North America, not considering the stragglers of widest distribution which are also found on the western declivity of the Rocky Mountains. The number of genera occurring in Alabama endemic to this part of the North American continent is small; although it is difficult to state it with exactness on account of the different views held by authors in regard to their limitation. The following are exclusively Eastern North American:

Drummondia.
Thelia.
Clasmatodon.
Pylaisiella.

Fully 60 per cent of the genera are represented in the warmer parts of the globe, chiefly in tropical America. Such are the following, which are of an almost exclusively tropical distribution:

Leucobryum.
Syrrhopodon.
Schlotheimia.
Rhizogonium.
Cryphaea.
Orthostichella.

More or less numerously represented in tropical America are the following:

Sphagnum.
Dicranella.
Campylopus.
Trematodon.
Fissidens.
Trichostomum.
Barbula.
Ptychomitrium.
Funaria.
Bryum.
Bartramia.
Philonotis.
Catharinea.
Polytrichum.
Fabronia.
Entodon.
Thuidium.
Rhynchostegium.
Eurhynchium.

Among genera more feebly represented in the Tropics are:

Mollia.
Dicranum.
Desmatodon.
Physcomitrium.
Leskea.
Hedwigia.
Brachythecium.
Plagiothecium.
Amblystegium.
Hypnum.

The following species of the Alabama flora occur in tropical America, those with an asterisk being exclusively American:

Sphagnum compactum. (West Indies.)
* *Sphagnum portoricense.* (West Indies.)
* *Trematodon longicollis.* (To Brazil.)
* *Dicranella debilis.* (West Indies to Brazil.)
Leucobryum glaucum. (West Indies.)
* *Leucobryum pumilum.* (West Indies.)
* *Fissidens polypodioides.* West Indies.)
* *Trichostomum macrostegium.* (Cuba.)
Funaria hygrometrica. (Cosmopolitan; West Indies, Mexico, etc.)
Funaria calvescens. (Cosmopolitan; West Indies, Mexico, etc.)
* *Polytrichum tenue.* (Brazil.)
Rhizogonium spiniforme. (West Indies and Mexico.)
Thuidium delicatulum. (West Indies and Mexico.)
Thuidium microphyllum. (West Indies and Mexico.)
* *Raphidostegium microcarpum.* (Brazil.)

Exclusively of northern distribution extending to the Boreal zones are the following:

Sphaerocephalus.
Mnium.
Amphoridium.
Fontinalis.
Dichelyma.
Climacium.
Camptothecium.
Stereodon.

To the Arctic region extend 22 species, of which the following are North American:

Sphagnum imbricatum.
Sphagnum cuspidatum torreyanum.
Sphagnum papillosum.
Sphagnum medium.
Polytrichum capillare.
Climacium americanum.
Brachythecium oxycladon.
Raphidostegium recurvans.

The rest of the species are widely distributed in the cooler regions of the Old World.

Of transcontinental species which on the west coast range from California to British Columbia 31 occur in Alabama, of which only the following are confined to this continent:

Brachythecium oxycladon.
Campylium hispidulum.
Eurhynchium hians.
Raphidostegium recurvans.

The others are almost all cosmopolitan wanderers throughout the cooler temperate region of the Northern Hemisphere, many of them found in Europe. Alabama has 26 species in common with the latter continent, mostly erratic in temperate zones of the globe.

Of anomalous distribution *Brachythecium campestre* is a striking example, this species being known only from the White Mountains of New England and the Rocky Mountain region from Colorado to British Columbia.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

In no other part of the State are mosses found in greater variety and abundance than in the section of the mountain region which embraces the Warrior table-land and the southern spurs of the Cumberland Mountains abutting upon the Tennessee Valley. The manifold differences in the topography and geology of this section of the State give rise to a diversity in conditions of climate, exposure, and soil which afford the peculiar habitat to which each species finds itself best adapted, and to which it clings more tenaciously than most plants of a higher order; for, as Professor Lesquereux, the close student of the moss world, aptly remarks, these humble and apparently useless beings have their geological and lithological preferences far better marked than any other kind of vegetable.

The species prevailing in the northern part of the State at an elevation exceeding 1,500 feet are mostly the same as found in the Middle and Northeastern States. On the lower terraces and in the valleys Southern forms intermingle with those of higher latitudes. For example, at the falls of Black Creek near Gadsden, 1,000 feet altitude, the Northern *Fissidens adiantoides* is associated with the tropical *Fissidens polypodioides*, and on the Cumberland table-land in Jackson and Morgan counties the Southern *Sphagnum macrophyllum*, *S. cyclophyllum*, and *S. molle muelleri*, with *S. recurvum* vars. and *S. cuspidatum torrey-*

anum of the North (800 to 1,200 feet altitude). On the still lower ridges and terraces south of the Tennessee Valley are found the Southern—

Fabronia spp.
Cryphaea sp.
Thelia asprella.
Thelia lescurii.
Bruchia sullivantii.
Bruchia nigricans.
Bruchia curviseta.
Funaria flavicans.
Physcomitrium turbinatum langloisii.
Clasmatodon parvulus.
Thuidium microphyllum.

with the Northern

Climacium americanum.
Brachythecium laetum.
Campylium hispidulum.
Campylium chrysophyllum.
Stereodon curvifolius.

Of aquatic mosses, *Fontinalis lescurii* is common throughout the mountain region from an elevation of 800 to 2,000 feet. The eastern and most southern of the Appalachian ranges traversing the basin of the Coosa River where the obdurate sandstones and flinty cherts prevail, the arid flanks covered with open pine forests, are as poor in mosses as the rolling pine barrens of the Maritime pine belt. Considering the large area unfavorable to the vegetation of mosses, it is not to be expected that the moss flora will be found as rich and luxuriant as in most of the Middle and Northern Atlantic States.

In the Louisianian area only the lower division of the Coast pine belt has been closely searched for mosses. In the Coast plain, with its ample rainfall, mosses become again more abundant. Many of the declivities of the pine-clad hills and the depressions between them, of the exposed swampy banks of the pine barren streams, and of the flats bordering the swamps in the plain, are covered with peat mosses (Sphagnum) of various kinds. The greater part of them are common from the Gulf to the Canadian lakes. Such are:

Sphagnum rufescens.
Sphagnum recurvum.
Sphagnum medium.
Sphagnum imbricatum cristatum.

while others are confined to the subtropical region, namely:

Sphagnum macrophyllum.
Sphagnum microcarpum.
Sphagnum ludovicianum.
Sphagnum mobiliense.
Sphagnum mohrianum.

In the open flat pine barrens of the Coast plain flourish during the winter and the first days of spring the following, mostly Southern types:

Bruchia donnellii.
Bruchia sullivantii.
Bruchia ravenelii.
Bruchia drummondii.
Bruchia curviseta.
Astomum ludovicianum.
Fissidens donnellii.
Fissidens ravenelii.

Besides these the following of Northern distribution:

Fissidens minutulus.
Fissidens taxifolius.
Fissidens subbasilaris.

Other species of the same period are—

Entosthodon drummondii.
Physcomitrum turbinatum langloisii.
Funaria flavicans.
Funaria serrata.
Polytrichum brachyphyllum.

These are followed, with the advance of spring, by—

Mollia viridula.
Mollia longiseta.
Bartramia radicalis.

Nearly all of this and the preceding group are confined to the Louisianian and adjoining parts of the Carolinian life areas.

The tree-covered swamps and rich hammock land shaded by live oak and magnolia, their air saturated with moisture, offer favorable retreats for mosses, many of which are peculiar to this region. Such are—

Fissidens donnellii.
Raphidostegium microcarpum.
Leptodon immersum.
Schlotheimia sullivantii.
Cryphaea nervosa.
Entodon drummondii.

These grow on trunks and roots of trees. In the deeper recesses of the swamps, on decayed prostrate trunks, are found—

Syrrhopodon floridanus.
Syrrhopodon texanus.
Neckera ludoviciae.
Leucobryum pumilum.
Rhizogonium spiniforme.
Plagiothecium micans.

On the ground and on stones and old walls are frequent—

Desmatodon plinthobius.
Bryum caespiticium.
Bryum nutans.
Bryum bicolor.
Thuidium microphyllum.

In clear swiftly running brooks, attached to roots and submersed timber, *Fontinalis disticha* is frequent, while the southern *Dichelyma subulatum* occurs on stones in the Chattahoochee River.

Class MUSCI. Mosses.

Order SPHAGNALES. Bog or Peat Mosses.

Family SPHAGNACEAE.

SPHAGNUM L.

Sphagnum cuspidatum (Ehrh.) Russ. & Warnst.

Floating in springs and ponds over the State. Mobile County. Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*). Cullman County.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana and Florida to Canada.

Sphagnum cuspidatum submersum Schimp.

Shallow pine-barren ponds. Mobile County.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to New Jersey and Nova Scotia.

Sphagnum cuspidatum torreyanum (Sulliv.) Lesq. & James.

Bogs. Raccoon Mountains, Morgan County (*Lesquereux*).

Louisianian area to Boreal region. Florida north to New England and Canada.

Sphagnum intermedium (Hoffm.) Russ. & Warnst. *S. recurvum* Beauv.
Boggy borders of pine barrens. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey to Michigan and Canada. Europe.

Sphagnum recurvum viparidita Warnst.
Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Sphagnum recurvum amblyphyllum Russ.
Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Sphagnum compactum DC. *S. rigidum* (Nees & Hornsch.) Schimp. *S. humile* Schimp.
Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Florida to New Jersey.

Sphagnum molle Sulliv.
Border of ditches; low sandy pine barrens. Mobile County, teste Lesquereux.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Upper Georgia, Table Mountain, and South Carolina to New Jersey.

Sphagnum molle muelleri Braith. *S. muelleri* Schimp.
Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Florida, Tennessee, New Jersey.

Sphagnum mobiliense Warnst.
Boggy borders of pine-barren ponds. Mobile County, 1895, with *S. cuspidatum*.

Sphagnum mohrianum Warnst.
Border pine-barren pond (Kellys Pond). Mobile County, 1895.

Sphagnum subsecundum Nees.
Damp low pine barrens. Mobile County; common to the Hill country.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Ohio, New Jersey, Ontario. Europe.

Sphagnum subsecundum contortum (Schultz) Schimp.
Shallow pools, pine barrens. Mobile County.

Sphagnum subsecundum mesophyllum Roell.
With the preceding. Mobile County.

Sphagnum rufescens Limpr.
Boggy places, pine barrens. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Sphagnum medium Limpr. *S. cymbifolium purpurascens* Schimp.
Bogs, pine barrens. Mobile County, teste Warnstorf.

Sphagnum medium purpurascens Russ.
Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Ontario.

Sphagnum medium glauscescens Warnst.
Mobile County, Citronelle (*Baker*).

Sphagnum papillosum intermedium (Russ.) Warnst.
Boggy pine barrens. Mobile County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Brunswick.

Sphagnum ludovicianum (Ren. & Card.) Warnst.
Boggy borders of ponds. Mobile County (Kellys Pond).
Louisianian area.

Sphagnum portoricense Hampe.
Shaded springy banks. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Not infrequent.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. New Jersey, east Pennsylvania. Tropical (Antilles).

Sphagnum imbricatum cristatum Warnst.
Boggy pine barrens, abundant. Mobile County.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Along the coast of New Jersey.

Sphagnum imbricatum glaucescens Warnst.
Mobile County, Citronelle (*C. Baker*).

Sphagnum imbricatum squarrulosa Warnst.
Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Sphagnum microcarpum Warnst.
Damp pine flats, close to the ground; abundant. Mobile County.

Sphagnum cyclophyllum Sulliv. & Lesq.
Wet sandy ground. Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Louisianian to Carolinian area. Louisiana to Florida; southern New Jersey.

Sphagnum macrophyllum Bernh.
On wet banks of streams and immersed in shallow ponds. Mobile County, Kellys Pond; fertile, March. Washington County. Pine barren swamps; not infrequent.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Along the coast to North Carolina and New Jersey.

Order ANDREAEALES.

Family ANDREAEACEAE.

ANDREAEA Ehrh.

Andreaea rothii Web. & Mohr. *A. rupestris* Turn.
On rocks. Etowah County, near Gadsden, Black Creek Falls, altitude 1,600 feet (*Charles Mohr*). Winston and Cullman counties, highest ridges, altitude 1,000 to 1,500 feet (*Charles Mohr.*)
Carolinian area. Mountains of South Carolina; New Jersey. Central and southern Europe.

Order BRYALES. True mosses.

Series ACROCARPI.

Family BRUCHIACEAE.

BRUCHIA Schwaegr.

Bruchia sullivantii Aust.
Sandy exposed ground, pastures, borders of fields. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas.

Bruchia sullivantii nigricans Lesq.
Borders of pools. Marshall County, Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Carolinian area.

Bruchia donnellii Aust.
Damp sandy ground. Mobile County, flat pine barrens, frequent.
Louisianian area.

Bruchia mohrii K. Muell. sp. ined.
With the preceding, rare.

Bruchia ravenelii Wils.
On dry loamy sand. Mobile County, Springhill, trodden paths.
Louisianian area. Florida, South Carolina.

Bruchia curviseta Lesq. & James.
Dry sandy loam.
Louisianian area. Florida.

Bruchia texana Aust.
Damp exposed ground. Mobile County, flat pine barrens.
Louisianian area. Texas.

Bruchia brevifolia Sulliv.

Dry, exposed sandy ground. Mobile County, Springhill.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida.

Bruchia drummondii Hampe. *B. brevipes* Hook. & Wils., not Hook.[1]

With the above, Mobile County, Springhill.
Louisianian to Carolinian area. Eastern Louisiana, South Carolina, southern Virginia.

PLEURIDIUM Brid.

Pleuridium subulatum (Schreb.) Bruch & Schimp.

Dry exposed ground. Lee County, Auburn, bare hills (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Florida to Pennsylvania, California. Europe.

Pleuridium alternifolium robustum Sulliv. & Lesq.

In humid depressions on sandstone rocks. Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Carolinian area. Washington, D. C. Illinois.

ARCHIDIUM Brid.

Archidium ohioense Schimp.

Meadows and waste fields. Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Carolinian area. New Jersey, central Ohio.

Family PHASCACEAE.

ASTOMUM Hampe.

Astomum ludovicianum Sulliv. *A. sullivantii* Schimp.

Grassy banks, bare borders of fields. Mobile County, frequent. March, April.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Eastern Louisiana to Florida, north to New Jersey and Ohio.

Family WEISIACEAE.

MOLLIA Schrank.

Mollia viridula (L.) Lindb. *Weisia viridula* Hedw.

Sandy ground, common throughout. Mobile County, March.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Texas to Florida, north to New England, Canada, Northwest Territory, and Vancouver Island. Europe.

Mollia longiseta (Lesq. & James). *Weisia viridula australis* Aust.

On sandy ground, Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Florida to New Jersey.

Family DICRANACEAE.

TREMATODON Rich.

Trematodon longicollis Rich.

Damp sandy ground. Baldwin County, Magnolia Springs; damp rocks, not common. June.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. North to New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

DICRANELLA Schimp.

Dicranella debilis (Hook. & Wils.) Lesq. & James.

Damp shaded ground. Mobile County; walls of ditches, abundant. December to March.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida and South Carolina. Cuba.

---

[1] See Bulletin Torrey Club, vol. 21, p. 361.

DICRANUM Hedw.

Dicranum scoparium (L.) Hedw.

Mountainous woods, Winston County, altitude 1,500 feet, on roots of trees, not frequent.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Alabama, southern Alleghenian ranges. Over the continent to the Pacific and to the Arctic zone.

Europe, Asia, Africa.

Dicranum pallidum Br. & Schimp. *D. sabuletorum* Ren. & Card.

Exposed sandy ground. Mobile County, arid pine ridges, frequent. Springhill; Citronelle, rolling pine barrens (*Baker & Smith*).

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Mississippi to Florida; New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

CAMPYLOPUS Brid.

Campylopus subleucogaster (K. Muell.) Lesq. & James.

Damp clay ground near Mobile. First collected in 1868; very rare.

Louisianian area.

Family LEUCOBRYACEAE.

LEUCOBRYUM Hampe.

Leucobryum glaucum (L.) Schimp.

Dry woods, throughout the State; common. Mobile County, March.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana and Florida, north to Newfoundland and Ontario. Europe.

Leucobryum pumilum (Michx.) E. G. Britton. *L. minus* (Hampe) Sulliv.

Decaying logs, roots of trees. Mobile County, in pine-barren swamps; frequent, May, June.

Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida.

Family FISSIDENTACEAE.

FISSIDENS Hedw.

Fissidens minutulus Sulliv.

On dead wood or on the ground in damp shady places. Mobile County, fide Austin.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Northern and western Rocky Mountains. Oregon, British America.

Fissidens donnellii Aust.

Swamps, roots of trees. Mobile County.

Louisianian area. Florida.

Fissidens ravenelii Sulliv.

Shaded, sandy, damp soil. Mobile County, walls of ditches; March.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. South Carolina, North Carolina.

Fissidens adiantoides (L.) Hedw.

Shaded damp or wet places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls; wet rocks, common.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New England, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Vancouver Island. Europe.

Fissidens subbasilaris Hedw.

Damp shaded places, roots of trees. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn, frequent.

Louisianian to Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Ontario.

Fissidens taxifolius Hedw.

Damp rich ground. Mobile County, Magnolia Grove.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Ohio, New Jersey to New England. Europe.

Fissidens decipiens De Not.

Shaded sandy ground. Mobile County, not frequent.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to New Jersey, Ohio, and Ontario.

Fissidens polypodioides (Sw.) Hedw.

Dripping rocks in the mountains. Etowah County, Gadsden, Black Creek Falls. Sterile; not rare.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, Florida, Georgia. Mountains of Jamaica and South America.

OCTODICERAS Brid.

Octodiceras julianum (Savi) Brid. *Conomitrium julianum* Mont.

In clear rocky springs. Talladega County.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, Ohio, and Ontario. South and central Europe.

Family POTTIACEAE.

DESMATODON Brid.

Desmatodon plinthobius Lesq. & Sulliv.

Damp brick walls. Mobile County.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to Georgia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

BARBULA Hedw.

Barbula caespitosa Schwaegr.

Woodlands, roots of trees. Montgomery County. Cullman County, Sand Mountain. Winston County, frequent.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Georgia, Tennessee to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York.

Barbula convoluta Hedw.

In woods, on the ground. Marshall County, Raccoon Mountains (*Lesquereux*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Throughout the Eastern States to Canada; west through the Rocky Mountains to California; British Columbia.

TORTULA Hedw.

Tortula muralis (L.) Hedw. *Barbula muralis* Timm.

Shaded damp walls. Mobile County, rare. March.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. South Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Europe.

DITRICHUM Timm.

Ditrichum pallidum (Schreb.) Hampe. *Trichostomum pallidum* Hedw.

On light sandy ground. Over the State, common. April.
United States, Canada. Europe.

TRICHOSTOMUM Smith.

Trichostomum macrostegium Sulliv. & Lesq.

On stones and old walls. Mobile County, very rare.
Louisianian area. Louisiana (Donaldsonville), first collected by C. Mohr, 1873.

Family GRIMMIACEAE.

GRIMMIA Ehrh.

Grimmia campestris Burchell. *G. leucophaea* Grev.

On rocks. Throughout the mountains. Cullman and Winston counties. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, frequent; sterile.
Carolinian area. Upper Georgia, Ohio to New York. Central and South Europe, North Africa.

Grimmia pilifera Beauv. *G. pennsylvanica* Schwaegr.

On rocks. Cullman County.

Alleghenian (?) and Carolinian areas. Ontario (Niagara Falls), Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

Grimmia acicularis (L.) K. Muell.

On wet rocks in streams. Cullman County.

Canadian to Carolinian area. Newfoundland to British Columbia; Maine to New Jersey and southward along the mountains.

Family ORTHOTRICHACEAE.

ORTHOTRICHUM Hedw.

Orthotrichum pumilum americanum Vent. *O. pumilum* Sw.

On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian area. New Jersey. Europe.

PTYCHOMITRIUM Bruch & Schimp.

Ptychomitrium incurvum (Schwaegr.) Sulliv.

On rocks. Cullman County, banks of Ryans Creek; July; not rare.

Carolinian area. Along the mountains from Georgia to northern New York; New Jersey, Ohio.

DRUMMONDIA Hook.

Drummondia clavellata (Schwaegr.) Hook.

On bark of trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County, not infrequent in the mountains.

Carolinian area. Georgia to Virginia and Maryland, Ohio Valley.

SCHLOTHEIMIA Brid.

Schlotheimia sullivantii K. Muell.

Bark of trees. Low damp woods. Mobile, Baldwin, and Montgomery counties, on magnolias; frequent.

Louisiana to Florida; South Carolina.

SYRRHOPODON Schwaegr.

Syrrhopodon texanus Sulliv.

Damp woods, decaying trunks. Mobile County, swampy hammocks; not rare.

Louisianian area. Texas to North Carolina.

Syrrhopodon floridanus Sulliv.

With the preceding.

Louisiana area. From Louisiana to Florida; less frequent.

AMPHORIDIUM Schimp. ZYGODON Hook. & Tayl.

Amphoridium mougeottii Schimp.

Wet rocks, roots of trees. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls; sterile (fide Holzinger).

Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Along the mountains to Pennsylvania, north to Canada; Rocky Mountains from Colorado to British Columbia. Europe.

Amphoridium lapponicum (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.

With the preceding (fide Holzinger).

Carolinian area to Boreal region. Along the mountains to New Jersey, thence to Canada; Rocky Mountains to British Columbia; Greenland. Alps and boreal Europe.

Family FUNARIACEAE.

PHYSCOMITRIUM Brid.

Physcomitrium turbinatum (Michx.) Brid. *P. pyriforme* plur. auct. Am.

Grassy banks, borders of fields. Mobile County, abundant; March.
Louisianian to Allegenian area. Eastern North America from Florida to Ontario, west to the Rocky Mountains.

Physcomitrium turbinatum langloisii (Ren. & Card.) E. G. Britton.

Low ground, February, March. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County.
Louisianian area. Texas and Louisiana to Florida.

FUNARIA Schreb.

Funaria hygrometrica (L.) Sibth.

On bare sandy or gravelly ground. Throughout; common.
Cosmopolitan.

Funaria calvescens Schwaegr. *F. hygrometrica calvescens* Br. & Schimp.

On damp sandy ground. Mobile County, not infrequent; March, April.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas to South Carolina. Mexico, South America.

Funaria flavicans Michx.

On damp sandy ground. Mobile County, damp pastures; abundant, March. Lee County, Auburn, March (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to New Jersey.

Funaria serrata Brid.

Exposed sandy banks. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to Florida. Frequent; March.

ENTOSTHODON Schwaegr.

Entosthodon drummondii Sulliv.

Bare damp loamy ground. Throughout the lower pine region; pine woods and pastures. Mobile County, frequent. Montgomery County (*Sullivant*).
Louisianian area. Eastern Louisiana to western Florida. March, April.

Family BRYACEAE.

BRYUM.

Bryum erythrocarpum Schwaegr. *Bryum sanguineum* Brid.

Mountains, north Alabama. Lookout Mountain (*Lesquereux*). April, June.
Carolinian area. Central and Southern Europe.

Bryum bicolor Dicks.

Sandy soil. Mobile County. Lookout Mountain, with *B. erythrocarpum;* May (*Lesquereux*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to Pennsylvania, New York, Ontario, Illinois, and Nevada. Europe.

Bryum caespiticium L.

Old damp walls. Stones, shady places. Mobile County, not infrequent.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Canada to Arctic zone. Europe.

Bryum nutans Schreb.

Damp walls. Mobile County, rare; May.
Throughout the United States; Canada to Arctic zone; Alaska. Europe.

Bryum pulchellum Hedw. *B. lescurianum* Sulliv.

Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian area. New Jersey, southern New York.

Bryum ventricosum Dicks. *B. pseudotriquetrum* Schwaegr.

Damp shaded walls. Mobile County; May.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey, Ohio, and New York to Canada; British Columbia to Arctic zone.

Bryum argenteum L.

Old roofs, stones in damp places. Mobile County.

Common throughout the United States; Canada. Europe.

LEPTOBRYUM Wils.

Leptobryum pyriforme (L.) Wils. *Bryum pyriforme* L.

Damp ground, woodlands. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Along the mountains to West Virginia; Ohio and north to Canada; Colorado and the Rocky Mountains to British Columbia. Europe, Asia.

MNIUM L.

Mnium affine Bland.

Wooded hills, damp shady places. Throughout the mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston and Etowah counties.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. North to Canada. Asia. Cosmopolitan.

Mnium cuspidatum (L.) Hedw.

Lee and Winston counties; sterile.

Mnium cuspidatum var. *Astrophyllum cuspidatum pachyphyllum* Kindb. ined.

Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

RHIZOGONIUM Brid.

Rhizogonium spiniforme (K. Muell.) Bruch. *Mnium spiniforme* K. Muell.

Damp shaded swamp on decayed wood. Mobile County, Oakhill Swamp—only locality known in the State.

Louisianian area. Louisiana. Tropical West Indies, South America, Java, Africa (Cape).

SPHAEROCEPHALUS Necker. AULACOMNIUM Schwaegr.

Sphaerocephalus heterostichum Bruch & Schimp.

Shady hills. Montgomery, Winston, and Cullman counties. Lee County, Auburn. Common throughout the Hill country.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Throughout the Eastern United States to Canada (Ontario).

Sphaerocephalus palustris (L.) Lindb.

Low swampy ground. Mobile County, pine-barren swamps, among bushes; not rare.

Louisianian area to Boreal region. North to Canada and Northwest Territory; Colorado to the Pacific, Alaska. Europe, Siberia.

Family BARTRAMIACEAE.

BARTRAMIA Hedw.

Bartramia pomiformis (L.) Hedw.

Shady woods, rocky banks. Winston County. Etowah County, Gadsden. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. From the Southern mountains throughout the Middle and Northern States; Canada west to the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia and Oregon. Europe.

Bartramia radicalis Beauv.

Damp banks, borders of ditches. Mobile County. Etowah County, Gadsden, on damp rocks.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to North Carolina.

PHILONOTIS Brid.

Philonotis fontana Brid.

Dripping rocks. Etowah County, falls of Black Creek; rare.

Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Middle and Northern States to Canada and Newfoundland, west to British Columbia and the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, and California.

Family POLYTRICHACEAE.

CATHARINEA Ehrh. ATRICHUM Beauv.

Catharinea undulata (L.) Web. & Mohr.

Exposed sandy ground over the State.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the United States; Canada. Europe.

Catharinea angustata Brid.

Sandy damp ground. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn. Cullman County, common.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to New York, Canada, and Newfoundland.

Catharinea xanthopelma K. Muell.

Exposed sandy places. Mobile County, rare.

Louisianian area. Louisiana and Texas.

POLYTRICHUM L.

Polytrichum ohiense Ren. & Card. *P. formosum* Sulliv. Not Hedw.

Exposed damp sandy ground. Mobile County, common in damp pine barrens. Winston County.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. North to New Jersey, Ohio, and Canada.

Polytrichum commune L.

Open woods in the mountains. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County.

Carolinian area to Boreal region. Throughout Atlantic North America. Europe.

Polytrichum commune perigionale (Michx.) Bruch & Schimp.

Mountainous woods, on rocks. Winston County, banks of the Sipsey Fork, 1,500 feet.

Carolinian area. South Carolina and northward.

Polytrichum piliferum Schreb.

Rocky flats. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 2,200 feet; September.

Carolinian area to Boreal region. North to Canada; Rocky Mountains, British Columbia, Greenland. Europe.

Polytrichum tenue Menz. *Pogonatum brevicaule* Brid.

Damp clay banks. Auburn; frequent, April (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Georgia to Pennsylvania and north to Canada (Ontario).

Polytrichum brachyphyllum Michx.

Moist clay banks, roadsides, borders of ditches. Mobile County, December, January. Abundant in Coast plain.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. South Carolina, along the coast to New Jersey.

Polytrichum capillare Michx.

On rocks. Dekalb County, summit of Lookout Mountain, 2,200 feet.

Carolinian area to Boreal region. South Carolina; New England, White Mountains; New York, Adirondack Mountains; Rocky Mountains (Colorado); Canada, Greenland.

Family BUXBAUMIACEAE.

WEBERA Ehrh.

Webera sessilis (Schmid.) Lindb. *Diphyscium foliosum* Mohr.

Dry gravelly or sandy banks. Winston County, near Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet. Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Ohio; New Jersey to Canada. Europe.

Series PLEUROCARPI.

Family FONTINALACEAE.

FONTINALIS L.

Fontinalis disticha Hook. & Wils.

Swift-running brooklets. Lower pine barrens. Mobile County, Citronelle; frequent (*Sullivant, Mohr*).

Louisianian area. East Louisiana, west Florida.

Fontinalis lescurii Sulliv.

On rocks in streams, mountain region. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Falls of Little River (*Lesquereux*, 1852, *Mohr*, 1898), Cullman County, altitude 800 to 2,000 feet, not rare.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, New England, Oregon.

DICHELYMA Myrin.

Dichelyma subulatum (Beauv.) Myrin.

On rocks in the Chattahoochee River, a few miles below the Alabama State line.

Louisianian area. Louisiana? (*Drummond*), Georgia.

Family LESKEACEAE.

ANOMODON Hook. & Tayl.

Anomodon rostratus (Hedw.) Schimp.

Roots of trees in the mountains. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Eastern United States to Canada; Vancouver Island. Europe.

Anomodon attenuatus (Schreb.) Huebn.

Mountain region, on trees and roots, banks of streams; particularly on trunks subject to inundation. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Throughout the Eastern United States and Canada; Nova Scotia, Ontario. Europe.

LESKEA Hedw.

Leskea microcarpa Schimp.

Low banks, on roots of trees, in the hill country. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana (*Langlois*), Ohio Valley, New Jersey, New York.

Leskea polycarpa subobtusifolia Kindb.

Low banks, roots of trees, Lee County, Auburn; with the above.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, New York to Canada; British Columbia, Oregon. Europe.

Leskea denticulata Sulliv.

Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana (*Dr. Joor*), Ohio, New Jersey.

THELIA Sulliv.

Thelia hirtella (Hedw.) Sulliv.

Roots and bark of trees. Mountains of Alabama.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Georgia to New Jersey, Ontario.

Thelia asprella (Schimp.) Sulliv.

Hill country, base of trees. Lee County, Auburn.
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. New Jersey, New York, Canada (Ontario).

Thelia lescurii Sulliv.

Dry shady ground. Lee County, Auburn.
Carolinian area. Southern States (*Lesquereux*).

Family FABRONIACEAE.

FABRONIA Raddi.

Fabronia ravenelii Sulliv.

Decayed logs. Lee County, Auburn.
Carolinian area. South Carolina.

Fabronia wrightii brachyphylla Kindb. ined.

Open ground. Lee County, Auburn.
Carolinian area. Texas.

CLASMATODON Hook. & Tayl.

Clasmatodon parvulus (Hampe) Sulliv.

On trees, Coast plain. Mobile County, frequent on cedars.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to South Carolina.

Clasmatodon parvulus rupestris Sulliv. & Lesq.

Wet rocks. Lee County, Auburn.
Carolinian area. Tennessee.

Family NECKERACEAE.

NECKERA.

Neckera (Orthostichella) ludoviciae K. Muell.

Decaying trunks and logs. Swamps. Mobile County, near Cottage Hill; fertile! May, 1873.
Louisianian area. Louisiana (*Dr. Joor*).

CRYPHAEA Mohr.

Cryphaea glomerata (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.

On trees. Mobile and Montgomery counties.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana and along the coast to New Jersey.

Cryphaea pendula Lesq. & James.

On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian and Carolinian (?) areas. Florida, fide Kindberg.

Cryphaea nervosa Bruch & Schimp.

On trees. Mobile County, rare.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida.

HEDWIGIA Ehrh.

Hedwigia albicans (Web.) Lindb.

Dry rocks throughout the mountain region. Clay, Winston, Cullman, and Dekalb counties, common.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas to the Boreal region. Throughout the mountains north to Canada; Greenland; west to the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia.

Hedwigia albicans subnuda Mohr, nom. nov. *H. ciliata subnuda* Kindb. in Macoun, Cat. Can. Pl. 6: 78. 1892.

Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Ontario.

LEPTODON Mohr.

Leptodon trichomitrium (Hedw.) Mohr.

Shady woods on trees. Over the State, common.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Eastern States to Ontario.

Leptodon immersum Sulliv. & Lesq.

On trees. Mobile County, frequently with the last.
Louisianian area. Louisiana to Florida.

Leptodon irriguus Renauld, MS. *L. trichomitrion irriguus* Renauld.

On wet rocks. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls, near Gadsden.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Florida, Georgia.

LEUCODON Schwaeg.

Leucodon julaceus (Hedw.) Sulliv.

On trees. Abundant over the State.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Along the Atlantic coast to New Jersey and New York.

Leucodon brachypus Brid.

On trees. Winston County. Infrequent.
Carolinian area. North to New Jersey, Nova Scotia, and Ontario

Family ISOTHECIACEAE.

CLIMACIUM Web. & Mohr.

Climacium americanum Brid.

Woods, on damp ground. Not infrequent in mountainous districts. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County. Sterile.
Louisianian area. Louisiana (*Dr. Joor*) to Canada (Ontario) and Newfoundland.

ENTODON K. Muell. CYLINDROTHECIUM Bruch & Schimp.

Entodon cladorrhizans (Hedw.) K. Muell.

Decaying wood, roots of trees. Mobile County, infrequent. December.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Eastern United States, Florida to Canada. Europe.

Entodon brevisetum (Hook. & Wils.) Jaeg. & Sauerb.

On rocks and on the ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Ohio, Missouri, New Brunswick (fide Kindberg).

Entodon seductrix (Hedw.) K. Muell.

Damp places, on rotten wood and roots of trees and on the ground. Throughout.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Common everywhere from Texas and Florida north to Canada. Europe.

Entodon compressus (Hedw.) K. Muell.

Lee County, Auburn, rare (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Canada (Ontario).

Entodon drummondii (Bruch & Schimp.) Jaeger & Sauerb.

In low damp places, woods, on decaying wood and the bare ground. Mobile County, December. Not infrequent.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana, west Florida, Tennessee. Northern Mexico.

Entodon palatinus Lindb. *Platygyrium repens* Bruch & Schimp.

Open woods, roots of trees. Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Along the mountains to the Ohio Valley, north to New England (Mount Desert); Rocky Mountains, British America. Europe.

PYLAISIA Bruch & Schimp.

Pylaisia intricata Bruch & Schimp.

Damp logs and on trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston County.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida (*Chapman*), Georgia. Throughout the Eastern United States; Rocky Mountains; Ontario.

Family HYPNACEAE.

THUIDIUM Bruch & Schimp.

Thuidium delicatulum (L.) Mitt.

Shaded banks on the ground, logs, trees, etc. Common throughout.
Louisianian area to Boreal region. Labrador, British North America; West Indies, Mexico, South America.

Thuidium microphyllum (Sw.) Best.

Damp places, on brick walls and rotten wood, and on the ground. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Throughout the Eastern United States; most frequent southward. West Indies, Mexico.

BRACHYTHECIUM Schimp.

Brachythecium oxycladon (Brid.) Jaeg. & Sauerb.

Mountainous woods, on the ground. Winston County.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. North to New England, Canada, Newfoundland.

Brachythecium acuminatum (Hedw.) Rau & Hervey.

Mountainous woods, on decayed trunks. Winston County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Florida to New England; Ontario.

Brachythecium campestre Bruch.

Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). A strange find entirely out of range; known only from the White Mountains, New England, and the Western Rocky Mountains, Idaho, and from British Columbia.

Brachythecium plumosum (Sw.) Bruch & Schimp.

Damp rocks. Winston County.
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. North to New England, Ontario, Quebec.

EURHYNCHIUM Bruch & Schimp.

Eurhynchium hians (Hedw.) Jaeg. & Sauerb.

Damp shady borders of woods. Winston County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Throughout the Eastern States to Ontario, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia.

Eurynchium boscii (Schwaegr.) Jaeg. & Sauerb.

Grassy damp banks. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana to Florida, throughout the Eastern States to Ontario.

RAPHIDOSTEGIUM Lesq. & James.

Raphidostegium microcarpum (K. Muell.) Lesq. & James. *Hypnum microcarpum* K. Muell. *Leskea adnata* Michx.

On trees. Over the State. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Abundant; February, March.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana to Florida, north to New Jersey and Ohio.

Raphidostegium recurvans (Schwaegr.) Lesq. & James.

Roots of trees. Mountain region. Winston County. Not rare.
Carolinian to Alleghenian area. Along the mountains to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Canada; Newfoundland west to British Columbia.

Raphidostegium carolinianum K. Muell.

In swamps, on rotten wood and roots of trees. Mobile County.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana and Florida to New Jersey.

RHYNCHOSTEGIUM Schimp.

Rhynchostegium serrulatum (Hedw.) Lesq. & James.

Woodlands, shaded banks, on the ground and on roots of trees and decayed trunks. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn. Over the State; one of the commonest of mosses.
Louisianian to Alleghenian area. From the Gulf coast to Canada.

POROTRICHUM Brid. THAMNIUM Schimp.

Porotrichum alleghaniense (Bruch & Schimp.) K. Muell.

Wet woods in the mountains. Morgan County, Falkville. Winston County. Not rare; sterile.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Georgia, along the mountains to New York, Ontario, and Nova Scotia.

PLAGIOTHECIUM Schimp.

Plagiothecium denticulatum (L.) Bruch & Schimp.

Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn. Winston County.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas to Boreal region. Throughout the Eastern United States, Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; California, Alaska. Europe.

Plagiothecium micans Sw. *Hypnum albulum* K. Muell.

Wet places, on decayed logs. Mobile County. Montgomery County (*Sullivant*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Louisiana; Florida to New Jersey.

AMBLYSTEGIUM Bruch & Schimp.[1]

Amblystegium varium (Hedw.) Lindb. *A. radicale* Bruch & Schimp.

Wet places, roots of trees. Mobile County, frequent; April.

Louisianian to Alleghenian area. Louisiana and Florida to New York; Canada, British Columbia, Rocky Mountains; California. Europe.

Amblystegium serpens (L.) Bruch & Schimp.

Damp ground, prostrate trunks. Mobile County, common over the State.

Louisianian area to Arctic zone. Throughout the United States; Canada and Labrador; Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Europe.

Amblystegium fluviatile (Sw.) Bruch & Schimp.

On rocks in water. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian to Alleghenian area. North to New Jersey, New York, and Ohio; Canada (Ontario). Europe.

CAMPYLIUM Mitt.

Campylium hispidulum (Brid.) Mitt.

On trees. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. New Jersey, Ohio, Canada.

Campylium chrysophyllum (Brid.) Lesq. & James.

Damp woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Along the mountains to Tennessee, Ohio, New England; Ontario, New Brunswick.

Campylium unicostatum K. Muell. & Kindb.

Damp woods, on logs and trunks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Canada (Ontario).

HYPNUM L.

Hypnum curvifolius Hedw.

Woods, on dead trees and mossy ground. Mountain region. Winston County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Etowah County.

Louisianian, Carolinian, and Alleghenian areas. Georgia north to New Jersey, New York, Canada (Ontario); New Brunswick, Newfoundland.

Hypnum pratensis Koch.

Damp woods, on the ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas to Boreal region. New Jersey, New York; Canada (Ontario), Newfoundland, British Columbia, Greenland.

---

[1] *Amblystegium homalostegium* Jaeg. & Sauerb., according to L. S. Cheney doubtfully of this genus, was collected for the only time in Alabama. See Botanical Gazette, vol. 24, p. 241.

Geographical and ecological distribution of the mosses of Alabama.

	Whole number.				Southern.				Northern.			Western.		Foreign.		Xerophile.		Mesophile.		Aquatic.		
	Genera.	Species.	Varieties.	Species and varieties.	Louisianian area.	Louisianian and Carolinian areas.	Carolinian area.	Total southern.	Louisianian to Alleghenian.	Carolinian and Alleghenian.	Total northern.	Rocky Mountains.	Transcontinental, British North America to California.	West Indies and Mexico to South America.	Europe.	In the open on living trees.	On dry rocks and dry ground.	Damp woods on trees, decaying timber, and damp ground.		Bogs and swamps.	Wet rocks, etc.	Floating.
SPHAGNALES.																						
Sphagnaceae	1	18	9	27	8	7	2	17	8	2	10	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3
ANDREAEALES.																						
Andreaeaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRYALES.																						
Bruchiaceae	3	11	1	12	6	3	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phascaceae	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weissiaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dicranaceae	4	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Leucobryaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fissidentaceae	2	9	.....	9	2	.....	1	3	4	2	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	1
Pottiaceae	5	6	.....	6	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Grimmiaceae	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Orthotrichaceae	6	8	.....	8	3	.....	3	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Funariaceae	3	7	.....	7	3	2	.....	5	2	.....	2	1	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Bryaceae	5	13	1	14	2	3	.....	5	2	7	9	5	5	1	7	.....	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Bartramiaceae	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Polytrichaceae	2	9	1	10	2	1	.....	3	3	4	7	1	3	1	4	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Buxbaumiaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fontinalaceae	2	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Leskeaceae	3	7	.....	7	1	1	1	3	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Fabroniaceae	2	2	2	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neckeraceae	5	10	1	10	3	2	1	6	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Isotheciaceae	3	8	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Hypnaceae	10	23	.....	24	.....	3	1	4	6	14	20	6	7	3	4	2	2	15	3	1	.....	1
Total	64	154	16	167	36	35	14	85	37	46	81	16	21	11	29	62		55		50		

Subkingdom PTERIDOPHYTA. Fernlike plants.

Order FILICALES. Ferns proper.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE. Adder's-tongue Family.

OPHIOGLOSSUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1062. 1753. ADDER'S-TONGUE.

About twenty-five species, mostly of temperate zones.

Ophioglossum crotalophoroides Walt. Fl. Car. 256. 1788. BULBOUS-ROOTED ADDER'S-TONGUE.

Ophioglossum bulbosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 276. 1803.
O. vulgatum var. *crotalophoroides* Eaton, in Chap. Fl. 599. 1860.
Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 265, *t. 85, f. 5–7.* Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 568. Underwood, Native Ferns, 128.

SOUTH AMERICA. CHILE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Coast plain. Exposed grassy banks. Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet (*Underwood & Earle*); Metamorphic hills. Mobile County, sandy borders of fields, pastures. March; not rare in the Coast plain.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ophioglossum pusillum Nutt. Gen. **2**: 248. 1818. DWARF ADDER'S-TONGUE.

Ophioglossum nudicaule Sturm in Mart. Fl. Bras. fasc. **23**: 144. 1884. In part. Not L. f.
O. tenerum Mett. fide Prantl in Mart. l. c. 322, *t. 8, f. 23.* 1884.
O. vulgatum var. *nudicaule*, Eaton in Chap. Fl. 599. 1860.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 637. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 267, *t. 81, f. 4.* Underwood, Native Ferns, 129.

CUBA, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low grassy banks in sandy soil. Mobile County, December, 1860. Very scarce.
Type locality: "Hab. On the margins of ponds, in South Carolina."

BOTRYCHIUM Sw. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **2**: 8. 1800. GRAPE FERN.

Thirty species, temperate regions. North America, 15 species.

Botrychium obliquum Milde, Mon. Botrych. Nov. Acta. Leop. Car. **20**: 109. 1858. OBLIQUE GRAPE FERN.

Botrychium ternatum obliquum Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **5**: 63. 1810.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 694. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 150.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario, west to the Rocky Mountains; New England south to New Jersey, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Woods and pastures. Cullman County, 800 feet shady woods. Mobile County, open pastures. October; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Botrychium biternatum (Lam.) Underwood, Bot. Gaz. **22**: 407, *pl. 21.* 1896.

Osmunda biternata Lam. Encycl. **4**: 650. 1797.
Botrypus lunaroides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 274. 1803.
Botrychium lunaroides Sw. Syn. Fil. 172. 1806. Not Gray, Man., etc.
B. ternatum var. *lunaroides* D. C. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 148, *t. 20, f. 3.* 1879.
Eaton, Ferns N. A. l. c.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Grassy banks and declivities. Mobile County. March; not frequent.
Type locality: "M. Michaux a découvert cette espèce dans la Caroline méridionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Botrychium virginianum (L.) Sw. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2 : 111. 1801. VIRGINIAN GRAPE FERN.

Osmunda virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1064. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 695. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1** : 253. Chap. Fl. 599.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick to British Columbia ; Eastern United States.

ALABAMA : Throughout the State. Shady woods. Local and rare. Cullman County. Mobile County (the reduced form, *B. gracile* Pursh).
Type locality : "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYPODIACEAE. Fern Family.

POLYPODIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1082. 1753. POLYPODY.

Three hundred and fifty species or more, mostly tropical and largely American. North America 11.

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Hitchcock, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard **4** : 156. 1893. HOARY POLYPODY.

Acrostichum polypodioides L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1068. 1753.
Polypodium incanum Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. **3** : 1645. 1806.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 680. Chap. Fl. 588. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1** : 197, *t. 26*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2** : 562. Underwood, Native Ferns, 83.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, CHILE, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to West Virginia, Kentucky, southern Ohio, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA : Over the State. Shady and exposed places on trees and rocks. Mobile County, on trees, common. Tuscaloosa County. Cullman County, 800 feet, rocky banks.
Type locality : "Hab. in Virginia, Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polypodium vulgare L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1085. 1753. COMMON POLYPODY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 680. Chap. Fl. 588. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1** : 237, *t. 31, f. 1*.

EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, ASIA, JAPAN.
Boreal region to Carolinian area. Ontario, Hudson Bay to Vancouver Island, New England to New Jersey, south along the mountains to Georgia, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA : Mountain region. Rocky woods. Winston County, banks of Sipsey fork, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. June to August; infrequent.
Type locality : "Hab. in Europae rimis rupium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ADIANTUM L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1094. 1753. MAIDENHAIR FERN.

Sixty-seven species, largely of tropical America. North America 5.

Adiantum capillus-veneris L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1096. 1753. VENUS'S HAIR.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 680. Chap. Fl. 591. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1** : 281, *t. 37*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 89. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2** : 563. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 666.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, OCEANIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Central Kentucky, southern Missouri and Arkansas to Utah and California, south from Tennessee to Florida, and southwest Texas.

ALABAMA : Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Damp limestone cliffs. Montgomery County, Pentulalla Creek. Dallas County, wet rocky banks of Alabama River. Monroe County, shaded rocky borders of brooks, Perdue Hill. Mobile County, adventive on damp shaded brick walls, first observed in 1890. June to August.
Type locality : "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Adiantum pedatum L. Sp. Pl. **2** : 1095. 1753. MAIDENHAIR.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 680. Chap. Fl. 590. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1** : 135, *t. 18, f. 1*. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1** : 342. Underwood, Native Ferns, 90.

KAMTCHATKA, JAPAN, CHINA, HIMALAYAN INDIA.

Boreal region to Carolinian area. Newfoundland, Ontario to British Columbia, Vancouver Island, New England to New Jersey, Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, and south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shady woods. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. Clay County, Emersons Gap, 1,800 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PTERIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1073. 1753. BRAKE FERN.

About 103 species, mostly tropical, cosmopolitan. North America, 5 species.

Pteris aquilina L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1075. 1753. COMMON BRACKEN. EAGLE FERN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 681. Chap. Fl. 589. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 341. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 263, *t. 35*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 564. Underwood, Native Ferns, 91.

Cosmopolitan.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Throughout the continent to Mexico.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In sterile open woodlands, abundant everywhere.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae sylvis, praesertim caeduis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb Mohr.

Pteris aquilina pseudocaudata Clute, Fern Bull. **8**: 39. 1900.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, New Jersey, and Maryland to Florida and Texas along the coast. (Clute.)

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Coast plain. Sandy shaded banks and thickets. Mobile County, frequent.

Type locality: "Abundant in the 'pine barrens,' Babylon, Long Island."

Pteris serrulata L. f. Suppl. 425. 1781. CHINESE BRAKE.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 669. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 239, *t. 28, f. 5*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 91.

TROPICAL ASIA.

Louisianian area. South Carolina and Georgia. Probably introduced.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded banks of brooklets. Mobile County, first observed in 1870. Since spreading along the banks of water courses and ditches, and on old walls. July.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHEILANTHES Sw. Syn. Fil. 126. 1806. LIP FERN.

Over 60 species, temperate and warmer regions. Mexico, South America; North America, chiefly in the arid table-lands west of the Mississippi.

Cheilanthes alabamensis (Buckl.) Kuntze, Linnaea, **20**: 234. 1847.
ALABAMA LIP FERN.

Pteris alabamensis Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 177. 1843.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 681. Chap. Fl. 590. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 89, *t. 57, f. 7*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 565. Underwood, Native Ferns, 93.

Carolinian area. Central Kentucky to the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Lauderdale County, near Florence, rocky banks of Cypress Creek. Winston County, sandstone cliffs on Sipsey fork, 1,200 feet. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls, 1,200 feet. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry, on limestone rock (*E. A. Smith*).

Type locality: "Grows in tufts on limestone rocks, that form the banks of the Tennessee River, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cheilanthes lanosa (Michx.) Watt, Trimen's Journ. Bot. **12**: 48. 1847.
WOOLLY LIP FERN.

Nephrodium lanosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 270. 1803.

Cheilanthes vestita Sw. Syn. Fil. 128. 1806.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 681. Chap. Fl. 590. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 13, *t. 2. f. 2*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 93.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. British Columbia, northwest coast, to eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, southeast New York west to Kentucky, Illinois, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Colorado, and south to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills, on sandstone rock. Cullman County, 800 feet, Lauderdale County, Florence, rocky banks Cypress Creek. Tuscaloosa County. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry (*E. A. Smith*). Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in montibus saxosis Tennassée et Carolinae septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cheilanthes tomentosa Link, Hort. Berol. **2**: 42. 1833. WEBBY LIP FERN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 681. Chap. Fl. 590. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 345, *t. 45, f. 1–5*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 566. Underwood, Native Ferns, 94.
Carolinian area. West Virginia, Tennessee, Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded rocks. Cullman County, 800 feet. Blount County, 660 feet, on rocky banks. Talladega County, Alpine Mountain, Signal Station, 1,800 feet, abundant in dense patches on steep rocky declines. Lauderdale County, cliffs on Cypress Creek, 500 feet. August, September; not rare.
Type locality: Texas or Mexico.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb Mohr.

PELLAEA Link, Fil. Hort. Berol. 59. 1841. CLIFF BRAKE.

About 50 species, mostly in arid regions of warmer zones, largely in South Africa, tropical America, and Mexico. Eleven species North American, chiefly from the arid table-lands west of the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Pellaea atropurpurea (L.) Link, Fil. Hort. Berol. 59. 1841. PURPLE CLIFFBRAKE.

Pteris atropurpurea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1076. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 682. Chap. Fl. 589. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 61, *t. 54, f. 4*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 564. Underwood, Native Ferns, 98.

NORTHERN MEXICO.
Boreal region to Carolinian area. Labrador, Ontario, British Columbia, New England, west to Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, south to New York, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, along the mountains to North Carolina, Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Open woods, on rocks. Lawrence County (*Peters*). Madison County, Monte Sano, 1,000 feet. Lauderdale County, Florence. Clay County, near Mosley, rocky banks Talladega Creek. Tuscaloosa County, Tannehill (*E. A. Smith*). Rather local; nowhere abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

WOODWARDIA J. E. Smith, Mem. Acad. Tor. **5**: 411. 1793. CHAIN FERN.

About 8 species, temperate regions around the globe.

Woodwardia areolata (L.) Moore, Index Fil. xlv. 1857.

Acrostichum areolatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1069. 1753.
Woodwardia angustifolia J. E. Smith, Mem. Acad. Tor. **5**: 411. 1793.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 683. Chap. Fl. 591. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 165, *t. 22, f. 2*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 103.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Coast of New England to Tennessee and Florida, and west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State, in shaded sandy swamps and low wet woods. Mobile, Baldwin, Clark, Montgomery, Cullman counties. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Marilandia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Woodwardia virginica (L.) J. E. Smith, Mem. Acad. Tor. **5**: 412. 1793.

Blechnum virginicum L. Mant. **2**: 307. 1771.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 683. Chap. Fl. 591. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 45, *t. 52*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 567. Underwood, Native Ferns, 102.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, New England, Michigan, Missouri, south to Ohio, and from New York to North Carolina, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Damp thickets, borders of woods. Russell County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Baldwin County, Stockton. Rare in the interior; more frequent in the alluvial region of the coast.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ASPLENIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1078. 1753. SPLEENWORT.

About 330 species, widely diffused over tropical and temperate regions.

Asplenium pinnatifidum Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 251. 1818. MOUNTAIN SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 683. Chap. Fl. 592. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 61, *t. 8, f. 2.* Underwood, Native Ferns, 103.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Illinois, to southern Missouri, Arkansas, and southeastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region and Tennessee Valley. Clefts of sandstone rocks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. Cullman County, highest ridges, 1,000 feet. Winston County, Colliers Creek (*T. M. Peters*), 1,500 feet. Marion County, Pikeville (*E. A. Smith*). Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). June, July; not rare.

Type locality: Crevices of rocks along the Schuylkill; also in Tennessee.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium ebenoides R. R. Scott, Journ. Royal Hort. Soc. **1866**: 87. 1866. SCOTT'S SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 670. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 25, *t. 4, f. 2.* Underwood, Native Ferns, 103.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, southeastern Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. Local and rare.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Gravelly shaded hillsides. Hale County, Havana (*Miss Tutwiler*). Marion County, on sandstone rock (*E. A. Smith*). Rare.

Type locality: Limestone cliffs of the Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia (*Scott*).

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium platyneuron (L.) Oakes; Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 24. 1879. EBONY FERN.

Acrostichum platyneuros L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1069. 1753.

Asplenium ebeneum Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 462. 1789.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. 592. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 21, *t. 4, f. 1.* Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 566. Underwood. Native Ferns, 104.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England, throughout the Atlantic States to Florida and the Gulf States to Texas, thence to Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Copses and rich woodlands. Cullman County. Montgomery County, the form with deeply serrated leaves (*A. ebeneum* var. *serratum* auct.). Mobile County. August, September; common.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium parvulum Mart. & Gall. Mem. Acad. Brux. **15**: [reprint 60]. 1842. LITTLE EBONY SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 670. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 279, *t. 36, f. 5, 6.* Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 566. Underwood, Native Ferns, 104.

MEXICO.

Carolinian area. South Virginia and Tennessee to South Carolina, west to Texas, Arkansas, and South Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Shaded rocky hillsides, mostly on limestone rock. Lawrence County (*T. M. Peters*), 1,000 feet. Walker County, Lost Creek. Madison County, Monte Sano, 800 feet. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry (*E. A. Smith*). Lauderdale County (*M. C. Wilson*). Clay County, rocky banks Talladega Creek. July; not infrequent.

Type locality: Mexico.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium trichomanes L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1080. 1753. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. 592. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 271, *t. 36, f. 1–3.* Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 344. Underwood, Native Ferns, 104.

EUROPE, ASIA, SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario to Saskatchewan; British Columbia to Oregon and California; New England west to Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, and Colorado; south from the Ohio Valley to the mountains of Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Damp sheltered rocks. Lawrence

County (*T. M. Peters*), 1, 000 feet. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls, 1,000 feet. Talladega County, Chandler's Springs. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek. Frequent in the rock houses of the Carboniferous sandstone on the Warrior table-land.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae fissuris rupium."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium angustifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 265. 1803.
NARROW-LEAVED SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 685. Chap. Fl. 592. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 73, *t. 56, f. 1–3*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 105.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec, Ontario, New England, Ohio Valley west to Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, and from Virginia along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Winston County, 1,500 feet; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas fluminis Ohio."

Asplenium bradleyi Eaton, Bull. Torr. Club, **4**: 11. 1873.
BRADLEY'S SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 670. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 39, *t. 51, f. 4–8*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 106.

Carolinian area. Southern New York. Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded rocks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Sheltered shelves of rocks, banks of Little River, 1,600 feet. Clay County, Baldrock, 2,200 feet; small specimen, not well developed, July 31, 1896.

Type locality: "Waldens Ridge, Cumberland Mountains, near Coal Creek, East Tennessee." (*F. H. Bradley*, 1876.)

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium montanum Willd. Sp. Pl. **5**: 342. 1810. MOUNTAIN SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. 592. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 41, *t. 51, f. 11*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 106.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England, New York, New Jersey to West Virginia and Kentucky, along the mountains to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Clefts of rocks. Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Lauderdale County, near Florence. Marion County, Pikeville (*E. A. Smith*). Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry (*E. A. Smith*), 500 feet. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in altis montibus Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium ruta-muraria L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1081. 1753. WALLRUE SPLEENWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 684. Chap. Fl. 593. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 107, *t. 15, f. 1*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 106.

EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England west to Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Arkansas; mountains of Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountains and Lower hills. Exposed rocks. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1, 500 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Dekalb County, Mentone, 1, 600 feet. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls. Colbert County (*E. A. Smith*). Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa ex rupium fissuris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium filix-foemina (L.) Bernh. Schrad. Neues Journ. Bot. **1**, pt. 2: 26. 1806.
LADY FERN.

Polypodium filix-foemina L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1090. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 658. Chap. Fl. 593. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 225, *t. 76*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 566. Underwood, Native Ferns, 107.

EUROPE, ASIA.

Boreal region to Carolinian area. Nearly throughout the north temperate zone. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia and Alaska, and from New England south to Florida (Chapman), west to Texas, Arizona, and California.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Shady woods. Winston County. Madison County, Monte Sano. Talladega County, Chandler Springs. Tuscaloosa County. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Most frequent in the mountains.

Type locality: "Habitat in Europae frigidioris subhumidis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asplenium acrostichoides Sw. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2:54. 1801.
SILVERY SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium thelypteroides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:265. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 685. Chap. Fl. 593. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**:33, *t. 50*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 107.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec to Lake Superior; Ontario; New England to Minnesota, south along the mountains to Georgia; rare.
ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Winston County (*Underwood*).
Type locality not given. Michaux's locality: "Hab. in montibus Virginiae et Carolinae septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAMPTOSORUS Link, Hort. Berol. **2**:69. 1833. WALKING LEAF.

Two species, one North American.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (L.) Link, Hort. Berol. **2**:69. 1833.
Asplenium rhizophylla L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1078. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 685. Chap. Fl. 591. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**:55, *t. 8, f. 1*.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and Quebec to the Saskatchewan; New England west to Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas; south through the Ohio Valley to Tennessee, and along the mountains from Virginia to North Carolina and Georgia.
ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Shaded rocky banks. Cullman County (*Miss Mary Mohr*). Hale County (*E. A. Smith*). Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Virginia, Canada, Siberia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHEGOPTERIS Fée, Gen. Fil. 242. 1850–52. BEECH FERN.

Ninety-five species, mostly of north temperate zone.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Fée, Gen. Fil. 243. 1850–52.
BEECH FERN.

Polypodium hexagonopterum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:271. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 686. Chap. Fl. 588. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**:147, *t. 56*.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas; South Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Arkansas, and Missouri; south to the mountains of North Carolina and Georgia.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Lower hills. Rich woodlands. Cullman County; Tuscaloosa County; Lauderdale County, near Florence. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DRYOPTERIS Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**:20. 1763. SHIELD FERN.

(ASPIDIUM Sw. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2:4. 1801).

About 300 species, mostly of tropical and subtropical regions. North America, 17; Pacific States, 5; Northern States, Rocky Mountains, and Canada, 13; Southern States, 7.

Dryopteris thelypteris (L.) Gray, Man. 630. 1848. MARSH SHIELD FERN.
Acrostichum thelypteris L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1071. 1753.
Aspidium thelypteris Sw. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2:40. 1801.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 686. Chap. Fl. 594. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**:233, *t. 30*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:567. Underwood, Native Ferns, 114.
EUROPE, SIBERIA, NORTHERN ASIA, HIMALAYAN INDIA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario to Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba; throughout the Eastern States from New England to Florida, and west to Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open swamps. Mobile. Montgomery County; abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae septentrionalioris paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dryopteris noveboracensis (L.) Gray, Man. 630. 1848.
NEW YORK SHIELD FERN.

Polypodium noreboracense L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1091. 1753.
Aspidium noreboracense Sw. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2:38. 1801.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 687. Chap. Fl. 594. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**:49, *t. 7*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 112.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canada, Maritime Provinces, Ontario, New England (Mount Desert) west to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio Valley, and south from New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain regions and Lower hills. Lauderdale County, Florence. Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 1,100 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Fayette County, Fayette (*E. A. Smith*). Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dryopteris floridana (Hook.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 812. 1891.
FLORIDA WOOD FERN.

Nephrodium floridanum Hook. Fil. Exot. *t. 99.* 1859.
Aspidium floridanum Eaton in Chap. Fl. 595. 1860.
Underwood, Native Ferns, 115. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 159.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Low woods. Lee County, near Auburn (*L. M. Underwood*), May, 1896. Rare.
Type locality: "East Florida." (*S. B. Buckley.*)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dryopteris marginalis (L.) Gray, Man. 632. 1848. EVERGREEN WOOD FERN.

Polypodium marginale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1091. 1753.
Aspidium marginale Sw. Syn. Fil. 50. 1810.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 688. Chap. Fl. 595. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 69, *t. 55.* Underwood, Native Ferns, 116.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario to Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Rocky Mountains; New England (Mount Desert), west to Michigan and the Ohio Valley, and from New York south along the mountains to Georgia and Alabama, west to Arkansas and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rocky shaded ravines. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*), about 450 feet. Clay County, Baldrock, 2,200 feet. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."

Dryopteris spinulosa dilatata Underwood, Native Ferns, ed. 4, 116. 1893.

Polypodium dilatatum Hoffm. Deutsche Fl. **2**: 7. 1795.
Dryopteris dilatata Gray, Man. 631. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 687. Chap. Fl. 595. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 165.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Tennessee and North Carolina, along the mountains to New England and Canada; British Columbia to the Pacific; Ohio and Kentucky to Missouri and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, in shady woods. Winston County, rocky, shady declivities near the Sipsey River. Rare.
Type locality European.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dryopteris patens (Sw.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 112. 1891.
SPREADING WOOD FERN.

Aspidium patens Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. 1673. 1797.
A. molle Kunze, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **6**: 83. 1848.
Chap. Fl. 594. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 346. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 692. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 567. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 181, *t. 70.* Underwood, Native Ferns, 114.

SOUTH AFRICA, POLYNESIA, TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Lower South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, and southern California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Lower division Coast Pine belt. Damp shaded ravines. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Baldwin County, July, October. Frequent.
Type locality: "Incolit sylvas montium Antillarum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYSTICHUM Roth, Tent. Fl. Germ. **3**: 69. 1800.

Polystichum acrostichoides (Michx.) Schott, Gen. Fil. **2**: no. 4. 1834.
CHRISTMAS FERN.

Nephrodium acrostichoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 267. 1803.
Aspidium acrostichoides Sw. Syn. Fil. 44. 1806.
Dryopteris acrostichoides Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 812. 1892.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 689. Chap. Fl. 595. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 257, *t. 35*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 111.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario; New England (Mount Desert Island), west to Minnesota, Arkansas, and Missouri, south to Florida and the Gulf coast.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich wooded hillsides. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Common.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania, Carolina, et Tennassée."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CYSTOPTERIS Bernh. Schrad. Neues. Journ. Bot. **1**, pt. 2: 26. 1806. BLADDER FERN.

Five species, temperate regions, Europe, western Asia, Mexico; North America 3.

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh. Schrad. Neues. Journ. Bot. **1**, pt. 2: 26. 1806. BRITTLE FERN.

Polypodium fragile L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1091. 1753.

Underwood, Native Ferns, 118. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 689. Chap. Fl. 593. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 49, *t. 53, f. 1–8*. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 348.

Most universally distributed over cooler and temperate regions of the globe from the north arctic zone to Patagonia, South Africa, and Tasmania; northern Europe, and North America up to an altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet.

Arctic zone to Carolinian area. Boreal America to the mountains of Mexico; in the United States to central Georgia, and in the Rocky Mountains and California.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. In rich woods and shaded damp places. Winston, Cullman, Lauderdale, and Etowah counties. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Tuscaloosa County. Not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in collibus Europae frigidioris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh. Schrad. Neues. Journ. Bot. **1**, pt. 2: 26. 1806.

Polypodium bulbiferum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1091. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 689. Chap. Fl. 594. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 55, *t. 53*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 118.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Michigan and Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas; south from New York along the mountains to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region, dripping rocks. Lauderdale County, banks of Tennessee River, also Colbert County, near Sheffield. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls, 800 feet (*E. A. Smith*). Infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ONOCLEA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1062. 1753.

Three species found in temperate regions.

Onoclea sensibilis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1062. 1753. SENSITIVE FERN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 690. Chap. Fl. 596. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 195, *t. 72*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 119.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England (Mount Desert Island), west to Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri; south through the Ohio Valley to Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Low woods. Swampy thickets. Most frequent in the bottoms of the lower Alabama River. Baldwin County, Stockton. July to September.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

WOODSIA R. Br. Trans. Linn. Soc. **11**: 170. 1816.

Fifteen species of boreal and cooler temperate zones.

Woodsia obtusa (Spreng.) Torr. Cat. Pl. Geol. Surv. N. Y. 195. 1840.

Polypodium obtusum Spreng. Anleit. 92. 1804.

Aspidium obtusum Willd. Sp. Pl. **5**: 254. 1810.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 691. Chap. Fl. 596. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 568. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **2**: 189, *t. 71, f. 5–8*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 121.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, British Columbia (source of Columbia River); New England west to Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, south to

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas; and from New York along the mountains to Georgia, Texas, and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shaded rocky banks. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry (*E. A. Smith*). Winston County, valley of Colliers Creek, 1,000 feet. Rare.

Type locality not ascertained. Willdenow's locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DENNSTAEDTIA Bernh. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2: 124. 1801.

(DICKSONIA L'Her. Sertum. Angl. 30. 1788.)

About 40 species, both hemispheres, chiefly tropical.

Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Michx.) Moore, Index Fil. xcvii, 307. 1857–62.

Nephrodium punctilobulum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 268. 1803.
Dicksonia pilosiuscula Willd. Enum. 1076. 1809.
Dicksonia punctilobula Gray, Man. 628. 1848.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 691. Chap. Fl. 597. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 339, *t. 44*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 121.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, New England (Mount Desert Island), west to Michigan, southern Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri; south from New York along the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia to central Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt, rocky open woodlands. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,000 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry (*E. A. Smith*), 450 feet. Infrequent. July, August.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRICHOMANES L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1097. 1753. BRISTLE FERN.

About 90 species, in the tropical and warmer temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Trichomanes radicans Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. **3**: 1736. 1806. ALABAMA BRISTLE FERN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 692. Chap. Fl. 597. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 179, *t. 24, f. 1*. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 655. Underwood, Native Ferns, 122.

ALMOST COSMOPOLITAN IN TEMPERATE REGIONS. SOUTHERN IRELAND, AZORES, EAST INDIES, PACIFIC ISLANDS, WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Central Kentucky, through the Cumberland Mountains to Tennessee and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Warrior table-land. Central Pine belt. Under the shelter of dripping rocks. Frequent in the so-called rock houses of the Carboniferous sandstone. Winston County, 1,200 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Franklin County (*Beaumont*). Marion County, Pikeville (*E. A. Smith*). Etowah County, Black Creek Falls, 1,000 feet. Lawrence County (*Beaumont* and *Peters*). Hale County, Havana (*E. A. Smith*).

Type locality: "Incolit arbores in montosis Jamaicae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trichomanes petersii Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **15**: 326. 1853.
PETERS'S BRISTLE FERN.

Chap. Fl. 597. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 183, *t. 24, f. 2*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 122.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Warrior table-land. Deep clefts of sandstone rock kept perpetually moist by dripping water. Winston County, near east fork of Sipsey River, discovered by T. M. Peters, 1853. Etowah County, falls of Black Creek, near Gadsden, 1,000 feet. Marion County, Pikeville, in rock houses (*E. A. Smith*). Local; rare. Endemic.

Type locality: "Hancock [now Winston] County, Alabama, not far from the Sipsey River; found only on the face of an isolated sandstone rock, within reach of the spray of a waterfall. *T. M. Peters, Esq.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OSMUNDA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1063. 1753. FLOWERING FERN.

Six species, chiefly of the north temperate zone, 3 North American.

Osmunda cinnamomea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1066. 1753. CINNAMON FERN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 693. Chap. Fl. 598. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**: 227, *t. 29, f. 3–5*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 124.

MANCHURIA, JAPAN, WEST INDIES (BERMUDA, CUBA), MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Lake Superior, Ontario, New England (Mount Desert Island); all over the Atlantic States to Florida, along the Gulf coast to Louisiana and Texas; Arkansas, Missouri.

ALABAMA: Low, swampy, open woods and thickets everywhere. Mobile County. April.
Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Osmunda regalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1065. 1753. ROYAL FERN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 693. Chap. Fl. 598. Eaton, Ferns N. A. **1**:209, *t. 28*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2** 568. Underwood, Native Ferns, 124.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, CUBA, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario to Saskatchewan; from Lake Superior to Florida and the Gulf coast, west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri.

ALABAMA: Swampy borders of woods, open marshes. Common throughout the State. August, September.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa, Virginia ad fluvios."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SALVINIACEAE. Water Fern Family.

AZOLLA Lam. Encycl. **1**: 343. 1783.

Four species, temperate regions, 1 North American.

Azolla caroliniana Willd. Sp. Pl. **5**: 541. 1810.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 701. Chap. Fl. 602. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 352. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 559. Underwood, Native Ferns, 128.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Lake Ontario to British Columbia, southern New York, west to Ohio, southern Illinois, southern Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona, and California, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, floating in still water. Mobile County, abundant in pools and ditches.
Type locality: "Hab. in aquis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Order EQUISETALES. Horsetails.

EQUISETACEAE. Horsetail family.

EQUISETUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1061. 1753.

About 25 species, chiefly of cooler temperate zones. North America, 13.

Equisetum laevigatum A. Br.; Engelm. Am. Journ. Sci. **46**: 87. 1844.
SMOOTH HORSETAIL.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 677. Chap. Fl. 585. Milde, Act. Acad. Caes. Leop. **32**, pt. 2: 546, *t. 32*. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 331. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 559. Underwood, Native Ferns, 135.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Colorado, British Columbia, Oregon, and California.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Bibb County, Scottsville (*E. A. Smith*). August. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. on poor clayey soil, with Andropogon and other coarse grasses, at the foot of the rocky Mississippi hills, on the banks of the river below St. Louis." (*N. Riehl*, 1840.)
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Equisetum robustum A. Br.; Engelm. Am. Journ. Sci. **46**: 88. 1844.
STOUT HORSETAIL.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 677. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 669. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 330. Milde, Act. Acad. Caes. Leop. **32**, pt. 2: 532, *t. 31*. Underwood, Native Ferns, 135.

MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, EAST INDIES.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Ohio, Illinois, southern Missouri, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt, wet banks. Monroe County, Claiborne.
Type locality: "Hab. Islands of the Mississippi River in Louisiana. *Bory de St. Vincent.*" (With other localities in the Mississippi basin, and in the East Indies.)
Herb. Mohr.

Equisetum hyemale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1062. 1753. SCOURING RUSH.

Gray, Man, ed. 6, 677. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 331. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 559. Milde, Act. Acad. Caes. Leop. **32**: 511, *t. 29, 30.* Underwood, Native Ferns, 135.

EUROPE, ASIA.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and Quebec, through the mountains to British Columbia; Oregon, California; New England, New York, Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Winston County; reported by T. M. Peters.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae sylvis, asperis, uliginosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Order LYCOPODALES. Club mosses.

LYCOPODIACEAE. Club-moss Family.

LYCOPODIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1100. 1753.[1]

About 100 species, widely distributed over the temperate, but mostly the tropical, zones of the globe. North America, 17 species.

Lycopodium alopecuroides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1102. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 696. Chap. Fl. 600. Underwood, Native Ferns, 137.

BRAZIL.
Louisianian to Carolinian area. From Florida west to Mississippi, and north along the coast to North Carolina, Virginia, and New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt and Coast plain. In bogs. Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July, August. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lycopodium adpressum (Chap.) Lloyd & Underw. Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 153. 1900.

Lycopodium alopecuroides adpressum Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 638. 1897.
L. inundatum var. *adpressum* Chap. Fl. Suppl. 671. 1880.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Sandy, open pine barrens, swamps. Mobile County, Grand Bay, boggy pine flats. Baldwin County, Montrose, springy banks. July.
Type locality: "Damp pine barrens [Southern United States]."
Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lycopodium pinnatum (Chap.) Lloyd & Underw. Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 155. 1900.

Lycopodium inundatum pinnatum Chap. Fl. 600. 1860.
Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.
Type locality: "Low pine barrens, near the coast, West Florida."

ALABAMA: Mobile County, Spring Hill, August, 1897 (*B. F. Bush*). Lee County, Auburn, October, 1896 (*C. F. Baker*).

Lycopodium carolinianum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1104. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 697. Chap. Fl. 601. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 646. Underwood, Native Ferns, 139.

TROPICAL AFRICA TO THE CAPE, EAST INDIES, TASMANIA, WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. From Mississippi along the coast to Florida and north to New York.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low, damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. September to November. Frequent.
Type locality: "Habitat in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] F. E. Lloyd and L. M. Underwood, Revision of the species of Lycopodium of North America, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 27, p. 147, *tt. 2 to 4.* 1900.

Lycopodium porophilum Lloyd & Underw. Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 150. 1900.

"Intermediate between *Lycopodium lucidulum* and *L. selago*, having the leaves spreading or somewhat reflexed with the alternation of long leaves and short sporophylls. Leaves not hollowed, but flat as in *L. lucidulum*."—Underwood.

Carolinian and Alleghenian areas. Kentucky, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

ALABAMA: Winston County, under projecting sandstone rocks near Sipsey River, June 1, 1896 (*L. M. Underwood*).

Type locality: Points in Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Lycopodium cernuum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1103. 1753.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 671. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 647. Underwood, Native Ferns, 137.

COMMON IN ALL TROPICAL COUNTRIES; AZORES.

Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Springy grassy banks. Mobile County, Springhill, in a ravine near the college. Baldwin County, Montrose. September. Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."

Herb. Mohr.

SELAGINELLACEAE. Selaginella Family.

SELAGINELLA Beauv. Prodr. Aetheog. 101. 1805.

Two hundred species described, mostly of tropical and subtropical zones. North America, 5 species.

Selaginella rupestris (L.) Spring in Mart. Fl. Bras. **1**, pt. 2: 119. 1840.

Lycopodium rupestre L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1101. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 698. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 558. Underwood, Nat. Ferns, 140.

EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, New England (Mount Desert Island), south to Florida (Chapman); Ohio Valley west to Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and through the Rocky Mountains to California and Oregon.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Winston County, reported by T. M. Peters. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, Mentone, abundant on rocks; September.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada, Sibiria."

Selaginella apus (L.) Spring in Mart. Fl. Bras. **1**, pt. 2: 119. 1840.

Lycopodium apodum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1105. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 698. Chap. Fl. 601. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 558.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, southern New England, Michigan, Ohio Valley, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley to Coast plain. Low springy banks. Etowah County, near Gadsden, in wet sandy piny woods. Mobile County.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Selaginella ludoviciana A. Br. Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 4, **13**: 58. 1860.

Underwood, Native Ferns, 141.

Louisianian area. Western Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp exposed ground in the flat pine barrens. Mobile County. Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Louisiana."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ISOETACEAE. Quillwort Family.

ISOETES L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1100. 1753.

The only genus of the family. It contains about 50 species, widely distributed over the continents and islands of the world. North America, 21 species.

Isoetes engelmanni valida Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 677. 1867.

Carolinian area. Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Swampy places. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain above Valleyhead, May, 1899.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 700. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 48. Underwood, Native Ferns, 146.

Type locality: "Delaware (*W. M. Canby*), and Pennsylvania (*Prof. Porter*)."

Herb. Biltmore.

Subkingdom SPERMOPHYTA. True Flowering and Seed-bearing Plants. (Phanerogamae.)

Class GYMNOSPERMAE (ARCHISPERMAE).

PINACEAE (CONIFERAE). Pine Family

PINUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1000. 1753. PINE.

Largest genus of the order, with about 75 species belonging to the cooler and warmer parts of the northern temperate zone. In the Old World about 25 species; in the New World about double that number. North America has 37 species, Eastern North America, 11. Mostly gregarious trees of large size.

Pinus taeda L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1000. 1753.
LOBLOLLY PINE. OLD FIELD PINE. ROSEMARY PINE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 636. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 490. Chap. Fl. 433. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 554.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to North Carolina and Florida west to eastern Texas and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. From the coast to the Warrior table-land. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers early to latter part of March.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Canadae paludosis."

Economic uses: Important. Valuable timber tree; the largest among the Southern timber pines.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinus heterophylla (Ell.) Sudworth, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 45. 1893.
SLASH PINE. CUBAN PINE.

Pinus taeda var. *heterophylla* Ell. Sk. **2**: 636. 1821.
P. cubensis Griseb. Mem. Am. Acad. **8**, pt. 2: 530. 1863.
P. elliottii Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **4**: 186, *t. 1–3*. 1878–1886.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 650; ed. 3, 457.

CUBA, BRITISH HONDURAS.

Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to Florida, and along the Gulf coast to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Outlying islands, Coast plain, and scatteringly throughout the Lower Pine region in the flat woods and swamps bordering the pine-barren streams. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia County, Wallace. Flowers January and February.

Type locality: "Along the marshes near the mouths of the fresh water rivers, (at least in Georgia), this pine is very common."

Economic uses: Of greatest value for its timber and for its resin.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinus palustris Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 14. 1768.
LONGLEAF PINE. SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE. PITCH PINE. HEART PINE.

Pinus australis Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **1**: 64, *t. 6*. 1810.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 637. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 491. Chap. Fl. 434. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb, **2**: 554.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. From Cape Canaveral and Bay Biscayne, Florida, north along the coast to southern Virginia (Suffolk County), and westward to the Trinity Valley, Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to the Mountain region to an altitude of near 2,000 feet, forming the immense forests of the Coast and Central Pine belt, and lesser ones in the Coosa Valley. From Talladega County to the Georgia and Alabama State line. Scattered abundantly through the Metamorphic mountains, where this species ascends in Clay County to its greatest elevation on the Chehawhaw Mountain, 2,000 feet. More sparsely diffused in the lower part of the Warrior basin with an outlying forest in Walker County (South Lowell). Flowers middle of March.

Type locality not ascertained. Michaux's locality: "Hab. a Carolina septentrionali ad Floridam presertim maritimis."

Economic uses: Of greatest importance fo- ts timber, as well as for its resin.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinus echinata Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 12. 1768.
SHORTLEAF PINE, YELLOW PINE.

Pinus mitis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 204. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 633. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 491. Chap. Fl. 433. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 554.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, New York, to Virginia, eastern Kentucky, southeastern Tennessee, and middle Florida, west to Texas, the eastern limit of Indian Territory, and southwestern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. On the highest summits. Frequent among the hard-wood timber growth of the Warrior table-land, more abundant on the lower hills of sandy and gravelly loam from the northeast part of Tuscaloosa, through Lamar and a part of Fayette County to the Mississippi State line in Marion County. In lesser proportion scattered throughout the Upper division of the Coast Pine belt, and rarely in the Lower Pine region, with its southern limit in Baldwin County, near Stockton, and in Mobile County about Mount Vernon. Flowers March to April.

Type locality not ascertained. Michaux's locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Kentucky et Carolina."

Economic uses: Highly valued for its excellent timber.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinus glabra Walt. Fl. Car. 237. 1788.

Rav. Proc. Ell. Soc. Charleston, **11**: 52. Chap. Fl. 433.

Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to western Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Upper division Coast Pine belt to Coast plain. Low woods skirting sandy swamps of streams. Marengo County, Luthers Store (*E. A. Smith*). Butler County, Georgiana. Autauga County, Prattville. Mobile County, Pierce's Landing. Baldwin County, Stockton.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Economic uses: Of little importance for its timber.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinus virginiana Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 9. 1768. SCRUB PINE. JERSEY PINE.

Pinus inops Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 367. 1789.
Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **1**: 580, *t. 4*. Ell. Sk. **2**: 633. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 491. Chap. Fl. 433; ed. 3, 456.

Carolinian area. New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Kentucky, southeastern Indiana, and from Virginia south along the mountains to northern Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coosa Hills, rocky ridges of Carboniferous sandstone. Winston County, near Sipsey fork, 1,200 feet. Cullman County, 900 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,800 feet. St. Clair County, 500 feet. Not abundant.

Type locality not ascertained.

Economic uses: Of little importance except for fuel.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinus clausa (Engelm.) Sargent in Tenth Census U. S. (Cat. For. Trees N. A.) **9**: 179. 1884. SAND PINE. FLORIDA SPRUCE PINE.

Pinus inops var. *clausa* Engelm. Bot. Gaz. **2**: 125. 1877.
Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, **4**: 183. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 456.

Louisianian area. Eastern and western Florida to Perdido Bay.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Drifting sands. Baldwin County, near Bon Secour. Only locality; rare.

Type locality: "Apalachicola" (*Chapman*).

Economic uses: Of no importance except for fuel.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TSUGA Carr. Trait. Conif. 185. 1855.

About 7 species. Eastern Asia (Japan). North America, 4.

Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr. Trait. Conif. 185. 1855. HEMLOCK.

Pinus canadensis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1421. 1763.
Abies canadensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 206. 1803. Not Miller.
Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **1**: 8, *t. 13*. Ell. Sk. **2**: 639. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 492. Chap. Fl. 434.

Canadian zone, Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Wisconsin and Michigan, and along the higher Alleghenian ranges to northern Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky hillsides and ravines. Winston County, east

fork Sipsey River, altitude 1,200 to 1,500 feet, to Clear Creek Falls, about 800 feet. In detached groves.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Economic uses: Important timber tree. Bark valuable for tanning.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TAXODIUM L. C. Rich. Ann. Mus. Par. **16**: 278. 1810. BALD CYPRESS.

Three species, 2 in Mexico, 1 in Atlantic North America, 1 in China.

Taxodium distichum (L.) L. C. Rich. Ann. Mus. Par. **16**: 298. 1810.
SWAMP CYPRESS, RED CYPRESS, WHITE CYPRESS, BLACK CYPRESS.

Cupressus disticha L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1003. 1753.

Schubertia disticha Mirbel, Mém. Mus. Par. **13**: 75. 1825.

Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **3**: 4, *t. 1.* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 493. Chap. Fl. 435. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 555.

MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Delaware west to Kentucky; southern Indiana, Illinois; southern Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee; south throughout the low country to Florida, western Texas, and northern Mexico. Region of best development, alluvial swamps of the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to west Florida and the lower Alabama, Tombigbee, and Mississippi rivers.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast in alluvial soil; January and February; fruit matures first year October to December. Valuable timber tree of largest dimensions.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Economic uses: Most valuable timber tree, the largest of Atlantic North America.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Taxodium distichum imbricaria (Nutt.) Sudworth, Nomenc. Arb. Fl. U. S. 60. 1897.
POND CYPRESS, UPLAND CYPRESS.

Cupressus disticha var. *imbricaria* Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 224. 1818.

Louisianian area. From North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia counties.

Of smaller size than the species, with the leaves reduced in size and closely adpressed to the deciduous branchlets, thus imparting to the tree a strikingly peculiar aspect. This character, however, is not constant, and the variety can scarcely be maintained, the same individual producing during the earliest stages of growth and on vigorous adventitious shoots leaves of the ordinary form.

This form passes freely into the species where the soil conditions are more favorable.

Type locality: "Found from Florida to North Carolina, in swamps and ponds more remote from the sea."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHAMAECYPARIS Spach, Hist. Veg. **11**: 329. 1842. WHITE CEDAR.

Six or 7 species. China, Japan, Mexico. North America 2 species, Pacific Coast 1.

Chamaecyparis thyoides (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 71. 1888.

Cupressus thyoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1003. 1753.

Thuya sphaeroidea Spreng. Syst. Veg. **3**: 889. 1826.

Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea Spach, Hist. Veg. 331. 1842.

Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **3**: 20, *t. 12.* Ell. Sk. **2**: 644. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 493. Chap. Fl. 435.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern New England to New York, with southern New Jersey; coast of Virginia and adjacent parts of North Carolina—this is the region of its greatest development; south along the coast to northern Florida and the Gulf coast to eastern Louisiana. Reported also from Ohio, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. In sphagnous swamps of a sour peaty soil. Escambia County, along the head waters of Escambia River. Baldwin County, Fish River. Mobile County, most frequent on the pine-barren streams emptying into Mobile Bay and Mobile River. Flowers November, December; fruit ripe in June.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

JUNIPERUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1038. 1753.

About 25 species. Northern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia to Japan, Mexico. North America 12 species; 3 in the Atlantic States.

Juniperus virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1039. 1753. RED CEDAR. SAVIN.

Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **3**:42, *t. 5*. Ell. Sk. **2**:717. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 494. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:555.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, and Texas, and south to Florida and the Gulf coast.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Flowers latter part of January and in February; fruit matures in October of the first year. Most frequent and in great perfection in the coves and valleys of the Tennessee basin, forming more or less extensive brakes in the limestone ridges of the same region. In the Central Prairie belt and the adjacent Upper division of the Coast Pine belt, once abundant; at present almost exhausted.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Economic uses: The timber is highly valuable for pencil wood and other purposes. Medicinally it yields the leaves or tops of *Juniperus virginiana* U. S. P., 1870. Obsolete. The oil of red cedar, distilled from the wood, is used in perfumery and as an insectifuge.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juniperus barbadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1039. 1753.

Juniperus virginiana australis Carr. Trait. Conif. 44. 1855.

Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:246. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 503.

Tree 50 to 60 feet high, the sturdy trunk 16 to 24 inches in diameter, 15 to rarely 25 feet tall; limbs wide-spreading, forming a rather open roundish-oval head, the branches and branchlets drooping; leaves minute, on the younger branches decussately imbricate, deltoid-ovate, bluntish, or on the youngest and most vigorous shoots subulate-lanceolate, acutish; furrow of the oil gland more or less oblong-linear. Fruit (galbulus) globose, glaucous black.

WEST INDIES, BAHAMAS; JAMAICA IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, ANTIGUA.

Louisianan area. Southern coast of South Carolina to Florida and throughout the peninsula, along the gulf shore to Mississippi; indigenous in the cedar hammocks of the eastern gulf shore. Frequently cultivated about dwellings and naturalized in lower Louisiana and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral belt. Cedar hammocks. Mobile County, Bayou Labatre.

Distinguished from *Juniperus virginiana* by its habit of growth, the character of its leaves, the somewhat longer staminate flowers, and the smaller fruit.

Type locality: "Hab. in America."

Economic uses: Important for its wood, which is most highly esteemed for pencil casings.

Class ANGIOSPERMAE (METASPERMAE).

Subclass MONOCOTYLEDONES.

TYPHACEAE. Cat-tail Family.

TYPHA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:971. 1753.

Twelve species, temperate and tropical regions, 2 North American. Perennial aquatics.

Typha latifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**:971. 1753. LARGE CAT-TAIL FLAG.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 547. Chap. Fl. 443. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:188. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:452.

EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Throughout British North America to the Pacific; from New England to Florida and west to California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Shallow ponds and marshes; abounds in the tidewater region. Flowers in June.

Type locality: "Hab. in paludibus Europae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Typha angustifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**:971. 1753. SMALLER CAT-TAIL.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 547.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, New England; west to Michigan and Missouri; coast of New York and New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Adventive. In a ditch, suburbs of Mobile (*Karl Zimmer*), 1886. Not found since.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae paludibus."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPARGANIACEAE. Bur-reed Family.

SPARGANIUM L. Sp. Pl. 2:971. 1753.

Eight species, of cooler temperate regions. Eastern North America, 4 species. Perennial aquatics.

Sparganium androcladum (Engelm.) Morong, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**:78. 1888.

Sparganium simplex var. *androcladum* Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 481. 1871. Ell. Sk. **2**:521. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 548. Chap. Fl. 443.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario to Saskatchewan and Vancouver Island; New England west to Minnesota and Missouri, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Shallow ponds from the Tennessee Valley to the coast. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County, Tannehill (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers May to July. Frequent.

Type locality: "From New England southward and especially westward."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NAJADACEAE. Pondweed Family.

POTAMOGETON L. Sp. Pl. 1:126. 1753. PONDWEED.

About 65 species. Floating aquatic herbs, mostly of the cooler temperate zone. Cosmopolitan. Europe, Asia, North America, 37 species; endemic in Atlantic North America, 14.

Potamogeton pulcher Tuckerm. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**:38. 1843.

Bigel. Flor. Bost. 63 (as *P. natans* L.). Gray, Man. ed. 6, 560. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 652. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club. **3**:16, *t. 28*.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From Vermont to Georgia, Louisiana, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. In stagnant water. Montgomery County, "Cypress swamp" near city. October. Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. Ponds and slow streams. Medford, Stoneham [Massachusetts]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Potamogeton lonchites Tuckerm. Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **6**:226. 1848.

Potamogeton fluitans Roth, Fl. Germ. **1**:72. 1788?.

Ell. Sk. **1**:221. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 560. Chap. Fl. 446. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:457. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:196.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario and New England west to Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri, south to Florida and Texas, and in California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. So far only observed in the tide-water region. Gently flowing water in the delta of Mobile River. Flowers in June and July. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "In the Charles at Newton and Natick [Massachusetts]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Potamogeton alpinus Balbis, Misc. Bot. 13. 1804.

Potamogeton rufescens Schrad. in Cham. Adn. Fl. Ber. 5. 1815.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 560. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:195. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:457. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**:19, *t. 30*.

EUROPE.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Quebec, Vancouver Island, Oregon, California, New York, New Jersey, and western Florida.

---

[1]Morong, Najadaceae of North America, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: No. 2. 1893.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shallow pond near the western shore of Mobile Bay shell road, 1885. Locality since obliterated (*C. Zimmer*). A waif from higher latitudes.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Potamogeton perfoliatus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 126. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 562. Chap. Fl. 446. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 33, *t. 40*.

EUROPE, GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA.
Canadian zone, Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, New England, west to Michigan and Minnesota, south to New Jersey, western Tennessee, Florida (!), and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Gently flowing water. Mobile River delta. Dog River. Abundant in this locality.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae lacubus fluviisque argillosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Potamogeton crispus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 126. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 562. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 36, *t. 44*.

TEMPERATE EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England to New Jersey, Virginia, and western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Gently flowing water. Mobile County, estuaries of Mobile and Dog rivers. Flowers and matures fruit in July.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae fossis et rivulis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Potamogeton pusillus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 127. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 563. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 128. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 45, *t. 53*.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England (Mount Desert Island) west to Michigan, Missouri, Colorado, and California; New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. The form with filiform stem, setaceous, cuspidate leaves (*P. tenuissimus* auct.), estuary Mobile River. Flowers in May. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Potamogeton diversifolius Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 354. 1808.

Potamogeton hybridus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 100. 1803. Not Thuill.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 222. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 560. Chap. Fl. 446. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 456. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 48, *t. 55*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England (Mount Desert Island) west to Michigan, Nebraska, and Missouri, south to New Jersey, Florida, and the Gulf States, extending to western Texas and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Frequent in pine-barren streams and shallow ponds. Mobile, Baldwin, and Montgomery counties. Flowers in June with mature fruit.
Type locality of *P. hybridus:* "Hab. in aquis stagnantibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUPPIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 127. 1753. DITCHGRASS.

Two or 3 species, aquatics, cosmopolitan outside of the Arctic zone. North America, 2 species.

Ruppia maritima L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 127. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 581. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 564. Chap. Fl. 445. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 506. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 193. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 457. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 55, *t. 62*.

EUROPE, WEST INDIES.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Along the seacoast. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New England (Mount Desert Island), south to Florida and Texas; Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. In brackish or saline pools, ditches. Mobile County, Mobile Bay; abundant. Flowers and mature fruit in June. Annual. ?
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae maritimis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZANNICHELLIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 969. 1753. HORNED PONDWEED.

Nine species described, probably all forms of one. Cosmopolitan aquatics.

Zannichellia palustris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 969. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 565. Chap. Fl. 445. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 193. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 458. Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 57, *t. 64*.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, PHILIPPINES, AUSTRALIA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Pools and still-flowing water, fresh or brackish. Mobile County, estuaries of Mobile and Dog rivers. Baldwin County, Josephine. Copious. Flowers in June and July. Annual. ?
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae, Virginiae fossis, fluviis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NAIAS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1015. 1753.

Ten to 12 species, temperate and tropical regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 4 species.

Naias guadalupensis (Spreng.) A. Br. Seemann's Journ. Bot. **2**: 276. 1864.

Caulinia guadalupensis Spreng. Syst. **1**: 20. 1825.
Naias flexilis var. *fusiformis* Chap. Fl. 444. 1860.
Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 60, *t. 68*.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Gently flowing deep water. Mobile County, estuaries of Mobile and Dog rivers, forming in large part with Ruppia, Zannichellia, *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, Vallisneria, and Nitella, the dense masses of subaquatic vegetation. Mature fruit in July. Perennial. ?
Type locality: "Insula Guadalupa. Bertero."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCHEUCHZERIACEAE. Arrow-Grass Family.

TRIGLOCHIN L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 338. 1753. ARROW-GRASS.

Marsh plants of frigid and temperate regions. About 10 species. North America, 3 species.

Triglochin striata Ruiz & Pav. Fl. Peruv. **3**: 72. 1802.

Triglochin triandra Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 208. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 417. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 557. Chap. Fl. 447.

SOUTH AMERICA TO BRAZIL, OCEANIA, SOUTH AFRICA.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. From Maryland along the coast to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Fresh or brackish marshes. Mobile County, marshy banks, mouth of Dog River. Baldwin County. Flowers June and July. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "In Peruviae lacubus et inundatis ad Surco, Miraflores, Lurigancho, Magdalena et Limae tractus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALISMACEAE. Water-Plantain Family.

ALISMA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 342. 1753.

Ten species; cooler and warmer temperate zone. Europe, America

Alisma plantago-aquatica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 342. 1753. WATER PLANTAIN.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 434. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 554. Chap. Fl. 448. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 200. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 454.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, MEXICO.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. From Nova Scotia across the continent to the Pacific coast, south to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Marshes, ditches, borders of ponds. Common everywhere. Flowers July and August. Perennial.
Type locality: "Habitat in Europae aquosis et ad ripas fluviorum lacuum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ECHINODORUS Engelm. in Gray, Man. 460. 1848.

Eight to 10 species, of warmer temperate and tropical America. North America, 3 species. Perennial aquatic herbs.

Echinodorus radicans (Nutt.) Engelm. in Gray, Man. 460. 1848.
CREEPING WATER PLANTAIN.

Sagittaria radicans Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 159. 1833-37.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 556. Chap. Fl. 448. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 456.

SOUTHERN MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to Central Pine belt. Marshes. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Frequent in the river marshes. Flowers May to July. White.
Type locality not ascertained. Engelmann's locality, "Swamps, Illinois and southward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAGITTARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 993. 1753. ARROWHEAD.[1]

About 30 species, of warmer temperate regions of both hemispheres, mostly American. North America, 20 species. Perennial paludial herbs.

Sagittaria latifolia Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 409. 1806. (Form *S. latifolia* proper, J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**: 36.)
COMMON ARROWHEAD. BROAD-LEAVED ARROWHEAD.

Sagittaria variabilis Engelm. in Gray, Man. 461. 1848.
S. sagittaefolia var. *variabilis* Michel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **3**: 69. 1881.
S. hastata Pursh, Fl. 396. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 589. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 554. Chap. Fl. 449. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 201. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 455.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia to British Columbia and coast of California. From Canada to Florida, through the Gulf States to Mexico.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open marshes, swamps. Mobile County. Undoubtedly over the State. Flowers white, September, October. Abundant in the river marshes about Mobile.
Type locality: "Hab. a Canada ad Carolinam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria latifolia pubescens (Muhl.) J. G. Smith, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 25. 1894. (Form c, J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**: 40.) DOWNY ARROWHEAD.

Sagittaria pubescens Muhl. Cat. 86. 1813.
S. variabilis var. *pubescens* Engelm. Gray, Man. ed. 5, 555. 1856.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 555.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. In gently flowing water. Mobile County, Mobile River. Baldwin County, near Daphne, in shaded swamps. Montgomery County, Cypress Pond. Flowers June to October, 10 to 15 inches high; frequent.
Type locality: "Pensylvania."

Sagittaria viscosa Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 19, *t. 239*. 1897.
CLAMMY ARROWHEAD.

Monoecious; scape slender, over 2 feet long, branched from the lowest verticil, leaves membranaceous, smooth, broadly ovate, rounded toward the slightly apiculate apex; blade 6 to 7 inches wide, 12 to 14 inches long, deeply sagittate, the broad lobes acute, about 6 inches long, widely diverging; panicle slender, main branch 12 to 13 inches long, the branches about half its length; bracts coriaceous, papillose, rugose, viscid, free at the base, oblong-ovate, obtuse; sepals thick and like the bracts papillose, glutinose, ovate-lanceolate; stamens numerous (20 to 25), fila-

[1] J. G. Smith, Revision of N. Amer. species of Sagittaria and Lophotocarpus, Sixth Annual Report Mo. Bot. Gard. 1895.



SAGITTARIA LONGIROSTRA AUSTRALIS J. G. SMITH.

ments two-thirds longer than the anthers, strongly villous near the base; ovary narrowly winged, with a slender erect style; flowers fully three-fourths inch across. Resembling form b (J. G. Smith) of *S. latifolia;* at once distinguished, however, by the characters given above.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, deep ditches. Mobile, June, 1896. On a second visit to the same locality to get specimens with mature achenia the plants were found to have been destroyed by the cleaning of the ditch.

Type locality: "Deep muddy borders of marsh on the Mobile River."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria montevidensis Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea, **2**: 156. 1827.
LA PLATA RIVER ARROWHEAD.

J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**: 57, *t. 29.*

"Monoecious; petioles stout, rigid, erect, ascending; leaves sagittate, acute or obtuse, 4 to 20 inches long and broad, basal lobes acute, acuminate, widely divergent, glabrous above, sparsely scabrous on the nerves below; scape usually simple, stout, often 2½ to 3 inches in diameter at the base; verticils numerous, more or less approximate, 2 to 4 lower ones fertile; bracts connate at the base, lanceolate, long-acuminate, the upper undeveloped portion of the scape appearing comose with their projecting tips; staminate pedicels slender, ascending, ¾ to 1½ inches long, longer than the fertile; flowers large, the sepals broadly ovate, obtuse, ⅜ inch wide, ¼ inch long; petals obovate, larger than the sepals; stamens very many, the narrow glandular filaments longer than the linear-oblong anthers; achenia $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{32}$ inch long, narrowly quadrate, obovate, winged on both margins, with a short, slender, oblique beak, and a prominent sub-epidermal resin passage on each side above; fruiting head large, ⅝ to 1¼ inches in diameter." Established as a ballast plant in California.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Marshes and ditches. Mobile County, river marshes and ditches about the city. Flowers July to September. Frequent.

Type locality: "Montevideo et Rio grande do Sul."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria longirostra (Micheli) J. G. Smith, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 26. 1893.
LONG-BEAKED ARROWHEAD.

Sagittaria sagittifolia var. (?) *longirostra* Micheli in DC. Monogr. Phan. **3**: 69. 1881.
Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 88.

Carolinian area. Southern Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Coosa County, Stewardsville (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). July. Rare.

Type locality: "In Alabama (Drummond, 1832)."

Sagittaria longirostra australis J. G. Smith, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 20, *t. 291.* 1897.
SOUTHERN LONG-BEAKED ARROWHEAD.

Plant 6 to 8 inches high, the scape about 20 inches long; leaves ovate-elliptical, obtuse, 3 to 4 inches long, basal lobes obtuse; fertile pedicels about ½ inch long, exceeding the bracts; achenium less than ⅛ inch long. PLATE II.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded swampy creek banks. Cullman County.

Type locality: "Collected by Dr. Charles Mohr, Cullman, Ala., August 4, 1896."

Type in Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria subulata (L.) Buchenau, Abh. Nat. Ver. Brem. **2**: 49. 1871.

Alisma subulata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 343. 1753.
Sagittaria pusilla Nutt. Gen. Pl. 213. 1818.
S. natans var. *lorata* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 555. 1890. Not Chap.
Gray, Man. l. c. Chap. Fl. 449.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, coast of New Jersey to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy tidewater flats. Mobile County, Frascati. Flowers in September. Rare. One-half inch high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria subulata natans (Michx.) J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 44. 1894.
FLOATING ARROWHEAD.

Sagittaria subulata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 190. 1803.
S. subulata var. *lorata* Chap. Fl. 449. 1860.

Ell. Sk. **2**:591. Chap. Fl. 449.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Fresh water ponds. Washington County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Local.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria filiformis J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**:46, *t. 15*. 1894.
FILIFORM ARROWHEAD.

"Submerged aquatic, with linear filiform phyllodia 6 inches to 2 feet long, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide; scape slender, filiform, 2 to 4 feet long, branching from all but the uppermost verticils; bracts lanceolate, acuminate, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, at length evanescent; pedicels and branches of the scape filiform $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 1 or 2 flowers of the lowest verticil pistillate, the rest all staminate; verticils 6 to 10, remote; flowers $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch wide; sepals ovate, obtuse, scarious-margined; petals white, stamens 7; filaments over twice as long as the anthers; mature achenia not yet collected; ovary obovate, equaled by the slender oblique style. Floating in still water. Dog River, Mobile County, Ala., Mohr, August 14, 1893."
Louisianian area. Eastern and western Florida.
Type locality: "Dog River, Mobile County, Ala."
Type specimen in Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.
Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria lancifolia falcata (Pursh) J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**:47, *t. 16*. 1894.
LANCE-LEAVED SAGITTARIA.

Sagittaria falcata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**:397. 1816.
S. lancifolia media Micheli in DC. Monogr. Phan. **3**:73. 1881.
Ell. Sk. **2**:591. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 555. Chap. Fl. 449.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware and Maryland, south along the coast to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Open marshes. Mobile County, river swamp; Bayou Labatre, brackish swamps near the seashore. Flowers July, August; 2 to 3 feet high. Common.
Type locality: "In ponds: Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria graminea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:190. 1803. GRASS-LEAVED SAGITTARIA.

Ell. Sk. **2**:592. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 555. Chap. Fl. 449. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:455.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, New England (Mount Desert Island); west to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Shallow ponds, ditches. Mobile County, river marshes. June; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

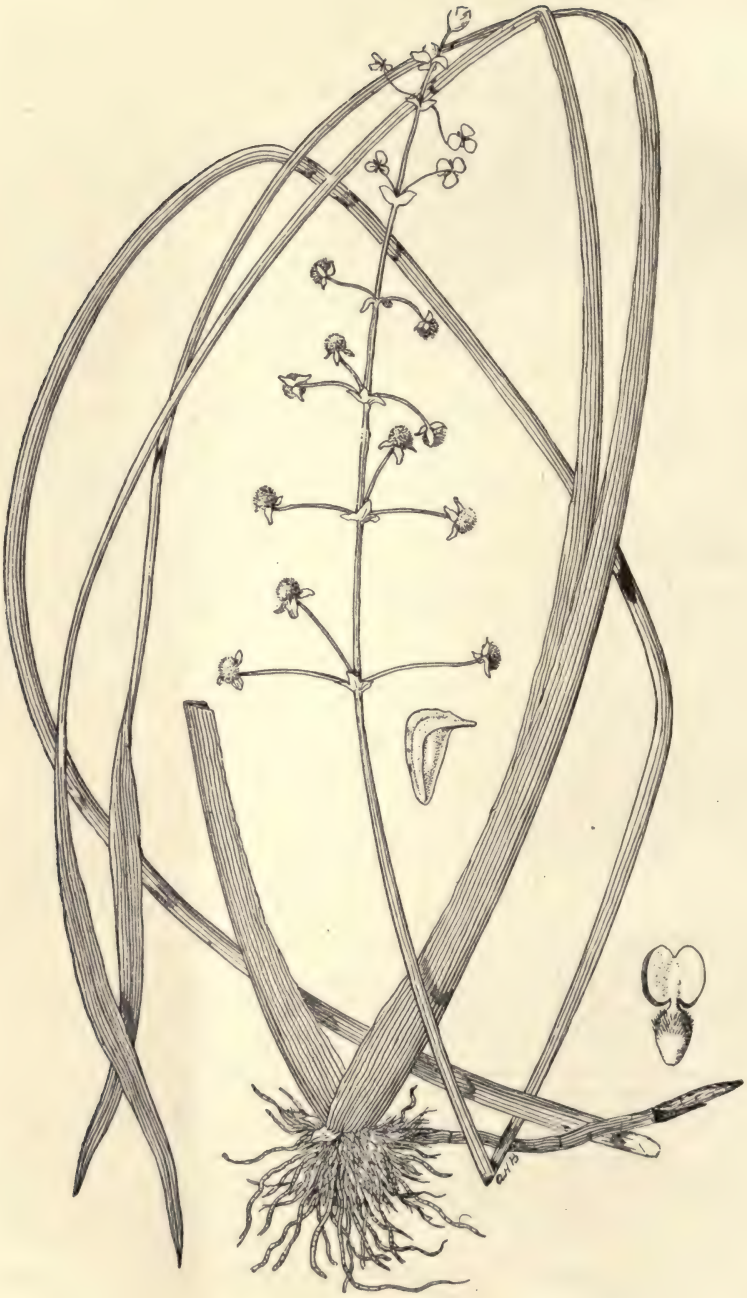
Sagittaria cycloptera (J. G. Smith) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:20. 1897.
PINE-BARREN SAGITTARIA.

Sagittaria graminea cycloptera J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**:52, *t. 20*. 1894.
"Slender, erect, 8 inches to 2 feet and over high from a horizontal or oblique rhizome; leaves linear-lanceolate, tapering gradually at both ends or reduced to slender attenuate phyllodia; scape simple or branching from the lowest verticil; internodes longer than fertile pedicels; bracts and stamens as in the species; achenium $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long with an abrupt dorsal crest, an arched wing, and a medial vertical resin passage on either side, or when maturing under water only costate or wrinkled."
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Sandy borders of pine-barren ponds. Washington County, Yellowpine, Deerpark. Mobile County, river marshes, Springhill. Flowers June to August. Frequent in the Lower Pine region.
Type locality: "From South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria chapmani (J. G. Smith) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:20. 1897.
CHAPMAN'S SAGITTARIA.

Sagittaria graminea chapmani J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**:52, *t. 21*. 1894.
"Twelve to 20 inches high; leaves narrowly lanceolate, acute, tapering at base into the petiole, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 5 to 8 inches long; scape weak, branched or



SAGITTARIA MOHRII J. G. SMITH.

simple, the fertile flowers numerous; bracts lanceolate, acute or acuminate, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch long, slightly connate at the base; fertile pedicels $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long; fruiting head $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; achenium almost beakless, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, with a narrow dorsal crest, the sides not costate nor winged. Phyllodia oblanceolate, long-acute, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, 4 to 12 inches long. * * * Dedicated to the venerable Southern botanist, Doctor Chapman, by whom it was first collected."

Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Marshes, stagnant pools, and wet banks of creeks. Mobile County, Kelly's pond, marshes Mobile River. Flowers April to June. Mohr, 1880.

Type locality: "'In a creek on the road to Mariana, 3 or 4 miles from Ocheesee, west Florida;' also collected by Dr. Mohr, 1880, * * * 1884, in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria mohrii J. G. Smith, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 19, *t. 289*. 1897.
MOHR'S SAGITTARIA.

Leaves lanceolate-linear, long-attenuate to the acute apex, tapering gradually at the base to the slender, ascending petioles, 15 to 20 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; scape shorter than the leaves, simple, triquetrous above, weak, reclining, decumbent after flowering, frequently ripening its fruit under water, with 6 to 8 verticils, the inflorescence narrowly pyramidal; bracts $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, connected to the middle; fertile pedicels spreading, somewhat longer than the sterile, in 3 or 4 verticils, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long; sepals oblong, obtuse, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long; stamens 9 to 12, anthers broadly elliptical; achenium $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, obliquely cuneate with a short lateral beak, crenulately crested and broad-winged on both margins, laterally unicostate or narrowly winged; fruiting head globose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter. PLATE III.

Partially submerged aquatic, growing in tufts, at the nodes of horizontal stolons.

First collected at Mobile by Charles Mohr, August 16, 1895.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Deep muddy ditches and shallow ponds. Mobile, in the open flats forming the watershed between Dog and Mobile rivers (southwestern suburbs). In shallow water and partially exsiccated ground.

Plants were found with the leaf blade narrowly linear, and mostly wanting, the leaves reduced to strict triangular phyllodia. Abundant, August 20, 1896.

Type locality: "Muddy shallow ponds near the western suburbs of Mobile city, August 18, 1895."

Type in Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagittaria platyphylla (Engelm.) J. G. Smith, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **6**: 55, *t. 26*. 1894.
BROAD-LEAVED SAGITTARIA.

Sagittaria graminea var. *platyphylla* Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 494. 1867.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Missouri to Texas; east from Mississippi and Louisiana to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy ditches, ponds. Mobile. Flowers June to September. Frequent.

Type locality: "Found farther south [than *S. graminea*]." Smith's locality: "In swamps and ponds from Texas to Mississippi and northward to the 'sunken lands' of Missouri."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VALLISNERIACEAE. Frogsbit Family.

PHILOTRIA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 175. 1818.

(ELODEA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 20. 1803. Not Elodes Adans.)
(UDORA Nutt. Gen. **2**: 242. 1818.)

Five species, aquatic perennial herbs of temperate and tropical regions.

Philotria canadensis (Michx.) Britton, Science, ser. 2, **2**: 5. 1895. WATER WEED

Elodea canadensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 20. 1803.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 496. Chap. Fl. 450. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 129. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 421.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Quebec and Ontario to Oregon and California; from New England south to New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast region. In gently flowing deep water. Mobile County, estuary Mobile River. Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in rivulis Canadae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VALLISNERIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1015. 1753.

Two species, perennial aquatics, of the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres.

Vallisneria spiralis L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1015. 1753. EEL GRASS.

Vallisneria americana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:220. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**:666. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 496. Chap. Fl. 451. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:422.

SOUTHERN EUROPE, ASIA, AUSTRALIA.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, and New York to Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Gently flowing water. Mobile County, estuaries of Mobile and Dog rivers, Mobile Bay. Flowers in July, fruit in August. Abundant.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pisae et Florentiae fossis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POACEAE (GRAMINEAE). Grass Family.

TRIPSACUM L. Syst. Pl. ed. 10, **2**:1261. 1759.

Two species, perennials, of warmer temperate regions in North America.

Tripsacum dactyloides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**:1378. 1763. SPIKED GAMA GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **2**:522. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 636. Chap. Fl. 580. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:491.

BRAZIL.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, west to Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low damp banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 650). Montgomery County (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox County, near Peachtree. Mobile County. Scattered, not infrequent, but nowhere abundant. July to August.

Type locality: "Hab. in America."

Economic uses: Of some value for forage.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERIANTHUS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:54. 1803. PLUME GRASS.

About 20 species, coarse perennials, of the warmer regions of both hemispheres. Atlantic North America, 6 species.

Erianthus alopecuroides (L.) Ell. Sk. **1**:38. 1816. In part.
SPIRAL-AWNED PLUME GRASS.

Andropogon alopecuroides L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1045. 1753.

Ell. l. c. Gray. Man. ed. 5, 651, in part. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 595. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:493, in part. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:98.

Carolinian to Louisianian area. Kentucky and Missouri; south to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: From the coast to the mountains. In wet and dry soil. Cullman and Clay counties. Chambers (*E. A. Smith*), Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Four to 5 feet high. September. Near the coast; mostly found in swamps. In upper districts in drier soil.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionaliore."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erianthus saccharoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:55. 1803.
FOXTAIL PLUME GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**:38, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 637. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:493, in part. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:99.

CUBA, MEXICO, BRAZIL.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. From southern Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to Central Prairie region. In deep open marshes, Montgomery County. Mobile County, marshes of Mobile River. Most frequent on the coast. Eight to 10 feet high. October, November.

Type locality: "Hab. a Carolina ad Floridam, in humidis."

Erianthus brevibarbis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:55. 1803.
SHORT-BEARDED PLUME GRASS.

Erianthus alopecuroides var. *brevibarbis* Chap. Fl. 583. 1860.
E. saccharoides subspec. *brevibarbis* Hackel in DC. Monogr. **6**:131. 1889.
Ell. Sk. **1**:39. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 637. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:493. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 18, *t. 1, f. 8.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Tennessee, south to Florida and southeastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low sandy borders of pine-barren streams. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Josephine. Not rare. September to October.
Type locality: "Hab. in collibus Tennassée et Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erianthus strictus Bald.; Ell. Sk. **1**:39. 1816. CLOSE-PANICLED ERIANTHUS.
Chap. Fl. 583. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:494. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 18, *t. 1, f. 2.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia, southeastern Tennessee, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Margins of swamps. Mobile County, Pierce's Landing, Mount Vernon. Baldwin County, Stockton. September to October. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Grows near Savannah."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erianthus smallii Nash, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **1**:429. 1900.

Tall, densely tufted perennial, 4 to 7½ feet high; nodes pubescent with long appressed hairs, summit of the culm and floral axis copiously appressed-pubescent; sheaths nearly glabrous; ligule scarious, ciliolate at the apex; leaves 4 to 7 inches long, ¼ to ⅜ inch wide, rough; panicle 8 inches and over long and 1½ to 2½ inches wide, its branches erect; spikelets crowded, about equaling the basal hairs; outer scales pilose with long hairs; fourth scale two-toothed at the apex, teeth long-subulate, the awn ⅞ to a little over an inch long, the included portion long and tightly spiral, the remainder loosely spiral.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low grounds. Montgomery (*G. McCarthy*, August, 1888).
Related to *E. contortus* Ell., but clearly distinct. In *E. contortus* the summit of the culm and axis of the panicle are glabrous and the spikelets are considerably smaller.
Type locality: "Type collected by Dr. J. K. Small * * * on Stone Mountain, Dekalb County, Ga., Sept. 6 to 12, 1894."

MANISURIS L. Mant. **2**:164. 1771.

(ROTTBOELLIA L. f. Diss. Nov. Gram. 23. 1779.)

About 33 species, warmer temperate and tropical regions in both hemipheres. Atlantic North America, 3 species. Perennials.

Manisuris rugosa chapmani (Hackel) Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:28. 1894.
WRINKLED MANISURIS.

Rottboellia rugosa Chap. Fl. 575. 1860. Not Nutt.
R. rugosa chapmani Hackel, in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**:308. 1889.
Chap. Fl. 575.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Borders of sandy, pine-barren swamps. Mobile County, Kelly's pond. Baldwin County, Pierce's Landing. September to October.
Type locality: "Pine-barren swamps and ponds, Florida to North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Manisuris corrugata (Bald.) Mohr. Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:21. 1897.
CORRUGATED MANISURIS.

Rottboellia corrugata Bald. Am. Journ. Sci. **1**:355. 1819.
Chap. Fl. 579. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:492.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile County, Dog River, pine flats. August to September. Frequent.
Type locality: "Discovered between St. Mary's and Jefferson, in Camden County, Georgia, on the 13th of July, 1813."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Manisuris corrugata areolata (Hackel) Mohr. Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 21. 1897.

Rottboellia corrugata var. *areolata* Hackel, in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 309. 1889.

A well-marked variety, the numerous peduncles slender and long-exserted, and the spikes more slender than in the type; spikelets oblong-ovate, less pitted.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile County.

Type locality: "In pinetis depressis humidis prope Mobile, Alabama (C. Mohr)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MANISURIS CYLINDRICA (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 779. 1891.

Tripsacum cylindricum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 60. 1803.

This species is not infrequent in Florida and eastern Mississippi, and is to be looked for in western Alabama.

HACKELOCHLOA Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 777. 1891.

(MANISURIS L. Mant. **2**: 164. 1771. In part.)

A single species, annual, widely distributed over tropical regions.

Hackelochloa granularis (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 777. 1891.

Cenchrus granularis L. Mant. **2**: 575, App. 1771.

Manisuris granularis Sw. Prodr. **1**: 25. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 524. Chap. Fl. 580. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 492. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 557.

WEST INDIES AND ALL TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida, west to Texas and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Waste and cultivated grounds. Mobile County, Springhill, Citronelle. June.

Adventive from the tropics and fully established.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ANDROPOGON L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1045. 1753.

A genus, as understood at present, of about 200 species; belonging to the warmer regions of the globe. North America, 24 species. All perennials from longer or shorter scaly or fibrous-rooted rhizomas.

Andropogon tener Kunth, Rev. Gram. **2**: 565, *t. 197*. 1833.

SLENDER BEARD-GRASS.

Andropogon tener var. *genuinus* subvar. *typicus* Hack. in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 378. 1889.

Chap. Fl. 581. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 495.

CUBA, MEXICO, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley to Coast plain. Dry hills, gravelly or close sandy soil. Mobile County. Washington County, Yellowpine. Monroe County, Claiborne. Clark County, Choctaw Corner. Calhoun County, Anniston. August to September. Most frequent in the Lower Pine region.

Type locality: "Crescit in Brasilia meridionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon scoparius Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 57. 1803. BROOM-GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 146. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 637. Chap. Fl. 581. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 495.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From the South Atlantic and Gulf States west to Arizona and California; north to New England and Minnesota; from Ontario to the Saskatchewan; Rocky Mountains, Colorado.

ALABAMA: Over the State, on poor sandy soil. Common everywhere. Most abundant in dry pine barrens and worn-out fields. Of many forms, difficult to separate.

Type locality: "Hab. in aridis sylvarum Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon glomeratus (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 67. 1888.

BUSHY BEARD-GRASS.

Cinna glomerata Walt. Fl. Car. 59. 1788.

Andropogon macrourum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 56. 1803.

EASTERN MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Florida along the coast to New York and central Pennsylvania; Gulf States to southern Missouri and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens, abounding in flat, barren, and low worn-out ground.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon glomeratus hirsutior (Hackel) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 21. 1897.

Andropogon macrourus var. *hirsutior* Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 409. 1889.
Sheaths with long hairy tubercles, green. Seeds smooth, or roughly fimbriate at the base.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat pine barrens. Frequent.
Type locality: "Alabama prope Mobile (C. Mohr)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon glomeratus glaucopsis (Ell.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 21. 1897.

Andropogon macrourus var. *glaucopsis* Ell. Sk. **1**: 150. 1817.
Louisianian area. Georgia, South Carolina, Florida.

ALABAMA: In wet soil. Mobile. River marshes. October. Four to 5 feet high, robust. Frequent.
Type locality: "Grows in damp soils [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon virginicus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1046. 1753. BROOM SEDGE.

Andropogon dissitiflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 57. 1803.
A. vaginatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 148. 1816.
A. virginicus var. *viridis* Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 410. 1889.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 638. Chap. Fl. 582. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 496.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In close sandy soil, damp or dry, open pine woods, worn-out fields, and pastures. Most abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon virginicus dealbatus Mohr; Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 411. 1889.

Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 11.
Base of the smooth leaves covered with white bloom; stems and leaves becoming whitish.
Coast plain. In damp sandy soil. Mobile County. Not common.
Type locality: "Alabama prope Mobile (Mohr)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon capillipes Nash, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **1**: 431. 1900.

Andropogon virginicus glaucus Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 411. 1889. Not *A. glaucus* Retz. 1789.
Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 11.
Glaucous throughout.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Close sandy soil. Mobile County. October. Frequent.
Type locality: "Florida (Curtiss)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon tracyi Nash, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **1**: 433. 1900.

A tufted glabrous perennial, with the numerous basal leaves about half as long as the culm; culm 1½ to 2½ feet long, branched above the middle, nodes of inflorescence barbed with long silky hairs; sheaths shorter than the internodes; ligule scarious; leaves erect, sparingly hirsute on the upper surface near the base, 4 to 8 inches long; inflorescence 8 to 12 inches long, narrow, the branches erect, the racemes in pairs, the sessile spikelets about twice as long as the stout internodes, densely clothed with silvery white hairs, awn about ⅜ to ½ inch long; pedicellate spikelet wanting or a minute rudimentary scale.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Dry soil. Lee County, "Auburn, October, 1897 (*F. S. Earle*)."
Between *A. virginicus* and *A. longiberbis*. Distinguished from the former by its glabrous sheaths and stout racemes; from the latter, with which it is more nearly related, by the entire absence of the characteristic lanose pubescence.
Type locality: "Type collected by Prof. S. M. Tracy, at Columbus, Miss., October 14, 1895."

Andropogon tetrastachyus Ell. Sk. **1**: 150. 1816. FOUR-SPIKED BEARD-GRASS.

Andropogon virginicus var. *tetrastachyus* Hackel in DC. Monogr. **6**: 1889. Chap. Fl. 581.

Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to Iowa.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Mobile County, open damp pine barrens. October. Frequent.

Type locality: "Grows in damp pine barrens, near Charleston."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon mohrii (Hackel) Hackel; Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 11. 1892. MOHR'S BEARD-GRASS.

Andropogon liebmani var. *mohrii* Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 413. 1891. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 594.

Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile County; first collected October, 1883; Springhill. Not rare.

Type locality: "Alabama: in pinetis uliginosis prope Mobile (Mohr)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon elliottii Chap. Fl. 581. 1860. ELLIOTT'S BEARD-GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 638. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 496. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 593.

Louisianian to Carolinian area. Florida west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee, and north along the coast to Delaware.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Flat pine barrens, pastures, old fields, in close sandy soil. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Abundant. October.

Type locality: "Wet or dry pine barrens, Florida to North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon argyraeus Schult. Mant. **2**: 450. 1824. SILVERY BEARD-GRASS.

Andropogon argenteus Ell. Sk. **1**: 148. 1816. Not DC.
A. belvisii Desv. Opusc. 67. 1831.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 637. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 668. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 496. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 593.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida west to Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Tennessee, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to Coosa Hills. Dry siliceous soil. Calhoun County, Anniston, barren cherty hills. Mobile County. Baldwin County, dry sandy pine ridges. September. Frequent.

Type locality: "Grows in dry soils [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Andropogon furcatus Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 919. 1806. FORKED BEARD-GRASS.

Andropogon provincialis subvar. *furcatus* Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **5**: 442. 1889. Ell. Sk. **1**: 150. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 637. Chap. Fl. 581. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 496.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. From Manitoba and Saskatchewan to Quebec and Ontario, south to the States east of the Mississippi, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry light soil, open woods, prairies. Cullman County. Calhoun County, Anniston. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Frequent. July to August.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHRYSOPOGON Trin. Fund. Agrost. 187. 1820.

Twelve species, mostly perennial. Southern Europe, Asia; 1 species American.

Chrysopogon avenaceus (Michx.) Chap. Fl. 583. 1860. INDIAN-GRASS.

Andropogon avenaceus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 58. 1803.
A. ciliatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 144. 1816.
Sorghum nutans Gray, Man. 617. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 638. Chap. Fl. 583. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 494.

MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Saskatchewan south to Colorado and Texas; New England to Florida and the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Most abundant in dry pine barrens.

Type locality: "Hab. in vastissimis pratis Illinoensibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopogon elliottii Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club. **24**: 21. 1897.
DROOPING INDIAN-GRASS.

Andropogon nutans Ell. Sk. **1**: 144. 1817. Not L.
To this species are referred the forms with the panicle loose, the branches elongated, drooping, and the fertile glumes covered with long silky hairs.
Louisianian area. Carolina to Florida, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry barren pine woods. Mobile and Escambia counties. Three to 4 feet high. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in arid soils [South Carolina and Georgia]. Very common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopogon nutans linneanus Doell in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 3: 276. 1883.

Andropogon nutans L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1045. 1753.
A. nutans linneanum Hackel, DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 531. 1889.
Sorghum nutans Chap. Fl. 583. 1860.
Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 596.

BRAZIL, MEXICO.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. In dry close soil. Mobile County, pine woods. August, September; not common
Stem weak, assurgent, branches of the elongated narrow panicle short, spikelets scattered, glumes smoothish, the fertile almost black, with a stout long awn. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SORGHUM Pers. Syn. Pl. **1**: 101. 1805.

Thirteen species, belonging to warmer regions of the Old World.

Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers. Syn. Pl. **1**: 101. 1805.
JOHNSON-GRASS. FALSE GUINEA GRASS.

Holcus halepensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1047. 1753.
Andropogon halepensis Brot. Fl. Lus. **1**: 89. 1804.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 494. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 13.

SOUTHERN EUROPE AND WESTERN ASIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. All over the Southern States. Introduced and escaped from cultivation, becoming a most troublesome and almost ineradicable weed.

ALABAMA: From the Central Pine belt to the coast. Most abundant in the Central Prairie belt. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Syria, Mauritania."
Economic uses: Frequently cultivated for hay and green forage.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sorghum vulgare Pers. Syn. Pl. **1**: 101. 1805.
CHICKEN CORN, DURRHA, SUGAR-CORN.

Holcus sorghum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1047. 1753.
Andropogon sorghum sativus Hackel in DC. Monogr. Phan. **6**: 505.
Escaped from cultivation, becoming a pernicious weed in many parts of the Southern States.

ALABAMA: Most frequent in the Central Pine belt and Central Prairie region. Annual.
Economic uses: Important for green forage, hay, and grain.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

PASPALUM L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 855. 1765.

One hundred and sixty species, perennials, tropical and subtropical regions, mostly American. North America, 28 species, all east of the Rocky Mountains, and chiefly south of the Ohio Valley.

Paspalum compressum (Sw.) Nees; Trin. Gram. Panic. 96. 1826. CARPET-GRASS.

Milium compressum Sw. Fl. Ind. Occid. **1**: 183. 1788.
Paspalum platycaulon Poir. Encycl. **5**: 34. 1804.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 541.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH TO ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas. Naturalized. Coast plain to Mountain region; lower Metamorphic hills.

ALABAMA: Close sandy soil; pastures, clearings, roadsides, forming a perfect turf. Mobile, Baldwin, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa counties. Lee County, Auburn. Abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in pascuis sterilibus Jamaicae vulgaris."
Economic uses: Valuable for pasture.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum paspalodes (Michx.) Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club. **5**: 29. 1894. MICHAUX'S PASPALUM.

Digitaria paspalodes Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 46. 1803.
Paspalum furcatum Fluegge, Gram. Monogr. 1810.
P. digitaria Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **4**: 316. 1816.
Milium paspalodes Ell. Sk. **1**: 104. 1817.
Paspalum michauxianum Kunth, Rev. Gram. **1**: 25. 1835.
P. elliottii Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 629. 1891.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 104. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 629. Chap. Fl. 570. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500.

WEST INDIES.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, along the coast to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Shady copses. Mobile and Montgomery counties. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers May to June; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in pascuis aridis, juxta Charleston [S. C.]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum membranaceum Walt. Fl. Car. 75. 1788. WALTER'S PASPALUM.

Paspalum vaginatum Ell. Sk. **1**: 109. 1816. Not Sw.
P. walterianum Schult. Mant. **2**: 166. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 109. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 628. Chap. Fl. 570. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 498.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware, along the coast to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp fields and meadows. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Stockton. Frequent. August to September.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum conjugatum Bergius, Act. Acad. Holm. **7**: 129, *t. 8.* 1778. CONJUGATED PASPALUM.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 666; ed. 3, 578. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 541.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, TROPICAL AFRICA, AUSTRALIA.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded damp banks. Mobile County. June. Rare.
Probably adventive from the tropics.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum distichum L. Amoen. Acad. **5**: 391. 1759. JOINT-GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 108. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 629. Chap. Fl. 570. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 499. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 541. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 257.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, CHILE, EAST INDIES, AUSTRALIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, and across the plains to southern California.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region; damp fields, low banks. Montgomery County, Pentulalla Creek. Mobile County, ditches; common. A pernicious weed in cotton fields. June to August.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum vaginatum Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. **1**: 135. 1779. SALT JOINT-GRASS.

Paspalum distichum var. *vaginatum* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 541. 1864.
Chap. Fl. 570. Griseb. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 499.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Florida west to Texas along the seacoast.

ALABAMA: Littoral region, salt marshes. Mobile County, Dauphin Island, Westfowl River. Baldwin County, Bon Secour. Flowers June to August. Abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in argillosis graminosis Jamaicae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum longipedunculatum Le Conte, Journ. Phys. **91**: 284. 1820.
SLENDER-STEM PASPALUM.

Paspalum debile Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 44. 1803.
P. arenarium Schrad.; Schult. Mant. **2**: 172. 1824(?)
Ell. Sk. **1**: 105. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 35, *t. 6, f. 23.* Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 108.
Carolinian area. Kentucky and Tennessee to northern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Sandy exposed grounds, pastures. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,800 feet altitude. September 6, 1898. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum ciliatifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 44. 1803. FRINGE-LEAF PASPALUM.

Paspalum setaceum var. *ciliatifolium* Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 17. 1892.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 499. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 34, *t. 6, f. 22.* Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 578.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, south to Florida, thence to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Grassy banks in close loamy sand. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle,* 644). Mobile County, along fence rows, roadsides. Baldwin County. July, August. Frequent.
Readily recognized by the smoothish shining sheaths and bright green smoothish more or less strongly ciliate leaves.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum ciliatifolium dasyphyllum (Ell.) Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 578. 1897.

Paspalum dasyphyllum Ell. Sk. **1**: 105. 1807.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. l. c. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 107.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy pine barrens. Autauga County, Prattville. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to September. Common.
At once distinguished from the type by the somewhat diffuse stems and the dull grayish hairy sheaths and leaves. Rarely found with the above, preferring the arid purely sandy pine ridges.
Type locality: "Grows in dry cultivated ground [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Economic uses: Of some value as a pasture grass of the dry pine barrens, where it is frequent.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum laeve Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 44. 1803. SMOOTH PASPALUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 106. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 628. Chap. Fl. 571. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 499. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 108.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Rhode Island to Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Grassy banks. June, July; not uncommon.
Pilose forms; sheaths and leaves more or less covered with villous hairs (*Panicum laeve pilosum* Scribner); from Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum praecox Walt. Fl. Car. 75. 1788. EARLY-FLOWERING PASPALUM.

Paspalum lentiferum Lam. Encycl. **5**: 31. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 106. Chap. Fl. 571. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 499.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central and Lower Pine belts. Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens, borders of pine-barren swamps. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Frequent. May to June.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum praecox curtisianum (Steud.) Vasey, Bull. Torr. Club, **13**: 165. 1886.

Paspalum curtisianum Steud. Syn. Pl. Glum. 26. 1855.
Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low flat pine barrens. Mobile County, Dog River flats

(September, October). Baldwin County, Josephine, pine-barren swamps. Flowers in June. Frequent.

Easily distinguished by the more robust habit of growth, the flower stem 3 to 4 fete high, the numerous spikes 2 to 3 inches long, and the leaves and sheaths softly villous-pubescent.

Type locality: "M. A. Curtis legit in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum plicatulum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 45. 1803.

Paspalum undulatum Poir. Encycl. **5**: 29. 1804.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 107. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 665; ed. 3, 578. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 542.

West Indies, Mexico! to Argentina.

Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida!, west to Texas.

Alabama: Coast plain. Dry sandy banks and copses. Baldwin County, Montrose. Mobile County. Flowers in June; not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia et Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum bifidum (A. Bertol.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 192. 1897.
Alabama Paspalum.

Panicum floridanum Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. ser. 6, **3**, pt. 2: 248. 1834. Not *P. floridanum* Michx.

Panicum bifidum A. Bertol. Mem. Acad. Sci. Bolog. **2**: 598, *t. 41, f. 2*. 1850.

P. alabamense Trin.; Steud. Syn. Pl. Gram. 64. 1855.

Paspalum racemulosum Nutt.; Chap. Fl. 571. 1860.

Chap. Fl. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Arkansas and eastern Texas.

Alabama: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, near Whistler, Grand Bay. August to October; not frequent.

Type locality: "V. spp. Florida Alabama."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum dilatatum Poir. Encycl. **5**: 35. 1804. Hairy-flowered Paspalum.

Paspalum ovatum Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**: 43. 1829.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 666; ed. 3, 579. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 32, *t. 5, f. 99*.

Brazil, Argentina, Chile.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania and southern Virginia to Florida and Texas.

Alabama: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Border of fields, ditches, near dwellings. Dallas County, Uniontown. Hale County, Gallion. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers June to August; frequent.

Type locality: "Cette plante a été recueillie à Buenos-Ayres par Commerson."

Economic uses: Valuable for green fodder and hay.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum floridanum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 44. 1803.
Large-flowered Paspalum.

Paspalus macrospermus Fluegge, Gram. Monogr. 172. 1810.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 107. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 629. Chap. Fl. 571. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Florida along the coast to southern Virginia and Delaware, and west along the Gulf coast to Texas; southern Arkansas.

Alabama: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Copses, roadsides, borders of fields, in light dry or damp soil. Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia counties. June. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Florida et Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum glabratum (Engelm.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 21. 1897.
Smooth Paspalum.

Paspalum floridanum var. *glabratum* Engelm.; Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 20. 1892. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500.

Smooth and glaucous throughout; stem from a stout creeping rootstock 2½ to 3 feet high, more slender than in the last; panicle about 8 inches long with 4 to 6 erect-spreading, short-stalked, more or less distant spikes, 2 to 2½ inches long; leaves much shorter than the culm; sheaths shorter than the joints; ligule short, blunt, chartaceous; spikelets mostly in 2 rows on the flexuous rachis.

Distinguished at once by the glaucous and glabrous stem and leaves

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower division of Coast Pine belt, Coast plain. Damp sandy places. Washington County, Yellowpine, borders of ponds. Mobile County, low pine barrens.
Type locality: "North Carolina to Texas and Arkansas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum difforme Le Conte, Journ. Phys. **91**: 284. 1820. DIFFORM PASPALUM.

Vasey, Bull. Torr. Club, **13**: 166. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 500. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 579.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp sandy soil along pine-barren streams. Mobile County. September to October; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. cum priore," i. e. "in Georgia."
Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum boscianum Fluegge, Gram. Monogr. 170. 1810.
PURPLISH PASPALUM, BULLGRASS.

Paspalum undulatum Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **4**: 316. 1816.
P. purpurascens Ell. Sk. **1**: 108. 1816.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 571. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 19. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 33, *t. 5, f. 17.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, western Tennessee; Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low damp fields and grassy swales. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Southward everywhere. Flowers August to October. Abundant, particularly in the Coast plain.
Type locality: "In Carolina detexit Clarissimus Bosc.
Economic uses: Valuable spontaneous hay crop.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Paspalum virgatum L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 855. 1758–59.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 543.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Adventive from tropical America and naturalized in Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Low places, roadsides, along ditches, waste ground. May to August. Stems 3 to 4 feet high. First observed in the western suburbs of Mobile, 1895; since extensively spreading into fields and grass plots, threatening to become a worthless weed.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ANTHAENANTIA Beauv. Agrost. 48. 1812.

(AULAXANTHUS Ell. Sk. **1**: 102. 1817.)

Three species, perennials, subtropical America. Southern Atlantic States, 2 species.

Anthaenantia villosa (Michx.) Beauv. Agrost. 48, *t. 10, f. 7.* 1812.
HAIRY ANTHAENANTIA.

Phalaris villosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 43. 1803.
Aulaxanthus ciliatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 102. 1817.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Grassy pine barrens, close sandy or gravelly soil. Mobile County, Grandbay. Monroe County, Claiborne. Baldwin County, Montrose. August. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis sabulosis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Anthaenantia rufa (Ell.) Benth. Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. **9**: 39. 1881.
REDDISH ANTHAENANTIA.

Aulaxanthus rufus Ell. Sk. **1**: 103. 1817.
Panicum rufum Kunth, Rev. Gram. **1**: 35. 1835.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 577.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low grassy pine barrens, damp sandy soil. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County, Grandbay. Baldwin County. June, July; more frequent than the last.
Type locality: "Grows in savannas, and damp soils in the pine barrens, midway between Saltcatcher Bridge and Murphys on the Edisto."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SYNTHERISMA Walt. Fl. Car. 76. 1788. FINGER GRASS.

(DIGITARIA Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, **1**: 52. 1772. Not Heist. 1763.)

Nearly 20 species, of temperate and tropical regions, mostly annuals.

Syntherisma filiforme (L.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 420. 1895.
SLENDER CRAB GRASS.

Panicum filiforme L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 57. 1753.
Paspalum filiforme Sw. Prodr. 22. 1788.
Digitaria filiformis Muhl. Gram. 131. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 132. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 630. Chap. Fl. 572. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 501. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 543. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 39, *t. 7, f. 28.*

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Massachusetts to Florida, west to Texas, and in Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy soil. Monroe, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to October, common; abundant throughout the Lower Pine region; annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Syntherisma villosum Walt. Fl. Car. 77. 1778.

"Culms tufted, 2½ to 3 feet high, slender, erect, simple, more or less branched above, glabrous; sheaths keeled toward the upper end, the lower papillose-hirsute, the upper nearly glabrous; leaf blades 5 to 7 inches long, flat, erect, smooth beneath, rough above, the lower more or less papillose, the upper glabrous; panicle long-exserted, racemes elongated, slender, 8 to 10 inches long, erect, rarely spreading; rachis triangular, hispidulous on the angles; spikelets elliptical, acute, pediceled in threes, or in pairs; first glume wanting, second and third pubescent with long appressed hairs; the second 3-nerved, little shorter than the third; the third 7-nerved; the fourth oblong-ovate to lanceolate, striate, in maturity of a deep chestnut color, apiculate."

Distinct from the closely related *Syntherisma filiforme* by the much longer and more numerous racemes, narrow spikelets, and striate fourth glume.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and Florida to Texas, Indian Territory, and Illinois.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry pastures, sandy exposed hillsides. Montgomery County, September, 1886. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Syntherisma serotinum Walt. Fl. Car. 76. 1788. HOARY CRAB GRASS.

Digitaria serotina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 41. 1803.
D. villosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 132. 1816.
Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 666; ed. 3, 581. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 501.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. In light sandy soil, pastures, roadsides; perennial; July to October; frequent. Creeping extensively, forming close mats.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Economic uses: Valuable as a pasture grass on poor sandy land.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Syntherisma lineare (Krock.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 420. 1895.
SMOOTH CRAB GRASS.

Panicum lineare Krock. Fl. Sil. **1**: 95. 1787.
Syntherisma glabrum Schrad. Fl. Germ. **1**: 163. 1806.
Panicum glabrum Gaudin, Agrost. **1**: 22. 1811.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 630. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 39, *t. 7, f. 27.*

EUROPE.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Naturalized in Ontario and New England, thence to Missouri and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Waste places, grass plots. Morgan County, Decatur, banks of Tennessee River. Flowers September and October; not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Auf sandigten Inseln der alten Oder neben der Passbruecke, auch am Steindamme nach Rosel, eben im Sande."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Syntherisma setosum (Desv.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:300. 1898.

Digitaria setosa Desv. in Hamilton, Prodr. Pl. Ind. Occ. 6. 182ɔ.
Panicum hamiltonii Kunth, Enum. **1**:84. 1833.
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 544.

Decumbent and rooting at the base; softly pilose below, smooth above; lower sheaths papillose-pilose, the upper longer, smooth; spikes numerous; spikelets in pairs, crowded, frequently with a long bristle at the base; oblong-lanceolate, acute, first glume minute, second 3-nerved, shorter than the spikelet, the third 5 or 7 nerved, greenish.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, AND OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile, September, 1891. Annual. A well-marked species, conspicuous by the shining silky villosity covering the lower part of the plant, the strongly-nerved spikelets, and crowded dull greenish racemes.
Type locality West Indian.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Syntherisma sanguinale (L.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**:421. 1895.
COMMON CRAB GRASS.

Panicum sanguinale L. Sp. Pl. **1**:57. 1753.
Digitaria sanguinalis Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, **1**:52. 1772.
Syntherisma praecox Walt. Fl. Car. 76. 1788.
Paspalum sanguinale Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**:176. 1791.
Ell. Sk. **1**:131. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 630. Chap. Fl. 572. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:501. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:38, *t. 7, f. 26.*

TEMPERATE AND WARMER REGIONS. COSMOPOLITAN.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and throughout the Atlantic States, west to Nebraska and Texas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Cultivated and waste ground; a very variable and widely diffused weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America, Europa australi."
Economic uses: Important spontaneous hay crop.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Syntherisma fimbriatum (Link) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:302. 1898.

Digitaria fimbriata Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol. **1**:226. 1827.
D. marginata Roth in Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 544. 1864. (?)

Culm 2 to 2½ feet long, prostrate at the base, rooting at the lower nodes, at length branching, smooth; nodes more or less pubescent; lower sheaths papillose-hirsute, upper longer, glabrous; leaves 1 to 3 inches long, flat, erect, glabrous, or more or less pubescent at the base with a few stiff hairs; panicle long-exserted; racemes 2 to 3 inches long, erect-spreading, not crowded, mostly in pairs, rachis winged; spikelets lanceolate, very acute, pediceled, in pairs; first glume minute, 3-angular, glabrous; second three-fourths as long as the spikelet, 3-nerved, pubescent on the margins and between the nerves with long appressed hairs; third scale 7-nerved exceeding the flowering scales and also pubescent with long appressed hairs, which on the margin become at length widely spreading; fourth glume lanceolate, very acute, yellowish with maturity.

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL COUNTRIES. WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, TROPICAL AFRICA, EAST INDIES.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. District of Columbia to Florida, west to Texas, and from Missouri and Kansas southward.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, ballast heaps. Mobile County. August, September; not infrequent. Annual.
Readily distinguished from *Syntherisma sanguinale* by its longer, narrower, and more acute spikelets with their more copious pubescence, the fringed margins of the third scale, and the smooth nerves.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRICHOLAENA Schrad. in Schult. Mant. **2**: 163. 1824.

Ten species. Africa, tropical America.

Tricholaena insularis (L.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 557. 1864.

Andropogon insularis L. Pl. Jam. Pugill. 30. 1759.
Panicum insulare G. W. Meyer, Prim. Fl. Esseq. 60.
P. leucophaeum H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**:97. 1815.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 666; ed. 3, 582. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:25. 1892. Coulter Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:502.

TROPICAL AFRICA, ASIA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Florida, Texas.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile, July, 1891. Perennial.
Type locality: Jamaica.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PANICUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:55. 1753.

Over 300 distinct species, mostly perennials, of temperate and warm regions, both hemispheres, largely of the warmer parts of America, from New England to Brazil. North America, over 100 species.

Panicum digitarioides Carpenter; M. A. Curtis, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, 7:410. 1849.
As synonym. MAIDEN CANE.

Panicum curtisii Chap. Fl. 573. 1860.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral belt. Marshes. Mobile County. August to October; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Around Wilmington, N. C."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum texanum Buck., Prel. Rep. Geol. & Agric. Surv. Tex. 1866.
TEXAS MILLET.

Vasey, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Bot. 25, *t. 10.* Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:503.
Louisianian area. Texas.

ALABAMA: Adventive with seed oats in cultivated ground. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn. Perennial.
Type locality: "Austin, Texas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum stenodes Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 547. 1864.

P. anceps var. *strictum* Chap. Fl. 573. 1860.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 583.
Perennial from a stout rhizoma, 2½ feet high; culm wiry, terete, perfectly smooth; leaves narrowly linear, rigid, erect; panicle mostly terminal, narrow, the filiform branchlets closely adpressed or more or less spreading; spikelets small, straight, acute, on longer or shorter pedicels, crowded mostly on one side of the rachis.
Described by Grisebach as an annual plant.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Florida, along the coast to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Wet sandy ground. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Border of pine barren ponds.
Type locality: "Hab. Jamaica! * * * Trinidad! * * * [Cuba!; Brazil!]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum prostratum Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 1:171. 1791.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 666. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. 3:27. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 546.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, EGYPT, ARABIA TO EAST INDIES, AND AUSTRALIA.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, adventive from the tropics.

ALABAMA: A waif on ballast ground; rare. Mobile. August; perennial.
Type locality: "Ex insulis Caribaeis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum fasciculatum Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 1:145. 1797.

Panicum fuscum var. *fasciculatum* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 547. 1864.
Griseb. l. c.

TROPICAL AMERICA.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Adventive. Mobile County. Fugitive on ballast, August 10, 1891. Annual.
Type locality West Indian.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum grossarium L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 871. 1758–59. JAMAICA CRAB GRASS.

Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. 7:61, *t. 43.*
Stout perennial with the culm creeping at the base and rooting at the joints,

about 2 feet high. Leaves lanceolate, acuminate at the base, ciliate; sheaths ciliate; panicle of stout rigid alternate spreading branches bearing the more or less crowded, pediceled, ovate, acute spikelets on one side, single or in pairs; flowering glume transversely rugose.

EAST AND WEST INDIES, BRAZIL.
ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast, Mobile, September, 1891.
Type locality not ascertained.

Panicum gymnocarpon Ell. Sk. **1**:117. 1817.

Chap. Fl. 573. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:509.
Louisianian area. Coast of Georgia and Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower division Coast Pine belt. Alluvial forests. Mobile County, Pierce's Landing; not frequent; perennial.
Type locality: "From specimens collected near Savannah, by Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum repens L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**:87. 1762. CREEPING PANICUM.

Panicum arenarium Brot. Phyt. Lus. **1**:15. 1816.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 666. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:505.

EUROPE, MEXICO, CANARY ISLANDS.
Louisianian area. Alabama and Texas to Southeast Mexico.

ALABAMA: Sandy shores. Mobile County, mouth of Mobile River, swampy edge of the river bank, forming dense tussocks. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay, damp sands. July to September; frequent; perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Hispania? inde missum a Claud. Alstromoer."
Economic uses: Valuable sand binder.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum littorale Mohr; Vasey, Bot. Gaz. **3**:106. 1878.

Panicum repens confertum Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:28. 1891.
P. gouini Fourn. Mex. Pl. **2**:28. 1881.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:505.

MEXICO.
ALABAMA: With the above, frequent; perennial; from long running rootstocks.
Type locality: "Mobile, Ala. * * * Drifting sands of the Gulf coast."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum melicarium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:50. 1803. GAPING PANICUM.

Panicum debile Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **4**:283. 1816. Not Ell.
P. hians Ell. Sk. **1**:118. 1817.
Chap. Fl. 573. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:504.

MEXICO, BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low muddy places, ditches. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County. Hale County, Gallion. Wilcox, Monroe, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Frequent; June to August; perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum depauperatum Muhl. Gram. 112. 1817. IMPOVERISHED PANICUM.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Chap. Fl. 576. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:49, *t. 13, f. 49*.
Canadian zone, Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Florida and Texas; Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Open woods and dry copses. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Montgomery County. Infrequent; perennial.
Type locality: "Pennsylvania, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum neuranthum Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 232. 1866. NERVED PANICUM.

Perennial; culm 1 to 1½ feet high, more or less pubescent, branched from the base; branches erect, scarcely longer than the leaves; leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate, ⅛ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide and from 4 to 5 inches long, acuminate, acute, smoothish, strongly many-nerved; ligule a ring of stiff hairs; sheaths about as long as the internodes, villous from minute papillæ; panicles mostly included, short, contracted; spikelets on short erect pedicels, obtuse; first glume small, smooth; second and third glumes strongly 7 to 9 nerved, pubescent. Readily distinguished from *P. angustifolium* by the nar-

rowly linear long, acuminate leaves, the contracted short-stalked panicle, and obtuse spikelets. Perennial.

Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 31. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 505.

CUBA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern Virginia to Florida, Mississippi, and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Metamorphic hills. Dry sandy soil. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). May, June. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Cuba orientalis (Wright 3453); occidentalis, in savanis prope Hanabana (Wright ad 1865)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum angustifolium Ell. Sk. **1**: 129. 1817.

Panicum consanguineum Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. 1889. In part. Not Kunth. *P. neuranthum ramosum* Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 232. 1866.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 585. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 516. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 48, *t. 12, f. 47, 48.*

WEST INDIES.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to southeast Tennessee and Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry open pine forests. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County, Citronelle. April to May. Common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Shaded dry soils [South Carolina, Georgia]."

Robust forms of a dense habit of growth, the crowded leaves narrower and erect, approaching stout forms of *Panicum neuranthum*, with which this species has been confounded.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum xanthospermum Scribner & Mohr, sp. nov.

A low, erect, cespitose, hairy perennial, 5 to 9 inches high, more or less branched from the base, with erect leaves and rather loosely flowered ovate or pyramidal panicles 1 to 2 inches long. Culms, leaves, and sheaths clothed with a soft pubescence of rather long lax hairs; nodes bearded with erect-spreading white hairs; sheaths shorter than the internodes, densely pilose; leaves lanceolate-acuminate, rounded at the base, gradually tapering to the apex, densely pilose beneath, more thinly so above, the margins narrowly cartilaginous, often somewhat involute toward the apex, those of the stem about 3, 1½ to 3 inches long, 2 to 3 lines wide, the basal ones somewhat shorter. Panicles slightly exserted, lax, pale; rachis smooth or somewhat pilose below; lower branches ½ to 1 inch long, flexuous, gradually shorter above. Spikelets about 1 line long, elliptical, obtuse, pale yellow or straw-colored, contracted at the base, for the most part long-pedicellate; first glume about one-fourth as long as the spikelet, acute; second and third glumes equaling the flowering glume, about 9-nerved, rather thinly pilose-pubescent with soft, spreading hairs; flowering glume about ¾ of a line long, elliptical, acute, very smooth.

Near *P. arenicola*, from which it differs by its large yellowish spikelets.

Type specimen collected by Dr. Charles Mohr in open sandy soil, Greenville, Butler County, Ala., May 8, 1898.

Panicum cahoonianum Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **15**: 113. 1898.

Panicum georgianum Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **15**: 36. 1898. Not *P. georgicum* Spreng.

A low, densely tufted, much-branched, perennial, glabrous or soft-pubescent; culms 4 to 8 inches high; leaves erect or ascending, oblong-lanceolate, 1 to 2 inches and over long, about 2 lines wide, taper-pointed, soft-pubescent or glabrate; panicle short-peduncled, its branches erect-spreading; spikelets 1¼ lines long, broadly elliptical, softly pubescent.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry sandy woods. May, 1882.

Type locality: "Dry sandy soil, southern Georgia and Florida." (*Small, Chapman.*)

Panicum arenicola Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **15**: 56. 1898.

A tufted perennial with erect culms geniculate at the base, 10 to 24 inches high, pubescent at least below; leaves more or less erect, 2 to 3 inches long and 1½ to 2 lines wide, much smaller above, taper-pointed, sheaths pubescent, panicle long-exserted, spreading, 2 to 3 inches long with spreading branches; spikelets obovate, obtuse, little less than 1 line long.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Eastern North Carolina, western Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower division of Coast Pine belt. In open sandy pine woods. Mobile County, Springhill, abundant. May, 1899.

Type locality: "Chapel Hill, N. C." (*W. W. Ashe*, June, 1898), and eastern part of State.

Panicum laxiflorum Lam. Encycl. **4**: 748. 1797. LOOSE-FLOWERED PANICUM.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 667. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 506. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 51, *t. 14, f. 55.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick; New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In light shaded soil. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn. Tuscaloosa, Hale, and Dallas counties. Frequent; May to July; perennial.

Type locality: "Avis d'Amerique septentrionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum pyriforme Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 579. 1899.

A densely tufted low perennial with rather slender weak culms 12 to 16 inches high, finally much branched; stem leaves 2 or 3, thin, lax, smooth on both surfaces, serrulate and rough on the margin, long-acuminate, narrowed to the base, 4 to 8 lines wide, on the branches much shorter, sheaths papillose-hirsute with reflexed hairs; panicle much exserted, ample, ovate, open, with its branches widely spreading, 3 to 4½ inches long; spikelets rather few, broadly obovate, pubescent; flowering glume ovate, strongly apiculate.

Louisianian area. Florida, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Damp sandy banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile and Baldwin counties.

This species includes forms from Florida and the eastern Gulf coast heretofore united with *P. laxiflorum* Lam.

Type locality: "In clay soil, at Orange Bend, Lake County, Fla., March, 1894." (*Nash*, 239).

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum ciliatum Ell. Sk. **1**: 126. 1817.

P. ciliatifolium Kunth, Enum. **1**: 108. 1833.

Ell. Sk. l. c.

A low, somewhat tufted, pale green perennial with an erect, smooth, and slender culm 8 to 12 inches high; sheaths smooth; leaves lanceolate, 1 to 2 inches in length and 2 to 3 lines wide, smooth on both surfaces, and with ciliate margins; basal leaves very numerous; panicle small, 1 to 2 inches long, exserted; spikelets on slender pedicels, obovate, acute, smooth; first glume more than half the length of the second.

Louisianian area. Southeastern North Carolina along the coast to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp low sandy soil. Vicinity of Mobile, June, July, in dry open places (*Kearney*).

Type locality: "Grows in damp soils [South Carolina and Georgia]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum consanguineum Kunth, Enum. **1**: 106. 1833.

Panicum villosum Ell. Sk. **1**: 124. 1817. Not Lam. 1791. Fide G. V. Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 147. 1896.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 585.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Near the coast from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower division Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Damp light soil. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Washington County. March to July. Flourishes in the Coast plain throughout the winter.

Type locality: "America septentrionalis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum earlei Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 571. 1899.

A densely tufted perennial with slender culm 4 to 6 inches high, smooth; finally branched. Stem leaves about 3, lanceolate, ascending, and like the sheaths sparingly hirsute with long spreading hairs, ½ inch to 1¼ inches long and 1 to 3 lines wide; rough on the margin; panicle broadly ovate, with smooth, spreading branches; spikelets elliptic, obtuse, smooth.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Baker*).

Type locality: "Auburn, Lee County, Alabama." (*Earle & Baker*, Nos. 1532, 1535.)

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Panicum albo-marginatum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 40. 1897.

A slender, tufted, smooth perennial, with the rather weak culms simple or branched from near the base, 8 to 14 inches high; leaves lanceolate, mostly clustered near the base, firm, the largest 1½ to 2 inches long and 3 to 4 lines wide; the few upper leaves much reduced, all with white thickened margins. Panicles small, 1 to

1½ inches long, long-exserted, oval, the branches ascending; spikelets numerous, small, obovate.

This is regarded by W. W. Ashe as *P. ensifolium* Bald.[1] Collected at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low pine barrens in sandy loam. Mobile County, Summerville, June, 1899. Infrequent.

Type locality: "In the low pine land at Eustis, Lake County, Florida." (*Nash*, 1894, No. 925.)

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum trifolium Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 580. 1899.

A cespitose, smoothish, slender perennial, the mostly simple culm 8 to 16 inches high; stem leaves usually 3, the uppermost a little below the panicle, firm, erect, narrowly lanceolate, with the margins cartilaginous-thickened, serrulate, from ½ to 2 inches long; basal leaves numerous, about 2 inches long; panicle more or less exserted, broadly ovate, 1 to 2 inches long, with slender ascending branches, spikelets elliptical, densely pubescent.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Damp woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Central Alabama (*Buckley*). Mobile County. April; not frequent.

Type locality: "Ocmulgee River swamp, below Macon, Ga." (*Dr. J. K. Small*, 1895.)

Related to *P. albo-marginatum*, but distinguished by the thinner leaves without white margins and the more slender culm.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum lucidum Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitchell Soc. **15**: 47. 1898.

A cespitose, slender, glabrous perennial, the weak culms reclining; sheaths ciliate at the margin; leaves spreading, 1 inch or less long, narrowly lanceolate, very acute, rather distant; panicle more or less exserted, 1½ inches long, with spreading branches; spikelets elliptic, acute.

Louisianian area. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp woods. Mobile County. May; infrequent.

Type locality: "Lake Mattamuskeet, North Carolina." (*W. W. Ashe*, 1898.)

Panicum curtifolium Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 569. 1899.

A tufted glabrous perennial, with weak culms 8 to 12 inches high, finally much branched; sheaths usually about one-third as long as the internodes, sparsely pubescent; stem leaves 3 or 4, widely spreading, short, scarcely over 8 lines long, the basal leaves 1½ to 2 inches long; panicle considerably exserted, broadly ovate, its slightly hispid branches widely spreading; spikelets elliptic, glabrous.

Louisianian area. Western Florida (?) to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Boggy borders of pine-barren streams. Tuscaloosa County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Mobile County (*T. H. Kearney*, July, 1899).

Type locality: "Ocean Springs, Miss." (*S. M. Tracy*, 1898.)

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum paucipilum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 573. 1899.

A tufted, almost glabrous, tall perennial with the sparingly branched culm from 2 to 3½ feet high; stem leaves 5 to 8, erect, firm, sometimes minutely puberulent on the lower surface, usually with a few hair-bearing papillae at the base, from 2½ to 3½ inches long and 3 to 5 lines wide; panicle exserted, rather dense, oblong, from 2 to 4 inches long, its branches erect; spikelets small, numerous, oval, pubescent.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County.

Type locality: "Wildwood, N. J." (*E. P. Bicknell*, May 30, 1897.)

Panicum longipedunculatum Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 53, *t. 16, f. 61.* 1894.

A small pubescent somewhat clustered pale-green perennial, the slender culms 6 to 10 inches high, with a few distant erect-spreading lanceolate leaves, narrowed to the roundish base, 2 to 3 lines wide, soft-pubescent on both sides and ciliate on the margin; basal leaves numerous, pubescent and ciliate; panicle about 2 inches long, oval, the axis and branchlets villous-pubescent, the fascicled, slender branches spreading; spikelets small, ⅓ line long, obtuse.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, North Carolina (Roanoke Island) to Florida.

---

[1] Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc., Vol. 15, p. 46.

ALABAMA: Coast plain; low damp grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, Summerville, June 1, 1899.

Type locality: "White Cliff Springs [Tennessee], July, 1890; Tullahoma, July, 1892." (*Scribner.*)

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum parvispiculum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 347. 1897.

Stems 12 to 20 inches long in tufts, erect to decumbent at the base, appressed-hirsute; internodes blackish brown, more or less pubescent; sheaths shorter than the internodes, appressed-hirsute to puberulent or glabrous and ciliate on the margins; ligule a ring of copious hairs; leaves erect or ascending, rigid, linear-lanceolate, rough on the margins, glabrous above, pubescent beneath, acuminate at apex, rounded at the base, the primary 1¼ to 4½ inches long, $\frac{1}{16}$ to ¼ inch wide, the later about 2 inches long. Primary panicle broadly ovate, 3 to 4 inches long, with ascending branches, much divided from the base, frequently pilose at the base; spikelets numerous, small, on divergent pedicels, outer glumes closely pubescent with spreading hairs; the first one-third as long as the spikelet.

Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry open woods, pastures, borders of fields. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties, April, May; frequent; perennial.

Type locality: "Darien Junction, McIntosh County, Ga." (*Dr. John K. Small*).

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum longiligulatum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 575. 1899.

A tufted rather smooth perennial, the slender culm 16 to 20 inches long, fasciculate-branched above, forming dense masses toward the top; stem leaves 4 or 5, erect-spreading, narrow, lanceolate, with serrulate margins, 1 to 1½ inches long, those of the branches smaller; sheaths from one-half to two-thirds as long as the internodes, ligule a ring of long silky hairs; basal leaves thick, broadly lanceolate, 1½ to 2 inches long; panicle oval, about 2 inches long, exserted, with spreading branches; spikelets ovate, densely pubescent, with spreading hairs.

Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp woods. Mobile County (*T. H. Kearney*, July).

Type locality: "Apalachicola, Fla." (*Vasey*, 1892).

Near *P. parvispiculum*, from which it differs in its more slender culms, its smaller blades, and the glabrous margins of the sheaths (Nash).

Panicum nashianum Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **7**: 79, *f. 61.* 1897.
NASH'S PANIC GRASS.

Slender and finally much branched, perennial, 5 to 10 inches high, with flat short leaves, ciliate on the margin toward the base, and open pyramidal panicles, the flexuous branches widely spreading or reflexed. Closely allied to *P. demissum* Trin.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia, along the coast to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low pine barrens. Mobile County. March to May.

Type locality: "Near the coast, Virginia to Mississippi."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum webberianum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 149. 1896.

A slender, erect, rather smoothish perennial, with an erect or ascending stem 18 to 24 inches long, smooth except below; sheaths smooth, except the ciliate margins, inflated; leaves erect or erect-spreading, lanceolate, narrowed at the roundish base, 2 to 3 inches long, 3 or 4 lines wide, 7 to 11 nerved, glabrous at the base, sparingly ciliate; panicle 2 to 4 inches long, ½ inch wide, the mostly simple branches spreading.

Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, damp pine woods. Mobile County, Summerville, June, 1899.

Type locality: "Low pine land at Eustis, Lake County, Florida." (*Nash*, May, 1894, No. 787).

Panicum roanokense Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **15**: 44. 1898.

A slightly tufted, erect, slender, smooth perennial, the erect culm about 18 inches high from a geniculate base, in specimens from Alabama faintly hairy at the nodes; leaves narrowly lanceolate, 2 to 3 inches wide, firm, 5 to 7 nerved; panicle 2½ to 3 inches long, broadly ovate, the slender fascicled branches spreading; spikelets numerous, 1 line long, elliptical, obovate, glabrous.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. In dry woods. Tuscaloosa County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. April, May; not frequent.

Type locality: "Roanoke Island, N. C." (*W. W. Ashe*, June, 1898.)

Panicum dichotomum L. Sp. Pl. **1**:58. 1753. FORKED PANICUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**:124. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:506. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:120.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada, throughout the eastern United States, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State, scattered in dry and damp soil. June; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum thurowii Scribn. & Smith, Circ. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **16**:5. 1899.

A rather stout, erect or ascending, pubescent or villous, simple or sparingly branched perennial, 12 to 16 inches high, with 5 or 6 densely white-bearded nodes, sparingly villous sheaths, lanceolate-linear leaves 2.7 to 3.9 inches long, and ovate-pyramidal, shortly exserted panicles, 2.7 to 3.1 inches long. Sheaths shorter than the villous internodes, striate and tuberculate above between the striæ; ligule a ring of stiff white hairs 1.4 to 1.6 lines long; leaf-blades flat, 3.2 to 4.6 lines wide, softly pubescent on the lower surface, glabrous above, unusually ciliate on the scabrous margins toward the base. There is a very densely villous line on the back where the blade joins the sheath. Axis of the panicle sparingly pilose; the branches subflexuous, villous at the base. Spikelets narrowly elliptical, obtuse, .7 to .9 lines long. First glume one-fifth the length of the 7-nerved, pubescent, and obtuse second and third glumes, which are slightly shorter than the lanceolate elliptical, acute floral glume.

Very closely related to *Panicum pubescens* Lam., differing in its more densely flowered narrower panicles, smoother spikelets, and simple culms. The leaves and spikelets are purplish.

Louisianian area. Texas, Florida (Lake County).

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open pine woods, vicinity of Mobile, June, 1897.

Type locality: "Walker County, Tex." (*F. W. Thurow*, May, June, 1898, Nos. 9 and 11).

Panicum barbulatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:49. 1809. BEARDED PANICUM.

Panicum nitidum barbulatum Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 586. 1897.

Ell. Sk. **1**:127. Chap. l. c. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:54.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York and New Jersey, south to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In damp sandy soil. Rare in the mountain region, frequent near the coast. Mobile County.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum haemacarpon Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitchell Soc. **15**:55. 1898.

A somewhat tufted, erect, rather stout perennial, with the culm ascending from the geniculate base, 12 to 18 inches high, at the base villous with spreading hairs, smoothish above; leaves erect, ascending, 1 to 2 inches long, 2 to 3 lines wide, lanceolate, the middle ones largest, more or less pubescent with scattered hairs; sheaths shorter than the internodes, papillate-villous with long, soft, spreading hairs; nodes bearded; panicle 1½ to 2 inches long, broader than long, wide-spreading, rather few-flowered; spikelets generally red, 1 line long, broadly obovate; first glume one-third as long as the pubescent second and third.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. District of Columbia, North Carolina, Iowa

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry open woods. Mobile.

Type locality: "District of Columbia, Kearney, 1897; Ashe, North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1898; Iowa, Carver."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum pseudopubescens Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**:577. 1899.

A densely pubescent perennial, the culms 8 to 16 inches high, branched hirsute with ascending hairs, the nodes barbed; leaves rather firm, lanceolate, serrulate, rough on the margins, 2 to 4 inches long and 3 to 5 lines wide, densely hispid on the lower surface and above with spreading hairs; panicle exserted, broadly ovate, 2 to 3½ inches long, sparsely hairy; spikelets about 1 line long, obovate, first glume about one-third as long; spikelets ovate, pubescent with spreading hairs.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Dry and damp open woods. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, Springhill, Citronelle. May, June; frequent.

Type locality: "Auburn, Lee County, Ala." (*Baker & Earle*, No. 1537, etc.)

Distinguished from *P. pubescens* by its much larger spikelets.

Panicum pubescens Lam. Encycl. **4**: 748. 1797. HAIRY PANICUM.

Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 52, *t. 15, f. 58.*

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Tennessee, Florida, and Mississippi (?).

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open woods. Cullman County. Mobile County, Citronelle. Frequent; perennial.

Type locality: "Basse-Caroline."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum lanuginosum Ell. Sk. **1**: 123. 1817. WOOLLY-STEMMED PANICUM.

Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 586.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Copses, shady banks. Cullman County. Chambers County (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, Whistler, Springhill. April, May; not common; perennial.

Type locality: "Grows in Georgia. Sent to me by Dr. Baldwin."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum villosissimum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 149. 1896.

A rather stout, very hairy perennial, more or less tufted from a strong rootstock, the rigid culms erect or ascending, 16 to 24 inches high, villous with long, ascending hairs, barbed above the glabrous nodes; sheaths villous; stem leaves linear-lanceolate, 2½ to 4 inches long, 3 to 4 lines wide, rounded at the base, erect-spreading, with spreading hairs; panicle 2½ to 3½ inches long, equally broad, the numerous slender branchlets fascicled; spikelets obovate, about 1 line long on slender pedicels.

Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Dry open woods. Mobile County, Springhill, May, June; not infrequent.

Type locality: "Ocmulgee River swamp, below Macon [Georgia]." (*Dr. J. K. Small.*)

Panicum sphaerocarpon Ell. Sk. **1**: 125. 1817. ROUND-FRUITED PANICUM.

Chap. Fl. 667. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 32. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 506. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 50, *t. 13, f. 51, 52.*

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Grassy swales and damp thickets. Cullman County, 900 feet altitude. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Washington County, Yellowpine. May, June; not infrequent; perennial.

Type locality: "Grows in Georgia. Dr. Baldwin."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum polyanthes Schult. Mant. **2**: 257. 1824. SMALL-FRUITED PANICUM.

Panicum microcarpon Muhl. Gram. 111. 1817. Not Ell. 1817.

P. multiflorum Ell. Sk. **1**: 122. 1817. Not Poir. 1816.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Chap. Fl. 576. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 32. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 506. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 50, *t. 14, f. 53.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New York to Michigan, Missouri, and Tennessee, and from New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp grassy open places. May; frequent; perennial.

Type locality: "Grows in shaded, dry soils [South Carolina and Georgia]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum scoparium Lam. Encycl. **4**: 744. 1797.

Panicum scoparium var. *major* Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 31.

P. scoparium genuinum Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 48. 1894.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 119. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 632. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 507.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario west to British Columbia and Oregon; New England west to Nebraska and south to Florida, thence to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Shaded grassy banks, dry woods, copses. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. April to June; frequent; perennial.

Type locality: "Basse Caroline."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum scribnerianum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 421. 1895.
SCRIBNER'S PANICUM.

Panicum scoparium minor Scribner, Bull. Univ. Tenn. **7**: 48. 1894. Not *P. capillare minus* Muhl. 1817.

Panicum scoparium Wats. & Coult. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 632. 1890. Not Lam. 1797.

P. pauciflorum Gray, Man. 613. 1848. Not Ell. 1817.
Britt. and Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 118.
Culm erect, from 8 to 20 inches high, sparingly pubescent; sheaths papillose-pilose; leaves acuminate, rounded or truncate at the base, smooth above, glabrous beneath, spreading; panicle small, spreading, and, like the spikelets, glabrous or hairy; spikelets turgid, obovoid, about 1½ lines long.
In our specimens the panicle and spikelets are hairy.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Maine, Ontario, and Minnesota, south to Virginia and Tennessee, west to Kansas and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Grassy banks. Cullman County. June; rare.
Type locality: "Middle Tennessee (Gattinger)."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Panicum oligosanthes Schult. Mant. **2**: 256. 1824.

Panicum pauciflorum Ell. Sk. **1**: 120. 1817. Not R. Br. 1811.
P. scoparium pauciflorum (Ell.) Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 48, *t. 12, f. 46.* 1894.
Chap. Fl. 575.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Thickets, shady borders of woods in light soil. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. May, June; not rare.
Type locality: "Grows in close damp soils. In Georgia, not very rare."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum viscidum Ell. Sk. **1**: 123. 1817. VISCID PANIC GRASS.

Panicum scoparium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 49. 1803. Not Lam.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 632. Chap. Fl. 575. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 32. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 507. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 46, *t. 11, f. 44.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas, southern Missouri, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills, Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp thickets, borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to August; not common; perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in damp close soils [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum scabriusculum Ell. Sk. **1**: 121. 1817.

Chap. Fl. 576. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 33. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 507.
Louisianian area. Southeastern North Carolina, Mississippi, and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded borders of ditches and ponds. Mobile County, Ragg's swamp, foot of Springhill. Baldwin County, Bayou Ingram. April, May; infrequent; perennial.
Type locality: "Sent to me from Savannah by Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum commutatum Schult. Mant. **2**: 242. 1824. VARIABLE PANICUM.

Panicum nervosum Muhl. Gram. 116. 1817. Not Lam.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 122. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 632. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 584. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 507. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 49, *t. 13, f. 50.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Tennessee to Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State in shady woods; common. April, May. Perennial.
Type locality not distinctly given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum mattamusketense Ashe, Journ. Elisha Mitch. Soc. **15**: 45. 1898.

An erect, rather stout perennial, the strict culm 2 to 4 feet high, barbed at the nodes; lower leaves and sheaths soft-pubescent, the upper glabrous; leaves lanceolate, 3 to 5 inches long, 3 to 4 lines wide, spreading; panicle 3 to 5 inches long, long-peduncled with numerous clustered branches; spikelets ellipsoid, glabrous, pointed, fully 1 line long, first glume one-third the length of spikelet.
Carolinian (?) and Louisianian areas. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Shaded damp to wet places, margin of springs. Tuscaloosa County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Buckley, locality not given. Our plants differ from the typical material only in the smooth nodes and somewhat shorter leaves.
Type locality: "Lake Mattamuskeet, North Carolina." (*W. W. Ashe*, June, 1898.)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum joorii Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 31 1892.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 584.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Missouri (?), Tennessee, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt. Damp woods, rich soil. Tuscaloosa County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Hale County. Dallas County. August, September; not infrequent; perennial.

Type locality: "Louisiana (*Dr. J. F. Joor*) and Mississippi (*S. M. Tracy*)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum latifolium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 58. 1753.

Panicum walteri Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **4**: 282. 1816. Not Pursh 1814.

P. porterianum Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 420. 1895.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 119. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 632. Chap. Fl. 575; ed. 3, 584.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 507. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 47, *t. 12, f. 45*.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England to Florida and Louisiana, and west from Missouri to Arkansas and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Moist thickets and woods. June to September; common, perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum pubifolium Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 577. 1899.

Panicum latifolium molle Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 33. 1892. Not *P. molle* Sw. 1788.

A softly pubescent, densely tufted perennial, the culms 2 to 26 inches high, finally much branched, pubescent with soft spreading hairs, the nodes densely barbed; stem leaves 3 to 5, more or less spreading, minutely serrulate or rough on the margins, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, gradually narrowed to the rounded cordate-clasping base; primary panicles usually little exserted, sometimes included at the base, densely pubescent; spikelets about 2 lines long, narrowly obovate, pubescent.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York to Missouri; south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central to Lower Pine belt. Tuscaloosa and Butler counties. Dry rocky woods. May, July, and August. Not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Usually in rocky woods, New York to Missouri, south to Florida and Mississippi."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum clandestinum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 58. 1753. HISPID PANICUM.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 632. Chap. Fl. 575. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 107.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec, Ontario, New England, New York, Michigan, Missouri; throughout the Ohio Valley, south to Texas, and along the mountains from Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Low damp banks and grassy swales.

Clay County, near Moseley, 1,000 feet altitude; only locality known in the State. August. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Pensylvania, *Kalm.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum flexile (Gattinger) Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 44, *t. 10, f. 40*. 1894. WIRY PANIC-GRASS

Panicum capillare flexile Gattinger, Fl. Tenn. 94. 1887.

Annual; culm 2 to 2½ feet high, geniculate and branching at the base, slender, pilose-bearded at the nodes; leaves flat, linear-lanceolate, acute, sparsely hairy, scabrous on the margins, which are pilose at the base; panicle open, the branches capillary, the scabrous spreading pedicels much longer than the lanceolate, acuminate spikelets; first glume triangular, obtuse about one-third the length of the second and third 5 to 7 nerved glumes. Resembling closely *P. cognatum*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Exposed places in light soil. Dallas County, Marion Junction. September; local; not frequent; annual.

Type locality: "Abounds in the cedar glades (middle Tennessee)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum cognatum Schult. Mant. **2**: 235. 1824. AUTUMNAL PANIC-GRASS.

Panicum divergens Muhl. Gram. 120. 1817. Not H. B. K.

P. autumnale Bosc; Spreng. Syst. **1**: 320. 1825. (?)

Ell. Sk. **1**: 130. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 630. Chap. Fl. 574. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 33. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 508.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Illinois to southern Minnesota and Kansas; North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Central Prairie region. Borders of fields. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County. August, September; not rare; perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum proliferum Lam. Encycl. **4**: 717. 1797. SPROUTING PANIC-GRASS.

Panicum geniculatum Muhl. Gram. 123. 1817.
P. proliferum geniculatum Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. 3: 34. 1892.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 117. Chap. Fl. 574. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 508.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Iowa, Missouri, south to eastern Texas, and from New England to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State; the typical form rather scarce, found in upper district; the large southern form (*P. geniculatum* Ell.) 3 to 6 feet high frequent in the Coast plain in low rich soil. August, September. Annual.

The southern plant is a succulent, valuable fodder grass, popularly known as "water grass."

Type locality: "Cultivée au Jardin du Muséum; son lieu natal ne m'est pas connu."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum verrucosum Muhl. Gram. 113. 1817. WARTY PANIC-GRASS.

Panicum debile Ell. Sk. **1**: 129. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 631. Chap. Fl. 574. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 34. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 45, *t. 11, f. 42*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New York to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt to Coast plain. Low sandy woods, most abundant in flat shaded pine barrens near the coast. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Tuscaloosa County, near University. July to August; common; perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in N. Caesarea, Delaware et Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum rostratum Muhl. Gram. 121. 1817. BEAKED PANICUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 118. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 631. Chap. Fl. 573. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 35. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 41, *t. 8, f. 32*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, southern Pennsylvania, west rn Virginia, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp, close, sandy soil, borders woods, fields, roadsides. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery and Clarke counties. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Frequent; July to October; perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in pratis Penns. Carol. Cherokee."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum anceps Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 48. 1803.

Confounded with *Panicum rostratum*. Differs from this species in the slender, erect, rigid, and almost perfectly glabrous stem, the contracted panicle with the spikelets more crowded, the ultimate branchlets more or less one-sided, closely appressed to secondary branches; spikelets smaller, erect.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Miry borders of pine-barren ponds, with *P. stenodes*, *Lobelia paludosa*, etc. Mobile County, Kelly's Pond. Baldwin County, Bayou Ingram. June to September; perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolinae herbosis humidis sylvaticis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum longifolium Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 149. 1824.

Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 116.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Rhode Island, along the coast to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens, borders of ponds. Mobile County. July, October; frequent; perennial.

Type locality: "In the pine barrens of New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum elongatum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 69. 1814.

Panicum agrostoides elongatum Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 42, *t. 9, f. 34*. 1894.
Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 115.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich damp swales. Clay County, bottom of Talladega Creek.

Distinguished from *Panicum agrostoides* by the longer acuminate spikelets and distinctly pedicellate flowering glume.[1]

Type locality: "In ditches and near ponds: New Jersey to Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum elongatum ramosior var. nov.

Stem stouter and taller than in the type, fully 3 feet long, reclining, smooth leaves, 2 feet and over in length, sheaths shorter than the internodes; panicle large, widely spreading, pyramidal, 12 to 18 inches long; lower branches 4 to 5 inches long; secondary branches rather distant, mostly in pairs; spikelets as in the type, pale. By these permanent characters a well marked variety.

Louisianian area. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Damp cultivated ground. Mobile County, Pierce's Landing. July, October; abundant; perennial.

Economic uses: Valuable; furnishes a large portion of the spontaneous hay crop of the bottom lands.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum agrostoides Muhl. Gram. 119. 1817.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 391. Chapm. Fl. ed. 3, 583. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 41, *t. 9 f. 33.*

Alleghanian to Louisianian area. Maine and eastern Massachusetts to Nebraska, south to Kentucky and Florida, thence to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Grassy swales and low pine barrens. Clay County, near Idaho mine. Mobile County, pine barrens west of the city. July, August; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in pratis humidis, floret Julio, Augusto. Pennsylvania, Georgia, Carolina, Cherokee."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum virgatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 59. 1753. SWITCH PANIC-GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 120. Gray, Man. ed. 2, 631. Chap. Fl. 573. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 508. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 42, *t. 9, f. 35.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, Saskatchewan, New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee valley to the coast. Light damp soil. Calhoun County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. Most abundant on sandy borders of tide-water swamps.

A variety of low growth, with short contracted panicle, was observed years ago on arid pine ridges about Grandbay. The specimens collected at the time have been lost, and the plant has not been observed since. There is little doubt that it was identical with *P. virgatum breviramosum* Nash, lately described.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum amarum Ell. Sk. **1**: 121. 1817. SEASIDE PANIC-GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 631. Chap. Fl. 574. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 35.

Carolinian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, along the seashore to Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Sandy beach. Mobile County, Cedar Point (only locality). Very rare; July; perennial.

Type locality: "Among the sand hills on the seashore [South Carolina and Georgia]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum crus-galli L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 56. 1753. BARNYARD GRASS, COCKSPUR GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 114. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 633. Chap. Fl. 577. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 502.

Temperate and warmer regions, widely spread over the globe.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Low wet ground, cultivated places, border of marshes; annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae et Virginiae cultis."

Varies greatly with the spikelets awnless or with awns of greater or less length.

Panicum walteri Pursh, Fl. **1**: 66. 1814.

Panicum hirtellum Walt. Fl. Car. 72. 1788. Not All. 1775.

P. hispidum Muhl. Gram. 107. 1817.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to Louisiana.

---

[1] Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, Vol. 24, p. 347.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swamps. Mobile County, river marshes. July. Four to 5 feet high; annual.
Type locality: "Near the salt water: Canada and New York."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum colonum L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 870. 1759.

Panicum walteri Ell. Sk. **1**: 115. 1816. Not Pursh. 1814.
Chap. Fl. 577. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 37. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 260. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 502. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 40, *t. 8, f. 30.*

SUBTROPICAL AND TROPICAL REGIONS OF THE GLOBE.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida; west to Texas, Arkansas, Arizona, and southern California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp grassy banks; frequent. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to September; annual.
Type locality East Indian.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum gibbum Ell. Sk. **1**: 116. 1817. PURPLE PANICUM.

Panicum elliottianum Schult. in Dietr. Syn. Pl. **1**: 261. 1839.
Hymenachne striata Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 554. 1864.
Chap. Fl. 573. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 40, *t. 8, f. 31.* Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 37.

WEST INDIES TO GUIANA.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Coast plain. Damp grassy banks, borders of brooks. Mobile County. July to August; not rare; perennial.
Type locality: "In damp and wet soils [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Panicum molle Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 22. 1788. PARA GRASS.

Introduced from the West Indies and cultivated.

ALABAMA: Rarely cultivated about Mobile and said to have escaped into low places and ditches; perennial.
Economic uses: Valuable; an excellent coarse pasture grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OPLISMENUS Beauv. Agrost. 53. 1812.

(ORTHOPOGON R. Br. Fl. Nov. Holl. 194. 1810.)

Four species, tropical and subtropical regions, mostly American. North America, 1.

Oplismenus setarius (Lam.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 484. 1817.

Panicum setarium Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 170. 1791.
P. hirtellum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 47. 1803. Not L.
Orthopogon setarius Spreng. Syst. Veg. **1**: 306. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 115. Chap. Fl. 577. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 545. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 37. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 509.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 596). Central Pine belt, Coast plain. Damp shady copses and woods. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). July to September; not infrequent; perennial.
Type locality: "Ex Amer. merid. Commun. a D. Richard."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHAETOCHLOA Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**: 39. 1897.[1]

(CHAMAERAPHIS Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 767. 1891. Not R. Br.)
(IXOPHORUS Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 422. 1895. Not Schlecht.)
(SETARIA Beauv. Agrost. 113. 1812. Not Achar. 1798.)

About 28 species, weedy annuals, of warmer temperate and tropical regions.

Chaetochloa glauca (L.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**: 39. 1897. PIGEON GRASS.

Panicum glaucum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 56. 1753.

---

[1] The North American species of Chaetochloa. By F. Lamson-Scribner & Elmer D. Merrill. Bull. 21, U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. 1900.

Setaria glauca Beauv. Agrost. 51. 1812.
Ell. Sk. **1**:112. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 634. Chap. Fl. 578. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:509. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:260.

EUROPE, ASIA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Naturalized and widely distributed from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated and waste places. July, October. A common weed; annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa imberbis (Poir.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**:39. 1897.

Panicum imberbe Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **4**:272. 1816.
P. laevigatum Muhl.; Ell. Sk. **1**:112. 1817. Including variety.
Setaria laevigata Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 587.
Chaetochloa perennis (Curtiss) Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:107. 1898. Not *Setaria perennis* Hall. 1893.
Chap. Fl. l. c. Ell. Sk. l. c.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, Texas, and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt and Central Prairie region. Swampy places. Tuscaloosa County. Apparently rare. July to September. Annual.
Differs from *Chaetochloa glauca* by the larger involucrate bristles and the base of the leaf blade and throat of the sheath destitute of hairs. Heretofore confounded with the following variety. The distribution of the species is difficult to designate.
Type locality: "In America septentrionali et Brasilia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa imberbis perennis (Hall) Scribn. & Merrill, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **21**:12. 1900. PERENNIAL SEASIDE PIGEON GRASS.

Setaria perennis Hall, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci. **13**:102. 1893. Not *Chaetochloa perennis* Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:107. 1898.
Chaetochloa versicolor Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**:105, *pl. 328*. 1898.
Ell. Sk. **1**:112, in part, under *Setaria laevigata* Muhl. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 587, including the typical form. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:509.
A slender scarcely tufted perennial, 2 to 4 feet high, with slender, compressed, wiry culms, which are naked below, long narrow leaves, and rather slender long-exserted panicles from 1½ to 2½ inches long; spikelets generally purplish with slender yellowish or yellowish green bristles.

WEST INDIES.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From southern New England (Connecticut) to southern Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, in saline marshes along the coast. Westward in alkaline and saline bottoms in Kansas and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Brackish swamps and salt marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. One of the most common grasses of the salt marshes with the black rush, *Juncus roemerianus*. July to October.
Distinguished from the typical form, with which it has been until lately confounded by the more slender habit of growth, the tall culms naked near the base of the leaves, and the more or less purplish spikelets.
Type locality: "Alkaline and saline bottoms in central and southwestern Kansas."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Chaetochloa gracilis (H. B. K.) Scribn. & Merrill, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **21**:15. 1900.

Setaria gracilis H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**:109. 1815.
S. imberbis Roem. & Schult. of authors.
A slender, smooth, cespitose perennial 12 to 20 inches high from a creeping rootstock, with linear, setaceous leaves, slender spike-like panicles 1 to 2½ inches long, and 5 to 8 short involucrate bristles, scarcely exceeding the spikelets; flowering glume transversely undulate-rugose.

CUBA, MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mobile. Not rare on ballast heaps, and firmly established in damp to wet places at the mouth of the Mobile River. July to September. Adventive from the tropics; perhaps indigenous to southern Texas.
Type locality: "Crescit * * * inter Fusagasuga et Pandi * * * (Regno Novogranatensi.)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa verticillata (L.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**: 39. 1897.

Panicum verticillatum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 82. 1762.
Setaria verticillata Beauv. Agrost. 51. 1812.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 634. Chap. Fl. 578.

ALABAMA: Introduced from Europe and sparingly naturalized. Waste grounds.

At Mobile has been found the tropical form with broader leaves, loose spikes with longer spreading branchlets, the spreading awns twice as long as in the typical form. "May be *S. pseudo-verticillata* Fournier,[1] but can not be determined from description" (E. D. Merrill).

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi et Oriente."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa brevispica Scribn. & Merrill, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **21**: 15. 1900.

Panicum verticillatum parviflorum Doell in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 2: 172. 1877. Not *Cenchrus parviflorus* Poir. 1804.

A low, spreading annual, much branched, 4 to 12 inches high, with decumbent, depressed, glabrous culms, lanceolate leaves 2 to 6 inches long; dense panicles ½ to 1½ inches long and ¼ inch thick, densely flowered; bristles 1 to 3, purplish, the flowering glume nearly smooth, finely transversely wrinkled.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA.
Louisianian area. Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast with *C. italica germanica*, of the same habitat as the latter, but distinguished by spreading habit, short cylindrical spikes, and smaller spikelets; distinguished from *C. verticillata* by the smaller spikelets.

Type locality: "Prope Rio de Janeiro lecta."

Chaetochloa ambigua (Guss.) Scribn. & Merrill, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **21**: 18. 1900.

Setaria verticillata ambigua Guss. Prodr. **1**: 80. 1827. Not *S. ambigua* Schrad. 1838.

A cespitose, erect, much branched annual 8 to 18 inches high, with compressed culms, lanceolate leaves and rather spicate, dense panicle 2 to 4 inches long, its branchlets short and solitary; stout bristles ¼ to ½ inch long, upwardly barbellate.

Intermediate between *C. viridis* and *C. verticillata;* distinguished from the former by the subverticillate loose panicle, stout, short bristles, and scabrous, not pilose, rachis; from *C. verticillata* by the bristles being upward-barbellate instead of retrorse.

EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Near dwellings. Mobile County (*Carl Zimmer*, 1884). Introduced.
Type locality: Sicily (?).
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Chaetochloa viridis (L.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**: 39. 1897.
GREEN FOXTAIL.

Panicum viride L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 83. 1762.
Setaria viridis Beauv. Agrost. 51. 1812.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 634. Chap. Fl. 578; ed. 3, 588. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 510. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 56, *t. 16, f. 63.*
Naturalized from Europe almost over the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places around dwellings. Mobile County. June to September. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa italica (L.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**: 39. 1897.
ITALIAN OR GOLDEN MILLET.

Panicum italicum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 56. 1753.
Setaria italica Beauv. Agrost. 51. 1812.

ALABAMA: Cultivated throughout the State, rarely escaping.
Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Economic uses: Important forage and hay crop.
Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa italica germanica (Mill.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **6**: 32. 1897. HUNGARIAN GRASS, GERMAN MILLET.

Panicum germanicum Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 1. 1768.
Setaria germanica Beauv. Agrost. 31. 1812.
Cultivated throughout the State. Mobile, fugitive on ballast ground and in waste places; escaped from cultivation. June to August.

---

[1] Mex. Pl. Enum. Gram., p. 43. 1886.

Type locality not ascertained.
Economic uses: Valuable as the last.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chaetochloa magna (Griseb.) Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **4**: 39. 1897.
LARGE SWAMP MILLET.

Setaria magna Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 554. 1864.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 588.
WEST INDIES (BERMUDA).
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. On the coast from Delaware to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Grassy marshes, Mobile River. July. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. Jamaica!"

Chaetochloa caudata (Lam.) Scribner, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **10**: 52. 1899.

Panicum caudatum Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 171. 1791.
Setaria caudata Roem. & Schult. Syst Veg. **2**: 495. 1817.
A slender, somewhat cespitose annual 1 to 2 feet high; the culm branched from the base; the leaves narrowly linear; the panicle elongated (from 5 to 15 inches long), attenuate, few-flowered; the bristles solitary; the spikelets ovate, acute, short-pedicellate.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, along the coast to Mississippi(?). Adventive from tropical America. Indigenous in Florida and southern Texas.

ALABAMA: On ballast heaps. Mobile (1891).(?)
Type locality: "E Brasilio. *Commers.* & Cayenna. *D. Richard.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CENCHRUS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1050. 1753. SANDBUR.

About 12 species of tropical and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Cenchrus tribuloides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1050. 1753. COMMON SANDBUR.

Cenchrus carolinianus Walt. Fl. Car. 79. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 93. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 634. Chap. Fl. 579. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 510. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 261.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern United States, southern California.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee valley to the coast, on sandy waste ground. Most abundant near the coast. Mobile. July to October. A pernicious weed.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae maritimis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cenchrus macrocephalus Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **17**: 110, *f. 406*. 1899. LARGE SANDBUR.

Cenchrus tribuloides macrocephalus Doell in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 2: 312. 1877.

BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey along the coast to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Shifting sands. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Mobile County, dunes of Dauphin Island. Flowers July to October. Not infrequent. Annual.
Stouter than the last, the ascending stems 8 to 12 inches long, spikelets fully twice as large.
Type locality: Brazil.

Cenchrus incertus M. A. Curtis, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **1**: 135. 1837.
SOUTHERN SANDBUR.

Cenchrus strictus Chap. Bot. Gaz. **3**: 20. 1878.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 667; ed. 3, 588. Scribner, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. **17**: 109, *f. 405*.
Louisianian area. North Carolina along the coast to Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to adjoining pine hills. Dry, sandy soil. Mobile and Baldwin counties, shores of Mobile Bay. Mobile County, Springhill. July to October. Often a troublesome wayside weed.
Type locality: "West coast of Florida, Appalachicola and southward."

Cenchrus echinatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1050. 1753. HEDGEHOG GRASS.

Chap. Fl. 578. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 510.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Coast, North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Waste places. Mobile County, Springhill. September, 1891. Annual. Probably adventive from the tropics.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Curassao."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cenchrus myosuroides H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**:115, *t.* 55. 1815.
SOUTHERN HEDGEHOG GRASS.

Panicum cenchroides Ell. Sk. **1**:111. 1817.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 667; ed. 3, 588. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:39. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:511.

CUBA, PERU.
Louisianian area. Coast of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mobile, adventive with ballast. First observed in 1892–93; plentiful. July to August. Perennial.
Type locality: Island "Cayo Flamingo prope portum Cubensem, Batabano," and shore of Pacific "prope vicum Peruvianorum, Patibilca."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STENOTAPHRUM Trin. Fund. Agrost. 175. 1820.

Three species, seacoast of tropical and subtropical regions. North America 1.

Stenotaphrum secundum (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**:794. 1891.
ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS.

Ischaemum secundum Walt. Fl. Car. 249. 1788.
Stenotaphrum americanum Schrank. Hort. Monach. 98. 1819–1824.
Rottboellia dimidiata Sw. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berl. Mag. **4**:89. 1810.
Ell. Sk. **1**:179. Chap. Fl. 579. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:40. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:511. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 544.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Louisianian area. Sandy seashore from South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, Point Clear, Josephine. Not infrequent. June to August. Perennial. (?)
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYDROCHLOA Beauv. Agrost. 165. 1812.

A single aquatic species. Atlantic North America.

Hydrochloa fluitans (Michx.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**:98. 1896.

Zizania fluitans Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:75. 1803.
Hydrochloa carolinensis Beauv. Agrost. 165. 1812.
Ell. Sk. **2**:587. Chap. Fl. 549. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:40.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Brooks and pine-barren streams. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Mobile County. June; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. ad lacum Champlain." (Erroneous.)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LUZIOLA Juss. Gen. Pl. 33. 1789.

About 6 species; low perennial aquatics. Tropical and subtropical America. United States, 2 species.

Luziola alabamensis Chap. Fl. 584. 1860.

Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:40. Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 589.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy shallow brooklets. Conecuh County. Mobile County, Langdon Station. June. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Brooklyn, Conecuh County, Alabama. *J. F. Beaumont.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZIZANIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:991. 1753. WATER OATS.

Perennial aquatic; 1 species. North America and northeastern Asia.

Zizania aquatica L. Sp. Pl. **2**:991. 1753. WILD RICE. INDIAN RICE.

Zizania clavulosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:75. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**:585. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 635. Chap. Fl. 549. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:511. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:58.

SIBERIA, JAPAN.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, south and west to Florida and Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coast plain principally; copious in water (2 to 3 feet deep) in the estuaries of the rivers emptying into Mobile Bay. June to July. Perennial.?
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaicae, Virginiae inundatis."
Economic uses: Valuable for its highly nutritious seeds.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZIZANIOPSIS Doell & Aschers. in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 2: 12. 1871.

One species, warmer temperate North America; Brazil.

Zizaniopsis miliacea (Michx.) Doell & Aschers.; Baill. Hist. Pl. **12**: 293. 1893.
WATER MILLET.

Zizania miliacea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 74. 1803.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Coast plain. In shallow still-flowing water and marshes bordering streams. Mobile County, river delta. Baldwin County, Stockton. June and July; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in aquosis Americae septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HOMALOCENCHRUS Mieg.; Hall. Hist. Stirp. Helv. **2**: 201. 1768.
(LEERSIA Sw. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 21. 1788. Not Hedwig. 1782.)

Five species; perennial marsh grasses of temperate and warmer regions, mostly American.

Homalocenchrus virginicus (Willd.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **9**: 14. 1889.
WHITE GRASS.

Leersia virginica Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 325. 1797.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 100. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 635. Chap. Fl. 548. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 512. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 59, *t. 17, f. 68.*
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, and New England, west to Minnesota and Nebraska; south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Swampy woods, shady borders of ponds. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. July to September; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Homalocenchrus oryzoides (L.) Pollich, Hist. Pl. Palat. **1**: 52. 1776.
RICE-LIKE CUTGRASS.

Phalaris oryzoides L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 55. 1753.
Leersia oryzoides Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. **1**: 132.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 101. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 635. Chap. Fl. 548. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 511. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 262. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 60, *t. 17, f. 67.*

EUROPE, TEMPERATE ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, WEST INDIES.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, and New England (Mount Desert Island); west to Nebraska, Oregon, and California, and throughout the Atlantic States south to Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Alluvial districts, swamps. Montgomery and Mobile counties. July to September.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia paludibus nemorosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Homalocenchrus hexandrus (Sw.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 773. 1891.
SOUTHERN CUTGRASS.

Leersia hexandra Sw. Gen. et Sp. Pl. 21. 1788.
Chap. Fl. 549. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 41. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 512.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA.
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open swamps. Mobile County, river marshes. June to August. Local; not frequent.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ORYZA L. Sp. Pl. 1:333. 1753.

Oryza sativa L. Sp. Pl. 1:333. 1753. RICE.

Cultivated in the States from western Tennessee and North Carolina to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Here and there voluntary in low fields. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. forte in Aethiopia, colitur in Indiae paludosis."
Economic uses: Of great value as a grain crop.

PHALARIS L. Sp. Pl. 1:55. 1753.

About half a dozen species, Mediterranean Europe, Central Asia; North America, 1.

Phalaris caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 74. 1788. SOUTHERN CANARY GRASS.

Phalaris intermedia Bosc; Poir. Encycl. Suppl. 1:300. 1810.
P. americana Ell. Sk. 1:101. 1817.
Chap. Fl. 569. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:512. Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:264.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida; west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low grassy places. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Perry County, Uniontown (*E. A. Smith*). June. Not rare; annual.
Type locality: "South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phalaris canariensis L. Sp. Pl. 1:54. 1753. CANARY GRASS.

Introduced. Rarely spontaneous about dwellings.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi, Canariis."
Economic uses: Valuable for its seeds.

ANTHOXANTHUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:28. 1753.

Three species, native of southern Europe.

Anthoxanthum odoratum L. Sp. Pl. 1:28. 1753. SWEET VERNAL GRASS.

Ell. Sk. 1:37. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 639. Chap. Fl. 569. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:503. Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:266.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Extensively naturalized in eastern North America and along the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Warrior table-land. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. May to June; not frequent; perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis."
Economic uses: Valuable meadow grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARISTIDA L. Sp. Pl. 82. 1753. TRIPLE-AWNED GRASS.

About 100 species. Perennials of warmer regions, largely American. North America, 29 species.

Aristida dichotoma Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:41. 1803. POVERTY GRASS.

Ell. Sk. 1:141. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 640. Chap. Fl. 555. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:513. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 2:64, *t. 19, f. 73.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, south to Florida, west to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, Coosa hills to Coast plain. Sandy and gravelly hills, dry sterile soil. Calhoun County, Anniston. Montgomery and Mobile counties. August to September; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina superiore, juxta Lincoln, in glareosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida gracilis Ell. Sk. 1:142. 1817. SLENDER ARISTIDA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 640. Chap. Fl. 555. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:514. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 2:64, *t. 19, f. 74.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, south to Florida, and west to Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State; in dry gravelly soil. July; common.
Type locality: "In the vicinity of Charleston. Common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida mohrii Nash, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **1**:436. 1900.

A glabrous perennial with very slender culms, leafy only toward the base, 1½ to 2 feet high, erect; leaves 4, the lowermost sheath distant from the others which are crowded and overlapping, the blades flat, erect, acuminate, 3 to 4 inches long, about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide; racemes slender, long-exserted, 8 to 12 inches long, spikelets scattered, about half as long as the internodes, the lowest sometimes very distant, appressed; empty scales scabrous, equal in length, acute, 1-nerved; flowering scale shorter, its awns hispidulous, widely spreading, flat and loosely spiral at the base.

Louisiana area. Lower Pine belt. Sandy pine ridges, Mobile County.

Related to *A. simpliciflora*, from which it is abundantly distinct. In that species the spikelets are numerous and crowded, with their empty scales smaller, the first scale strongly hispidulous and the lateral awns of the flowering scale more slender than the central awn.

Type locality: "Collected by Dr. Charles Mohr at Springhill, Mobile County, October 4, 1886; * * * also secured at the same place by B. F. Bush, August 27, 1895."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida stricta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:41. 1803. WIRE GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**:142. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 640. Chap. Fl. 555. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:45.

Louisianian area. Southern Virginia to Florida, Louisiana, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy pine barrens. Baldwin County, Perdido Bay, Bon Secour. Abundant in the counties bordering upon western Florida, the so-called "wire grass counties." Escambia County, Wilson Station. Covington, Geneva, Henry, and Mobile counties.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida spiciformis Ell. Sk. **1**:141. 1817. SPIKE-FLOWERED ARISTIDA.

Chap. Fl. 555. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:45.

Louisianian area. Southern coast of North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens, in close sandy soil. Mobile County, Bayou Labatre. August to September. Not common.

Type locality: "Wet pine barrens [South Carolina and Georgia]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida palustris (Chap.) Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:45. 1892. SWAMP ARISTIDA.

Aristida virgata palustris Chap. Fl. 555. 1860.

Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Low wet pine barrens, so-called pine meadows. Mobile County, Dog River flats. July to August; frequent.

Type locality: "Margins of pine barren ponds, west Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida purpurascens Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **1**:452. 1810.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 641. Chap. Fl. 555. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**:46. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:514.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coosa hills to Coast plain. Dry gravelly or sandy soil. Calhoun County, Anniston, 800 feet. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile County, Springhill, Citronelle. Common throughout the dry pine barrens. August, October.

Type locality: "Communiquée par M. Bosc, qui la recueillie dans la Caroline."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aristida lanata Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **1**:453. 1810. WOOLLY ARISTIDA.

Aristida lanosa Muhl. Gram. 174. 1817.

Ell. Sk. **1**:143. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 641. Chap. Fl. 554. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 514.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, to Florida, west to central Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to hills of the Coosa Valley. Dry gravelly or sandy soil. Calhoun County, Anniston, 800 feet. Montgomery County. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile and Baldwin counties, scattered on the poorest sandy ridges. August and September.

Type locality: "Cette plante a été recueille par M. Bosc dans la Caroline."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STIPA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 78. 1753.

About 100 species native of temperate and warmer regions, particularly on elevated table-lands. North America, 23 species.

Stipa avenacea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 78. 1753. BLACK OAT GRASS.

Stipa barbata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 53. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 139. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 641. Chap. Fl. 554. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 54. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 516.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry sandy hills. Montgomery County. Bibb County, Ashland. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Perry County, Uniontown, dry prairies. Mobile County, sandy pine ridges. April and May; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stipa setigera Presl, Rel. Haenk. **1**: 226. 1828.

Stipa neesiana Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. **5**: 27. 1842.

ALABAMA: Adventive from Argentina on ballast. Mobile County. June, July, 1886 and 1893.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MUHLENBERGIA Schreb. Gen. 44. 1789. DROP-SEED.

About 60 species, mostly South American; Mexico and North America, 37, mostly of the Western plains.

Muhlenbergia trichopodes (Ell.) Chap. Fl. 553. 1860. ELLIOTT'S HAIR GRASS.

Agrostis trichopodes Ell. Sk. **1**: 135. 1817.
Muhlenbergia capillaris var. *trichopodes* Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 66. 1892.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 522.

MEXICO.
Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry woodlands. Hale County, Gallion. Mobile County. Washington and Clarke counties. Perennial.
Type locality: "Chatham County, Georgia, by Dr. Baldwin. Near Charleston."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Muhlenbergia diffusa Schreb. Beschr. Graes. **2**: 143, *t. 51*. 1772–1779. NIMBLE WILL.

Dilepyrum minutiflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 40. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 98. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 644. Chap. Fl. 553. Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 68. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 67, *t. 20, f. 80*.

SOUTH BRAZIL.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario and New England; west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to eastern Texas; and from New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Open woods, pastures. Madison County, Huntsville. Tuscaloosa County. Franklin County, Russellville. June to September. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained. Michaux's locality: "Hab. in apricis, pratensibus regionum Kentucky et Illinoensium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Muhlenbergia tenuiflora (Willd.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. Fl. N. Y. 67. 1888.
SLENDER-FLOWERED HAIR GRASS.

Agrostis tenuiflora Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 364. 1798.
Muhlenbergia willdenovii Trin. Unifl. 188. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 134. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 643. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 68, *t. 21, f. 84*.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario and New England to Minnesota, south to northern Texas, and from New York along the mountains to Tennessee and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Collected by S. B. Buckley; locality not stated. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

BRACHYELYTRUM Beauv. Agrost. 39. 1812.

One species, eastern North America.

Brachyelytrum erectum (Schreb.) Beauv. Agrost. 39. 1812.
AWNED BRACHYELYTRUM.

Muhlenbergia erecta Schreb. Beschr. Graes. **2**: 139, *t. 50.* 1772–79.
Muhlenbergia aristata Pers. Syn. **1**: 73. 1805.
Brachyelytrum aristatum Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 413. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 98. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 644. Chap. Fl. 553.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Missouri, south to Tennessee, central Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Warrior table-land. Lower hills. Rich rocky woodlands and copses. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHLEUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 59. 1753.

About 10 species, in temperate zones mostly.

Phleum pratense L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 59. 1753. TIMOTHY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 645.

EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Cultivated in the northern section of the State. Rarely spontaneous by escape. May and June. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae versuris et pratis."
Economic uses: Important hay crop.
Herb. Mohr.

ALOPECURUS L. Sp. Pl. 60. 1753. MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Twenty species, temperate regions, Europe, Asia; few in North and South America.

Alopecurus geniculatus I Sp. Pl. **1**: 60. 1753. WATER FOXTAIL.

Alopecurus fulvus Smith, Engl. Bot. *t. 1467.* 1793.
A. aristulatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 43. 1803.
A. geniculatus var. *aristulatus* Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. **1**: 97. 1824.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 645. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 263. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 526. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 71, *t. 23, f. 89.*
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Widely distributed from Canada to British Columbia and California, and from New England west to Nebraska, and south to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Low wet fields. Common. Lauderdale County, Florence. Perry County, Uniontown. Hale County, Gallion. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). April, May; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae uliginosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPOROBOLUS R. Br. Prodr. Fl. N. Holl. **1**: 169. 1810. DROP-SEED GRASS.

(VILFA Beauv. Agrost. 16. 1812.)

Eighty species, mostly in warmer and tropical America. North America, 31.

Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Br. Prodr. Fl. N. Holl. **1**: 170. 1810.
INDIAN DROP-SEED GRASS, SMUT GRASS.

Agrostis indica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 63. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 138. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 646. Chap. Fl. 550. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 518.

TROPICAL ZONE OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Extensively naturalized from southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry pastures, roadsides, waste places around dwellings, in light sandy loam. Common. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Pike, Monroe, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to September. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Economic uses: Valuable for pasture.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sporobolus tenacissimus (L.) Beauv. Agrost. 126. 1812.

Agrostis tenacissima L. f. Suppl. 197.
Vilfa tenacissima H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**: 138. 1815.

WEST INDIES; MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile. First observed, September, 1891, since then to the present time. Perennial.

Sporobolus junceus (Michx.) Kunth, Rev. Gram. **1**: 68. 1835. PURPLE DROP-SEED GRASS.

Agrostis juncea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 52. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 137. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 646. Chap. Fl. 550. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 520.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Reported from southern Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, southern Virginia to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coosa hills. Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Dry rocky hills; most abundant in sandy dry pine barrens. Calhoun County, Anniston, 700 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile and Baldwin counties. September to October; common. Perennial.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.
Type locality: "Hab. in sabulosis aridis Carolinae."

Sporobolus asper (Michx.) Kunth, Enum. **1**: 210. 1833. ROUGH RUSH-GRASS.

Agrostis aspera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 52. 1803.
Vilfa drummondii Trin. Unifl. 1824.
Sporobolus asper var. *drummondii* Vasey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 60. 1892.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 138. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 645. Chap. Fl. 550. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 519.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England, Minnesota, Nebraska, southern Missouri, south to Florida and the Gulf region; Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coosa hills to the Lower Pine region. Dry rocky hills and pine barrens. Calhoun County, Anniston, 700 feet. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Frequent on the sandy pine ridges. September and October. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in collibus rupibusque regionis Illinoensis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sporobolus longifolius (Torr.) Wood, Classbook, 775. 1861. LONG-LEAVED RUSH-GRASS.

Agrostis longifolia Torrey, Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 90. 1824.
A. involuta Muhl. Gram. 72. 1817. Not Poir. 1810.
Sporobolus asper Vasey, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. **3**: 59. 1892. Not Kunth, 1833.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England to Illinois and Kansas, south from Long Island to Mississippi, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. October; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality of *A. involuta* Muhl.: "Hab. ad Susquehannam, floret Oct. Penns. N. Ebor."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sporobolus vaginaeflorus Torr.; Wood, Classbook, 775. 1861. SHEATHED RUSH-GRASS.

Vilfa vaginaeflora Torr.; Gray, Gram. & Cyp. Exsic. **1**: no. 3. 1834.
Sporobolus minor Vasey in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 646. 1890.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 646. Chap. Fl. 551. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb, **2**: 519. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 72, *t. 23, f. 92.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England to Minnesota and Nebraska, and from New York south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coosa hills. Lower Pine region. Calhoun County, Anniston, 700 feet. Mobile County, Springhill, sandy pine ridges. September to October; infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Dry gravelly fields U. S. more common West and South."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sporobolus neglectus Nash, Bull. Torr. Club **22**: 464. 1895. SMALL RUSH-GRASS.

Sporobolus vaginaeflorus Vasey in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 645. 1890. Not Wood.
Gray, Man. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 598.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England to Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, and south to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Barren pine ridges. Mobile County. October; infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Barren and sandy dry fields; common, especially southward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPOROBOLUS VIRGINICUS (L.) Kunth, Rev. Gram. **1**: 67. 1835.
SEASHORE RUSH-GRASS.

This perennial has not yet been collected in the State, but is not rare on the adjacent shores of Florida and Mississippi, and without doubt occurs within its limits.

LIMNODEA L. H. Dewey in Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 518. 1894.
(THURBERIA Benth. Journ. Linn. Soc. **19**: 58. 1882. Not Gray, 1854).

One species; Atlantic North America.

Limnodea arkansana (Nutt.) L. H. Dewey in Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 518. 1894.
Greenia arkansana Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **5**: 142. 1837.
Thurberia arkansana Benth. in Vasey, Grasses of U. S. 16, 1883.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 600.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Texas, thence to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shell mounds. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. April to May. Local and rare. Annual.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYPOGON Desf. Fl. Atl. **1**: 66. 1798.

About a dozen species, inhabiting the warmer regions.

Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. Fl. Atl. **1**: 67. 1798. FRENCH BEARD-GRASS.
Alopecurus monspeliensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 61. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 648. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 518. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 270.
EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Adventive on the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Utah, Nevada, California, and Oregon.

ALABAMA: Sparingly naturalized, waste places. Baldwin County, east shore Mobile Bay, banks of Mobile River. June, July; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. Monspelii."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polypogon littoralis (With.) Smith, Comp. Fl. Brit. ed. 2, 13. 1816.
SEASIDE BEARD-GRASS.
Agrostis littoralis With. Bot. Arr. Brit. Pl. ed. 3, **2**: 129. 1796.
Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 270.
COASTS OF EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA.
Introduced on the Atlantic and Gulf coast. California.

ALABAMA: Shores of Mobile Bay. Mobile County; July. With the last, rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Anglia."
Herb. Mohr.

CINNA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 5. 1753.

Two species, perennials; Eastern North America, 2; Europe, 1.

Cinna arundinacea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 5. 1753. WOOD REED GRASS.
EUROPE.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan; New England, west to Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri, south from New York to Georgia and from Missouri to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Shady woods and swamps. Clay County (*E. A. Smith*). Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, river marshes. June. Local; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AGROSTIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 6. 1753.

About 100 species, chiefly of the north temperate zone. North America, 26.

Agrostis alba L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 63. 1753. FIORIN. WHITE BENT GRASS.

Agrostis alba stolonifera Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 79, *t. 26, f. 103*. 1894.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 647. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 599.

EUROPE.
Extensively naturalized from Canada to the Mexican Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low damp banks. Mobile County, April to May. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae nemoribus."
Economic uses: A fine winter grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrostis alba vulgaris (With.) Thurber, in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 647. 1890.
HERD'S GRASS. REDTOP.

Agrostis vulgaris With. Bot. Arr. Brit. Pl. ed. 3, 132. 1796.
Gray, Man. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 599. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 78, *t. 26, f. 102*.

ALABAMA: Introduced from Europe, and cultivated in the northern part of the State; rarely escaped. Margins of low fields. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrostis elliottiana Schult. Mant. **2**: 202. 1824. ELLIOTT'S BENT GRASS.

Agrostis arachnoides Ell. Sk. **1**: 134. 1817. Not Poir. 1810.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 647. Chap. Fl. 552. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 525. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 78, *t. 25, f. 101*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina to western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain. Dry open pastures, roadsides. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 585). Cullman County, 800 feet. Mobile and Baldwin counties. April to May; frequent; annual.
Type locality: "Collected near Orangeburg [S. C.] by I. S. Bennett."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrostis hiemalis (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 68. 1888. ROUGH HAIR GRASS.

Cornucopiae hiemalis Walt. Fl. Car. 74. 1788.
Agrostis scabra Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 370. 1798.
Trichodium laxiflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 42. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 99. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 648. Chap. Fl. 551. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 525. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 274. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 77, *t. 25, f. 99*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From Nova Scotia, throughout Canada to British Columbia and Alaska; south from New England to Florida and the Gulf, west to Texas and California.

ALABAMA: Over the State, in low sandy fields. Calhoun, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. April to May; common; annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrostis perennans (Walt.) Tuckerm. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 44. 1843. THIN-GRASS.

Cornucopiae perennans Walt. Fl. Car. 74. 1788.
Trichodium perennans Ell. Sk. **1**: 99. 1817.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 648. Chap. Fl. 551. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 525. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 76, *t. 25, f. 97*.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England to Wisconsin, south to Tennessee and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Damp shaded places. Frequent in the "rock houses" of the Warrior table-land. Winston County. Walker County, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Lauderdale County, river hills. June to October. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrostis intermedia Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 76. 1894. UPLAND BENT GRASS.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

Specimens of a more slender habit and others of a stouter growth are easily confounded with *Agrostis perennans* on the one hand and *Agrostis altissima* on the other. *A. intermedia* differs from the former by the less spreading more elongated panicle of a pale color, perfectly smooth leaves, the empty glumes nearly equal, and the flower-

ing glume two-thirds of the length of the empty ones. From the latter it is distinguished by the more slender branches of the panicle, with the spikelets less crowded above the middle of the branches, the smaller spikelets, thinner empty glumes with the midrib less prominent and less scabrous, and the perfectly smooth flowering glumes.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low shady banks, borders of woods; in close damp soil. Mobile County. September to October; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Common in damp places, in thickets and along the borders of woods."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrostis altissima (Walt.) Tuckerm. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 44. 1843.
TALL BENT GRASS.

Cornucopiae altissima Walt. Fl. Car. 74. 1788.
Agrostis elata Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. ser. 6, pt. **2**: 364. 1845.
Trichodium elatum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 61. 1814.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 648. Chap. Fl. 551. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 274.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. New England and New York to North Carolina; California.

ALABAMA: Low shaded banks and borders of swamps. Mobile County, October; infrequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CALAMAGROSTIS Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 31. 1763.

About 120 species, temperate zone; North America, 31 species.

Calamagrostis cinnoides (Muhl.) Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 42. 1894.
REED BENT GRASS.

Arundo cinnoides Muhl. Gram. 187. 1817.
Calamagrostis nuttalliana Steud. Syn. Pl. Gram. 190. 1855.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 650. Chap. Fl. 553. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 80, *t. 27, f. 105.*

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey to North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Lower hills. Moist woodlands. Cullman, Lauderdale, and Tuscaloosa counties. June, July; not common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. locis siccis et sphagnosis, floret Augusto. Penns. Massachuss."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HOLCUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1048. 1753.

Low annuals. Eight species. Temperate regions, Europe, Africa.

Holcus lanatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1048. 1753. VELVET GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 652. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 299. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 81, *t. 27, f. 106.*

Introduced from Europe. Naturalized from Canada to the Gulf, and in California and Mexico.

ALABAMA: Adventive with grass seed. Mobile County; escaped from cultivation. Cullman County. May; infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis arenosis."

Economic uses: Of some value for hay or pasture on poor land.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AIRA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 63. 1753.

Six species; Europe and North Africa.

Aira caryophyllea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 66. 1753. SILVERY HAIR GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 653.

EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, CHILE.

Naturalized. Ontario, Vancouvers Island; New England to New Jersey, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Dry pastures and openings in the woods. Rather local; extensively spreading of late years. Abundant where it occurs. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, Springhill. April. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Angliae, Germaniae, Galliae, glareosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DESCHAMPSIA Beauv. Agrost. 91. 1812.

Perennial. About 20 species, temperate regions of the globe. North America, 8 species.

Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin. Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. **1**: 66. 1836.
COMMON HAIR GRASS.

Aira flexuosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 65. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 151. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 652. Chap. Fl. 568.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian area. New England, New York; south along the higher Alleghenian ranges to Georgia, East Tennessee, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry rocky dells. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain; about 1,800 feet. May to June; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae petris, rupibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRISETUM Pers. Syn. **1**: 87. 1805.

About 50 species, cooler temperate regions north and south hemispheres. North America, 8.

Trisetum pennsylvanicum (L.) Beauv.; Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 658. 1817.
SWAMP OAT GRASS.

Avena pennsylvanica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 79. 1753.
Avena palustris Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 72. 1803.
Trisetum palustre Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. **1**: 126. 1824.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 653. Chap. Fl. 568. Scribner, Grass. Tenn, **2**: 82, *t. 28, f. 109.*

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina to the mountains of Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, Gurley's Place, 1,100 feet altitude. June; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania. *Kalm.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AVENA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 79. 1753. OATS.

About 30 species, of cooler regions. United States, 2 species.

Avena fatua L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 80. 1753. WILD OATS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 653. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 295.

EUROPE.

Introduced, sparingly naturalized in a few localities of the Atlantic States. Abundant on the coast of California. Annual.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast and fairly established. Mobile County, Pinto's Island. May to June. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris inter segetes."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARRHENATHERUM Beauv. Agrost. 55. 1812.

Six species in Europe. North Africa. West Asia.

Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv.; Mert. & Koch, Deutsch. Fl. **1**: 546. 1823.
TALL OAT GRASS.

Avena elatior L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 79. 1753.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum Beauv. Agrost. 152. 1812. Name only.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 652. Chap. Fl. 569. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 83, *t. 28, f. 111.*

Introduced from Europe and naturalized in Ontario and the eastern States, and south to Alabama and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Cultivated in the Prairie region, and a frequent escape. Mobile, a fugitive on ballast heaps. Hale County, Gallion. Cullman County. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae maritimis et apricis."
Economic uses: Valuable hay grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DANTHONIA DC. Fl. France, **3**: 32. 1805. OAT GRASS.

One hundred species, temperate and warmer regions, more than half in South Africa. North America, 5 or 6 species.

Danthonia spicata (L.) Beauv.; Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 690. 1817. COMMON WILD OAT GRASS.

Avena spicata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 80. 1753.
A. glumosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 72. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 654. Chap. Fl. 569.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Newfoundland and Quebec, west to the Pacific; New England, west to Dakota, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to central prairies. Dry copses, border of woods. Madison County. Dallas County, Marion Junction. June, July; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Danthonia compressa Austin; Peck, Rep. Reg. N. Y. St. Univ. **22**: 54. 1869. MOUNTAIN WILD OAT GRASS.

Danthonia alleni Aust. Bull. Torr. Club, **3**: 21. 1872.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 654. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 665. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 85, *t. 29, f. 114.*
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, south to North Carolina and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry rocky ridges. Madison County, Huntsville. May, June; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Woods. Danube, Herkimer County, [N. Y.], July, 1868. C. F. Austin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Danthonia glabra Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 43. 1897. SMOOTH WILD OAT GRASS.

Carolinian area. New Jersey to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky ledges. Dekalb County, summit of Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet altitude. June, 1893. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Type specimens collected by Dr. John K. Small, on Little Stone Mountain, Dekalb County, Georgia, on July 5, 1895."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Danthonia sericea Nutt. Gen. **1**: 71. 1818. SILKY WILD OAT GRASS.

Avena spicata Ell. Sk. **1**: 174. 1817. Not L.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 654. Chap. Fl. 569. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 84, *t. 28, f. 112.*
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Florida, along the coast to southern Massachusetts, west to Mississippi and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry pine barrens. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia, Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. May; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in the upper districts of Georgia and South Carolina, in high land. Columbia County, Ga."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GAUDINIA Beauv. Agrost. 95. 1812.

Gaudinia fragilis (L.) Beauv. Agrost. 95. 1812.

Avena fragilis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 80. 1753.
A fugitive from southern Europe. Mobile County, on ballast. August. Observed once only, 1889.
Type locality: "Hab. in Lusitania, Hispania. *Loefl.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAPRIOLA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 31. 1763.

(CYNODON Rich.; Pers. Syn. **1**: 85. 1805.)

Capriola dactylon (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 764. 1891. BERMUDA GRASS.

Panicum dactylon L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 58. 1753.
Cynodon dactylon Pers. Syn. **1**: 85. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 133. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 654. Chap. Fl. 557. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 86, *t. 29, f. 115.*

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Naturalized in nearly all warmer regions.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Extensively spread in the valleys from Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Texas, sparingly on the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Pine belt. Most abundant from the prairie to the coast region. In light loamy and heavy alluvial soils. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Economic uses: Valuable pasture grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPARTINA Schreb. Gen. 43. 1789.

(TRACHYNOTIA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 63. 1803.)

Seven species. Coarse, perennial marsh grasses of the warmer temperate zone. North America, about 6 species.

Spartina stricta maritima (Walt.) Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club, 45. 1894. SALT MARSH GRASS.

Dactylis maritima Walt. Fl. Car. 77. 1788.
Spartina glabra Muhl. Gram. 54. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 95. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 627. Chap. Fl. 556. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 527.
Carolinian area. Coast of New York and New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. River marshes. Mobile County, estuary of Mobile River; Bayou Labatre, salt marshes. July to October; rare.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Spartina patens (Ait.) Muhl. Gram. 55. 1817. SALT RUSH GRASS.

Dactylis patens Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 104. 1789.
Trachynotia juncea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 64. 1803.
Spartina juncea Ell. Sk. **1**: 94. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 627. Chap. Fl. 556. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 527.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern New England, New York to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Deep salt marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties; abundant, forming the chief growth of the saline marshes. July to August.
Type locality not ascertained. Muhlenberg's locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Spartina polystachya (Michx.) Ell. Sk. **1**: 95. 1817. SALT REED GRASS.

Trachynotia polystachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 64. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 62. Chap. Fl 556.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, coast of New York to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral belt. In fresh, brackish, and salt marshes. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Bon Secour, salt marshes. July; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in inundatis maritimis, a Nova Anglia ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAMPULOSUS Desv. Bull. Soc. Philom. **2**: 189. 1810.

(CTENIUM Panzer, Denkschr. Acad. Muench. 1813, 288, *t. 13*. 1814.)
(MONOCERA Ell. Sk. **1**: 176. 1817.)

Seven species, warmer regions of the Eastern Hemisphere. South and North America, 4; southeastern United States, 1 species.

Campulosus aromaticus (Walt.) Scribner, Mem. Bull. Torr. Club, **5**: 45. 1894. TOOTHACHE GRASS.

Aegilops aromatica Walt. Fl. Car. 249. 1788.
Chloris monostachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 59. 1803.
Monocera aromatica Ell. Sk. **1**: 177. 1817.
Ctenium americanum Spreng. Syst. **1**: 274. 1825.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 654. Chap. Fl. 558.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to North Carolina; Florida west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Sterile, dry, sandy, or damp and exsiccated soil. Sparingly in the open pine woods of a purely sandy soil in the Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Goldhill, about 800 feet. Abundant in the flat poor pine barrens along the coast. July to September. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHLORIS Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ, 25. 1788.

(EUSTACHYS Desv. Bull. Philom. **2**: 188. 1810.)

Forty species of tropical and subtropical zones in Europe; North America, 8 species.

Chloris swartziana Doell in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 3: 68. 1878. SWARTZ'S CHLORIS.

Chloris petraea Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. **1**: 195. 1797. Not Thunb.
Chap. Fl. 557. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 539.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, SOUTH AFRICA.
Louisianian area. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt, damp grassy banks and copses, near the seashore, in sandy soil. Mobile County, West Fowl River, Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, Bon Secour, Point Clear. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "On the rocky coast of Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chloris prieurii Kunth, Rev. Gram. **2**: 441, *t. 134*. 1835.

NATIVE OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, September, 1891 and 1892; not observed since. Collected also in North Carolina by Gerald McCarthy. Of this highly ornamental grass, Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner remarks: "It is an interesting species and is well marked by the row of glands or tubercles on each side of the midrib of the flowering glumes. Similar glands occur upon the paleæ."
Type locality: "Crescit in Senegambia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GYMNOPOGON Beauv. Agrost. 41. 1812.

Six species, warmer regions of America; ours perennials. Southern United States, 2 species.

Gymnopogon ambiguus (Michx.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 1888. BROAD-LEAF GYMNOPOGON.

Andropogon ambiguus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 58. 1803.
Gymnopogon racemosus Beauv. Agrost. 164. 1812.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 145. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 655. Chap. Fl. 556. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 529. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 88, *t. 30, f. 117*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey to Florida, west to central Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central and Coast Pine belts. Dry open pine woods. Autauga County. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Escambia County, Wilson's Station. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Common throughout the Coast Pine belt. July, August; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in sabulosis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gymnopogon brevifolius Trin. Unifl. 238. 1824. SHORT-LEAF GYMNOPOGON.

Gymnopogon racemosus var. *filiformis* Chap. Fl. 556. 1860.
Louisianian area. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Dry sandy pine woods. Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County, Daphne. Escambia County. July to September; frequent with the last.
Type locality: "V. spp. e Delaware."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BOUTELOUA Lag. Var. Cienc. y Litt. **2**, pt. 4: 134. 1805.

(ATHEROPOGON Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 937. 1805.)

Perennials. About 30 species; elevated continental table-land of Mexico and the Upper and Lower Sonoran areas of North America, 15.

Bouteloua curtipendula (Michx.) Torr. in Emory, Rep. 153. 1848. GRAMA GRASS.

Chloris curtipendula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 59. 1803.
Bouteloua racemosa Lag. Var. Cienc. y Litt. **2**, pt. 4: 141. 1805.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 656. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 663; ed. 3, 607. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 533.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and Manitoba, south to Texas, east to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Open prairies, dry calcareous soil. Montgomery, Hale, and Dallas counties. Not infrequent. July to August.
Type locality: "Hab. in aridis regionis Illinoensis ad Wabast et in rupibus prairie du rocher."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ELEUSINE Gaert. Fruct. et Sem. **1**:7, *t. 1.* 1788.

Six species, tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaert. Fruct. et Sem. **1**:8. 1788. BARNYARD GRASS.
Cynosurus indicus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 72. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**:176. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 656. Chap. Fl. 558. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:533.
Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:90, *t. 30, f. 120.*
WESTERN ASIA, EAST INDIES, SOUTH AFRICA, ALL OVER TEMPERATE AMERICA AND SOUTH TO BRAZIL.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized in the States south of New England, northern Michigan, and Iowa.
ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated and waste places near dwellings. June to September. Common weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleusine barcinonensis Costa, Ind. Sem. Hort. Barc. 1859.
ALABAMA: Ballast weed; adventive from Spain. Mobile County, observed for the past eight years. July to September. Annual.
Type locality: Spain ?.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DACTYLOCTENIUM Willd. Enum. 1029. 1809.

One species, a weed in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia; West Indies to Argentina.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd. Enum. 1029. 1809. EGYPTIAN GRASS.
Cynosurus aegyptius L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 72. 1753.
Chloris mucronata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 59. 1803.
Eleusine aegyptiaca Pers. Syn. **1**: 87. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**:176. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 656. Chap. Fl. 558. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:534.
Louisianian area. Naturalized North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain, cultivated ground, meadows. June to August; common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Africa, Asia, America."
Economic uses: Of some value for hay.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEPTOCHLOA Beauv. Agrost. 71. 1812.

Twelve species; warmer regions temperate North America, 1.

Leptochloa mucronata (Michx.) Kunth, Gram. **1**:91. 1829–1835. FEATHER GRASS.
Eleusine mucronata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 65. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:175. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 657. Chap. Fl. 558. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:534. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:91, *t. 31, f. 121.*
CHINA, EAST INDIES, WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO VENEZUELA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas; Arkansas, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, and Tennessee.
ALABAMA: From the Coast plain to the Central Pine belt. Sandy fields. Most frequent near the coast. June to July, frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in cultis Illinoensibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIPLACHNE Beauv. Agrost. 80, *t. 16, f. 9.* 1812.

Fourteen species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

Diplachne fascicularis (Lam.) Beauv. Agrost. 160. 1812.
MANY-SPIKED DIPLACHNE.
Festuca fascicularis Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 189. 1791.

F. polystachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 66. 1803.
Leptochloa fascicularis Gray, Man. 588. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 658. Chap. Fl. 559.

West Indies, Mexico, Colombia.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of Rhode Island, New York to Florida and Louisiana.

Alabama: Littoral belt. Salt marshes. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. June to July; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Ex Amer. merid. Comm. D. Richard."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHRAGMITES Trin. Fund. Agrost. 134. 1820.

Three species, temperate and tropical regions, Europe, Asia, and America.

Phragmites phragmites (L.) Karst. Deutsche Fl. 379. 1880–1883. Reed.
Arundo phragmites L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 81. 1753.
Phragmites communis Trin. Fund. Agrost. 134. 1820.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 658. Chap. Fl. 567. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 537.
Throughout the temperate zones of the Old World, and over the North American continent to Central America.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area, thence to the Pacific coast.

Alabama: Scattered over the State. Abundant in the marshes of the coast region, Mobile County, river delta. August to October. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae lacubus, fluviis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SIEGLINGIA Bernh. Syst. Verz. Pfl. Erl. 40. 1800.
(Triodia R. Br. Prodr. Fl. N. Holl. **1**: 182. 1810.)
(Tricuspis Beauv. Agrost. 77. 1812.)

About 27 species, of temperate zones. North America 17, mostly of the Sonoran continental plains.

Sieglingia purpurea (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 789. 1891. Sand Grass.
Aira purpurea Walt. Fl. Car. 78. 1788.
Uralepis purpurea Nutt. Gen. **1**: 62. 1818.
Tricuspis purpurea Gray, Man. 589. 1848.
Triplasis purpurea Chap. Fl. 560. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 152. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 658. Chap. Fl. 560. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 539.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and New York; south along the coast to Florida and Texas.

Alabama: Littoral belt. Drifting sands on the seashore. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay. July to August; frequent; annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sieglingia americana (Beauv.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 789. 1891.
Southern Sand Grass.
Triplasis americana Beauv. Agrost. 81, *t. 16, f. 10.* 1812.
Uralepis cornuta Ell. Sk. **1**: 580. 1817.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Alabama: Lower Pine belt and Littoral belt. Loose sands. Mobile County, Springhill, on barren pine ridges; Dauphin Island. Drifting sands on the seashore. Baldwin County, shore Bon Secour Bay. July to September; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Ce savant l'a raportée des États Unis d'Amerique."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sieglingia stricta (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 789. 1891.
Narrow-spiked Sieglingia.
Windsoria stricta Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 147. 1833–1837.
Triodia stricta Vasey, Spec. Rep. U. S. Dept. Agr. **63**: 35. 1883.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 538. Britt. & Brown. Ill. Fl. **1**: 185, *f. 422.* Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 610.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mississippi, Louisiana to Texas, Arkansas and Kansas.

Alabama: Central Prairie belt. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). July; rare. Perennial.

In our plant spikelets 4 to 6 flowered, lower glumes extending beyond the flowering scales.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sieglingia ambigua (Ell.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 789. 1891.
ROUND-SPIKED SIEGLINGIA.

Poa ambigua Ell. Sk. **1**: 165. 1817.
Tricuspis ambigua Chap. Fl. 559.
Triodia ambigua Vasey, Cat. Grass. 66. 1885.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 539.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low swampy pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Not rare; July to August. Perennial.
Type locality: "Found in the mountains of Carolina, by Dr. Macbride, and in the lower country of Georgia, by Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sieglingia chapmani Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 365. 1895.
CHAPMAN'S SIEGLINGIA.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile, dry knolls, with *Chrysopogon nutans linnaeanus*, October 18, 1896. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Growing in sand on the slopes of Currahee Mountain, near Toccoa, Georgia, and along the Yellow River, Gwinnett County, in the same State."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sieglingia sesleroides (Michx.) Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 48. 1894.
FALSE REDTOP.

Poa sesleroides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 68. 1803.
P. quinquefida Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 81. 1814.
Triodia cuprea J. F. Jacq. Eclog. Gram. **2**: 21. 1814.
Tricuspis sesleroides Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. **1**: 118. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 164. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 657. Chap. Fl. 559. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 539. Vasey, Agr. Grass. (1884) 85, *pl. 82*. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 94, *pl. 31, f. 122*.
Carolinian area. Southern New York to Missouri, south to Florida and Texas, Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry borders of woods and fields. July; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in regione Illinoensi et in montosis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EATONIA Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 104. 1819.

(REBOULEA Kunth, Rev. Gram. Suppl. 20. 1829–1835.)

Three or 4 species, perennials. Eastern United States.

Eatonia obtusata (Michx.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 558, 1856. EARLY EATONIA.

Aira obtusata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 62. 1803.
A. trunctata Muhl. Gram. 83. 1817.
Reboulea trunctata Gray, Man. 591. 1848.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 153. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 659. Chap. Fl. 560. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 544. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 100, *t. 34, f. 134*.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario to Saskatchewan; New York to Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, and southern Missouri; from New York south to Florida and west to Texas, Arkansas, and Arizona; on the Pacific coast, Oregon and British Columbia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills to Coast plain. Dry banks, borders of fields and pastures, frequent. Common near the coast. Mobile County. April and May.
Type locality: "Hab. in aridis, a Carolina ad Floridam"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eatonia pennsylvanica (DC.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 558. 1856.
PENNSYLVANIAN EATONIA.

Koeleria pennsylvanica DC. Hort. Monsp. 117. 1813.
Aira triflora Ell. Sk. **1**: 153. 1817.
Aira mollis Muhl. Gram. 82. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 660. Chap. Fl. 560. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 544. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 99, *t. 34, f. 133*.

Boreal region to Carolinian area. New Brunswick, Ontario to Lake Superior and Hudson Bay; New England, Ohio Valley to Missouri; south along the mountains from New York to Georgia, northwestern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp shady woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,800 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Winston County, banks of Sipsey fork, 1,500 feet. Not rare.
Type locality: Pennsylvania?
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eatonia filiformis (Chap.) Vasey, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 117. 1886. SLENDER EATONIA.

Eatonia pennsylvanica var. *filiformis* Chap. Fl. 560. 1860.
Aira mollis var. Ell. Sk. **1**: 154. 1817.
Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 99, *t. 33, f. 132.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Tennessee, coast of South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt, Mountain region. Dry sandy open pine woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 607). Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County. March to April; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Dry pine barrens, Florida to South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eatonia nitida (Spreng.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 511. 1895.
SLENDER GLOSSY EATONIA.

Aira nitida Spreng. Fl. Hal. Mant. **1**: 32. 1807.
Eatonia dudleyi Vasey, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 116. 1886.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 660. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 192. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 614.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, New Jersey, and south to Georgia and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Dekalb County, near Mentone, 1,800 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 621). Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. St. Clair County, near Ashville. Flowers in June; not rare in dry rocky woods and copses.
Type locality: "E Pensylvania. *Muehlenb.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERAGROSTIS Beauv. Agrost. 70. 1812.

About 100 species in all warmer countries, principally in the tropical and subtropical zones. North America 17, chiefly southern.

Eragrostis hypnoides (Lam.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 69. 1888.
CREEPING MEADOW GRASS.

Poa hypnoides Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 185. 1791.
P. reptans Michx. Fl Bor. Am. **1**: 69, *t. 11.* 1803.
Eragrostis reptans Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**: 514. 1829.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 163. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 660. Chap. Fl. 563. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 543. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 95, *t. 31, f. 123.* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 532.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, ARGENTINA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England, west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, California, and Washington.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain, alluvial banks. Montgomery County. Mobile County, Choctaw Bluff, banks of Alabama River. August to September; not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Ex America merid. Comm. D. Richard."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis eragrostis (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 389. 1880–1883. LOW ERAGROSTIS.

Poa eragrostis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 68. 1753.
Eragrostis minor Host, Fl. Aust. 135. 1827.
E. poaeoides Beauv. Agrost. 162. 1812.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 660. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 315.

SOUTHERN EUROPE, WESTERN ASIA, AFRICA, WEST INDIES, BRAZIL.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Naturalized. Ontario and New York, west to Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, and south to Tennessee, Florida, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mobile, adventive in cultivated and waste places, about dwellings; ballast heaps. August to October; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Italia supra muros."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis major (L.) Host, Gram. Austr. 4. 1809. CANDY GRASS.

Briza eragrostis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 70. 1753.
Eragrostis poaeoides megastachya Gray, Man. ed. 5, 631. 1867.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 165 Gray, Man. ed. 6, 660. Chap. Fl. 563 Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 315. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 543. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 37, *t. 31, f. 124.*

CENTRAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England, west to Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and Nebraska, from New York to Florida, and west to Texas, Arkansas, and California.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Coast plain. In cultivated and waste ground about dwellings. Lauderdale, Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Hale, Choctaw, and Mobile counties. A frequent garden weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis bahiensis Schult. Mant. **2**: 318. 1824.

Poa bahiensis Schrad.; Schult. Mant. **2**: 318. 1824. As synonym.
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 532.

IN ALL TROPICAL COUNTRIES.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Adventive from the tropics. Mobile County, on ballast, fairly established for the past six years near the shipping. Perennial?
Type locality: "In Brasilia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis purshii Schrad. Linnaea, **12**: 454. 1838. SOUTHERN SPEAR GRASS.

Poa caroliniana Spreng. Mant. Fl. Hal. 33. 1807.
Eragrostis caroliniana Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club **5**: 49. 1894.
Eragrostis pilosa Muhl. Gram. 141. 1817. Not Beauv.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 661. Chap. Fl. 563. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 97, *t. 32, f. 126.*

MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, south to Florida, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry sandy open places. Cullman County, 800 feet. Morgan County, Decatur. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Abundant, particularly in the sandy fields of the Lower Pine belt. Annual.
Type locality: "America borealis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis pilosa (L.) Beauv. Agrost. 162. 1812. SLENDER MEADOW GRASS.

Poa pilosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 68. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 660. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 543. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 96, *t. 32, f. 127.*
Widely diffused in the temperate and tropical regions of the globe.

EUROPE, WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized New York and Pennsylvania, and west to Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Waste and cultivated places. Mobile County, August, 1891. Washington County, Yellowpine. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Italia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis nitida (Ell.) Chap. Fl. 564. 1860. GLOSSY ERAGROSTIS.

Poa nitida Ell. Sk. **1**: 162. 1817.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Lower Pine belt. Baldwin County, drifting sands, near the bay shore at Howards. July, rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Grows in cultivated land. Common on Paris Island."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis secundiflora Presl, Rel. Haenk. **1**: 276. 1830. PURPLE LOVE GRASS.

Poa interrupta Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **5**: 146. 1835–1837. Not Lam.
P. oxylepis Torr. in Marcy, Expl. Red Riv. 269, *t. 19.* 1854.
Eragrostis oxylepis Torr. Pac. R. R. Rep. **4**: 156. 1857.
Vasey, Illust. Am. Grass. **1**, pt. 2: *t. 48.* Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 542. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 191. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 615.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern, middle, and southwestern Tennessee to Texas and Arizona, and east along the Gulf coast to Alabama.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Autauga County, Prattville. Adventive with some other plants of the Southwest. Mobile County, bay shore at Cedar Point. July. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Mexico."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michx.) Steud. Syn. Pl. Gram. 272. 1855.
PURPLE ERAGROSTIS.

Poa pectinacea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 69. 1803.
P. hirsuta Ell. Sk. **1**: 157. 1817. Not Michx. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 661. Chap. Fl. 564. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 542. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 98, *t. 33, f. 131.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Coast of southern Massachusetts and in New York, west to Minnesota and Nebraska, and south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Common and most abundant on sandy pine barrens. Mobile County. August to October. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in arvis Illinoensibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis refracta (Muhl.) Scribner, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 49. 1894.
MEADOW ERAGROSTIS.

Poa refracta Muhl. Gram. 146. 1817.
Eragrostris campestris Trin. Bull. Sci. Acad. St. Petersb. **1**: 70. 1836.
E. pectinacea var. *refracta* Chap. Fl. 564. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 162. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 661. Chap. Fl. 564. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 542.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp flat pine barrens. Mobile County. September; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis lugens Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**: 505. 1829.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 542. Vasey, Illust. Am. Grass. **1**, pt. 2: *t. 47.*
MEXICO, (?) BRAZIL, MONTEVIDEO.
Louisianian area. Arizona and Texas to Alabama and Florida.?

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile. July to September, 1893-94. Annual or perennial.?
Type locality: "Hab. ad Monte-Video et in confinibus Paraguayani, (Sellow.)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) Link, Hort. Berol. **1**: 192. 1827. FRINGED ERAGROSTIS.

Poa ciliaris L. Syst. ed. 10, 875. 1759.
Megastachya ciliaris Beauv. Agrost. 74. 1812.
Chap. Fl. 563. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 532.

TROPICAL REGIONS OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS. ARABIA, AFRICA, GALAPAGOS, WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy fields, waste places. Mobile County. September and October; frequent. Not remote from dwellings. Probably naturalized from the tropics. Annual.
Type locality: Jamaica?
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis glomerata (Walt.) L. H. Dewey, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 543. 1894.
DENSELY SPIKED ERAGROSTIS.

Poa glomerata Walt. Fl. Car. 80. 1788.
P. conferta Ell. Sk. **1**: 158. 1817.
Eragrostis conferta Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. ser. 6, **1**: 409. 1831.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 563. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 533. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 543.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain. Damp grassy places, banks of streams. Mobile County. Autauga County, Prattville. July to August; not rare. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis capillaris (L.) Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**: 505. 1829. LACE GRASS.
Poa capillaris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 68. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 661. Chap. Fl. 564. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 542.
MEXICO, BRAZIL.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. New York and Pennsylvania, west to Iowa, Missouri, and Tennessee; south to Florida, and west to Texas and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast Plain. Dry sandy hills, borders of fields and roadsides. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Monroe County, Claiborne. Clarke County, Thomasville. Mobile and Baldwin counties. June, July; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada, *D. Kalm.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eragrostis hirsuta (Michx.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 98. 1896.
ROUGH-HAIRY ERAGROSTIS.
Poa hirsuta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 68. 1803.
Louisianian area. Carolina to Florida.
A stouter and larger plant than the above, with which it has been confounded, 3 feet and over high, leaves longer than the culm, with sheaths hairy; panicle ample, wide-spreading; spikelets scattered, long pedicellate, 4 to 5 flowered.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain. Waste places, roadsides. Mobile County, near dwellings. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). September to November. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MELICA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 66. 1753.

Over 30 species, perennials, in the temperate zones of the Old World and America. North America, 12.

Melica mutica Walt. Fl. Car. 78. 1788. HONEY GRASS.
Melica glabra Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 62. 1803. In part.
Melica mutica var. *glabra* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 626. 1867.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 154. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 662. Chap. Fl. 560. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 545.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ohio Valley from West Virginia to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.
ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Rich open woods and copses. Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County. Baldwin County, Point Clear.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

UNIOLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 71. 1753.

Five species, perennials; eastern North America, 4.

Uniola paniculata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 71. 1753. SEA OATS.
Uniola maritima Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 71. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 166. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 662. Chap. Fl. 566. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 545.
SOUTHERN MEXICO, PANAMA, ECUADOR.
Louisianian area. Southern Virginia and North Carolina to Florida, thence west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands (dunes) on the seashore. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July, August. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Uniola latifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 70. 1803. BROAD-LEAF SPIKE-GRASS.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 167. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 663. Chap. Fl. 566. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 545.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, southern Illinois, and Missouri, south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Tennessee Valley. Rich wooded banks, shaded borders of streams. Morgan County. Blount County, banks of Mulberry River. Lee County, Auburn. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Tallapoosa and Montgomery counties. Dallas County. Wilcox County, Allenton. June, July; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in occidentalibus montium Alleghanis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Uniola laxa (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 69. 1888. SLENDER SPIKE-GRASS.

Holcus laxus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1048. 1753.
Uniola gracilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 71. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 168. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 663. Chap. Fl. 566. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 545. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 101, *t. 35, f. 138*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, south and west to Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Sandy shaded swamps; common all over the Central and Coast Pine belts. July to September.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Uniola longifolia Scribner, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 229. 1894.
LONG-LEAF SPIKE-GRASS.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 617.
Louisianian area. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region and Coast plain. Low shady places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 653). Mobile County (*T. H. Kearney*), July, 1895. Not rare.
Type locality: "Little Stone Mountain, Dekalb County, Georgia, July (John K. Small)," and other localities in Florida, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
Herb Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Uniola nitida Baldwin; Ell. Sk. **1**: 167. 1817. SMOOTH SPIKE-GRASS.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Sandy wet borders of brooks. Mobile County, West Fowl River; Bayou Sara, shaded swampy banks of creek. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Grows at Crooked River bridge, Camden County, Ga.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DISTICHLIS Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 104. 1819.

Two or 3 species, perennials, North America. Saline swamps of the seacoast and alkaline plains in the interior.

Distichlis spicata (L.) Greene, Bull. Calif. Acad. **2**: 415. 1887.
MARSH SPIKE GRASS.

Uniola spicata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 71. 1753.
Distichlis maritima Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 104. 1819.
Brizopyrum spicatum Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beech. 403. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 166. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 663. Chap. Fl. 562. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 546. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 306.

AUSTRALIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New York to Florida, west to Texas. On the Pacific slope, Vancouver Island to California.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Salt marshes of the seashore; abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Americae borealis maritimis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRIZA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 70. 1753.

Twelve species, of temperate regions of Europe and Asia.

Briza media L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 70. 1753. QUAKING GRASS.

Introduced and escaped from cultivation in the Atlantic States from Ontario southward.

ALABAMA: In several localities in northern and southern parts. Cullman and Mobile counties. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis siccioribus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Briza minor L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 70. 1753. SMALLER QUAKING GRASS.

EUROPE, TROPICAL AMERICA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From New Jersey southward. Adventive and more frequently naturalized than the above.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry grassy places, roadsides, pastures. Mobile County. May, June. Not rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Helvetia, Italia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DACTYLIS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 71. 1753.

One species, Europe, temperate Asia, North Africa. Naturalized in North America.

Dactylis glomerata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 71. 1753. ORCHARD GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 155. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 663. Chap. Fl. 564. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 104, *t. 35, f. 140.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From Canada to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated and rarely escaped. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis ruderatis.

Economic uses: Valuable hay crop.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 67. 1753.

About 100 species, cooler and temperate regions of both hemispheres. United States, 35 to 40.

Poa annua L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 68. 1753. SPEAR GRASS. SIX-WEEKS GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 158. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 664. Chap. Fl. 562. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 311. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 106, *t. 36, f. 141.*

MEXICO, BRAZIL.

Naturalized throughout the continent from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: All over the State. A winter annual, common in waste places and dooryards. Flowers at Mobile in February; disappears with the advent of summer.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa ad vias."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa chapmaniana Scribner, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 38. 1894.
CHAPMAN'S SPEAR GRASS.

Poa cristata Chap. Fl. 562. 1860. Not Walt.

Chap. Fl. l. c. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 107, *t. 36, f. 142.*

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Central Tennessee to middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie belt. Dry sandy places, borders of fields, roadsides. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery County. April; not infrequent. Annual.

In small tufts, stems erect.

Type locality of *Poa cristata* Chap.: "Dry soil around Quincy, middle Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa compressa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 69. 1753. ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 664. Chap. Fl. 563. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 107, *t. 36, f. 143.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Considered indigenous in the mountain region of Pennsylvania, northwestern Minnesota, and Nebraska. Naturalized throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Atlantic States to the Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Central Prairie belt, in dry sandy and loamy soil. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Hale, and Montgomery counties. May, June; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae et Americae septentrionalis siccis."

Economic uses: Valuable pasture grass.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa pratensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 67. 1753. JUNE GRASS. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Poa viridis Muhl. Gram. 138. 1817.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 159. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 665. Chap. Fl. 562. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 108, *t. 36, f. 144.*

EUROPE.

Boreal zone to Louisianian area. Indigenous in the mountains of Pennsylvania and northward. Naturalized in the Eastern United States.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Cultivated and rarely escaped to border of fields and meadows. Cullman County. June. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis fertilissimis."
Economic uses: Important pasture and meadow grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa trivialis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 67. 1753. ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 665. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 108, *t. 37, f. 145.*

EUROPE, CAUCASUS, SIBERIA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada, throughout the Eastern States, and along the mountains southward to Georgia. Most probably introduced.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Madison County, Huntsville. Cullman County. June; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae, pascuis."
Economic uses: Meadow and pasture grass.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa sylvestris Gray, Man. 596. 1848. WOODLAND BLUE GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 665. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 663; ed. 3, 615. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 109, *t. 37, f. 147.*
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Western New York, western Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coosa hills. Calhoun County, mountainous woods near Anniston, 900 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,000 feet. Infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Rocky banks and meadows, Ohio (and Kentucky), *Short! Sullivant!* Michigan, and southwestward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa autumnalis Muhl.; Ell. Sk. **1**: 159. 1817. BENDING SPEAR GRASS.

Poa flexuosa Muhl. Gram. 148. 1817. Not J. E. Smith. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 159. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 666. Chap. Fl. 562. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 109, *t. 37, f. 146.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee; hill country of North Carolina to middle Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie belt. In rich shady woods, hillsides. Morgan County. Winston County, Collins Creek, 1,200 feet. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County, Pentulala Creek, 350 feet. April, May. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "From specimens sent by Mr. Herbemont, from Columbia. Found in Georgia by Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Poa flava L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 68. 1753. FALSE REDTOP. FOWL MEADOW GRASS.

Poa serotina Ehrh. Beitr. **6**: 83. 1791.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 665.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Indigenous in British North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Northern New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, the Rocky Mountains, and Washington, south to New Jersey. Adventive and escaped from cultivation in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

ALABAMA: Cultivated in the mountain region and Tennessee Valley and escaped. Swampy meadows. Cullman County. June; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCLEROPOA Griseb. Spicil Fl. Rumel. **2**: 431. 1844.

Two species, perennials, of the Mediterranean region.

Scleropoa rigida (L.) Griseb. Spicil. Fl. Rumel. **2**: 431. 1844.

Poa rigida L. Amoen. Acad. **4**: 265. 1759.
Festuca rigida Kunth, Rév. Gram. **1**: 129. 1835.
Adventive from southern Europe.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile.
Type locality: "Hab. in Gallia, Anglia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PANICULARIA Fabr. Enum. Pl. Hort. Helmst. 373. 1763.

(GLYCERIA R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. **1**:179. 1810.)

Sixteen species of Europe and Asia, mostly perennials; in temperate North America, 12.

Panicularia nervata (Willd.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**:783. 1891. FOWL MEADOW GRASS.

Poa nervata Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**:389. 1798.
P. striata Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**:183. 1791.
Glyceria nervata Trin. Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. **6**, pt. 1:365. 1831.
Poa parviflora Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**:80. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**:157. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 667. Chap. Fl. 561. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:547. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:112, *t. 39, f. 153.*
Canadian zone, Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Quebec and west to Vancouver Island; New England to Minnesota and Nebraska, and south to western Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Central Prairie belt. In swales and wet woods. Cullman County. Blount County, Blount Springs. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 592). Montgomery County. Hale County, Gallion. May; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FESTUCA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:73. 1753.

About 80 species, mostly of temperate regions. North America, 18 species.

Festuca nutans Willd. Enum. **1**:116. 1809. NODDING FESCUE GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**:172. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 669. Chap. Fl. 565. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:548. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**:117, *t. 42, f. 166.*
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario, and Pennsylvania to Nebraska; south from Missouri to Arkansas and Texas, and from Kentucky to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Woods and shady copses. Winston County, Collins Creek, 1,300 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*), 860 feet. Cullman County. Flowers May, June; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Festuca shortii Kunth; Wood, Classbook, 794. 1861.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 669. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:548. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:218.
Carolinian area. Pennsylvania to Kansas; from Kentucky to Tennessee and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 619). Only locality known in the State. July. Perennial.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Festuca octoflora Walt. Fl. Car. 81. 1788. SLENDER FESCUE GRASS.

Festuca bromoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:66. 1803.
F. tenella Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**:419. 1797.
Ell. Sk. **1**:168. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 669. Chap. Fl. 565. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:317. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:547.

MEXICO, MONTEVIDEO, SOUTH AFRICA.
Alleghenian (?) to Louisianian area. Ontario to Vancouver Island; California; throughout the Eastern United States to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry sandy soil. Flowers March and April; common. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Festuca octoflora aristulata (Torr.) L. H. Dewey in Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:547. 1894.

Festuca tenella aristulata Torr. Pacif. R. Rep. **4**:156. 1857.
Taller and more slender; spikelets narrower, 4 to 6 flowered; awns fully as long as or longer than the flowers.
Carolinian area. Texas and California.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Annual.
Type locality: "Hillsides, Napa Valley [California]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Festuca sciurea Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **5**: 147. 1837.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 547.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain to Central Prairie region. Dry sandy exposed ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County, Chestnut Hill. April; infrequent and local. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BROMUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 76. 1753.

About 150 species. North temperate zone. North America, 45 indigenous species and varieties.[1]

Bromus ciliatus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 76. 1753. WOOD CHESS.

Bromus canadensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 219. 1803.
B. pubescens Muhl. Gram. 169. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 173. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 670. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 610. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 548. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 118, *t. 42, f. 168.* Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 219.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Newfoundland, Manitoba, and British Columbia, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shady banks along streams and damp borders of woods. Cullman, Madison, St. Clair, and Bibb counties. June; frequent. Annual.
The hairy form known as var. *purgans* alone observed.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada; ex semine. D. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bromus racemosus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 114. 1762. ERECT CHESS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 670. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 610. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 120, *t. 43, f. 172.*
EUROPE, ASIA.
Throughout temperate eastern North America and on the Pacific coast. Naturalized.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Fields and waste places, more or less frequent. May, June. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Anglia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bromus secalinus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 76. 1753. CHEAT OR CHESS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 172. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 670. Chap. Fl. 566. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 548. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 119, *t. 143, f. 170.*
EUROPE.
Naturalized all over temperate North America, wherever grain is cultivated.

ALABAMA: Over the State. A common weed; annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris secalinis arenosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bromus unioloides (Willd.) H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**: 151. 1815.
RESCUE GRASS. AUSTRALIAN OATS.

Festuca unioloides Willd. Hort. Berol. **1**: 3. 1806.
Bromus schraderi Kunth, Enum. **1**: 416. 1833.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 171. Chap. Fl. 565. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 548.

WARMER PARTS OF AMERICA TO CHILE.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Coast plain. In rich soil. Montgomery, Dallas, and Mobile counties. May, June; not rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Economic uses: Important for hay and for pasture; not rarely cultivated.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] According to C. L. Shear, Revision of the North American Species of Bromus occurring north of Mexico, Bull. 23, U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. 1900.

LOLIUM L. Sp. Pl. 83. 1753.

Six species temperate Europe, Western Asia, North Africa.

Lolium perenne L. Sp. Pl. 1:83. 1753. PERENNIAL RAY GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 671. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 618. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:549. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 2:121, *t. 44, f. 174.*

Sparingly escaped in Canada and the eastern United States.

ALABAMA: Mobile and Cullman counties. May, June; perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa ad agrorum versuras solo fertili."
Economic uses: Valuable for pasture and lawn.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lolium temulentum L. Sp. Pl. 1:83. 1753. POISON DARNEL.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 671. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 618. Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:323.

EUROPE, WESTERN ASIA, NORTH AFRICA.
Introduced with grain and sparingly naturalized in Canada, British Columbia, Oregon, California, and Eastern United States.

ALABAMA: Collected once in an oat field, Mobile County. The unawned form. July; annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris inter Hordeum, Linum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HORDEUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:84. 1753. BARLEY.

Twelve species of cooler temperate regions, mostly of the Old World.

Hordeum pusillum Nutt. Gen. 1:87. 1818. DWARF BARLEY.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:550. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 2:125, *t. 46, f. 181.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee and North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas. Reported from Vancouver Island.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, roadsides. May; not frequent.
Type locality: "On the arid and saline plains of the Missouri."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hordeum murinum L. Sp. Pl. 1:85. 1753.

ALABAMA: A fugitive from Europe on ballast heaps. Mobile, observed only once. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae locis ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ELYMUS L. Sp. Pl. 1:83. 1753. LYME GRASS.

About 30 species, widely distributed over the temperate regions. Northern Hemisphere. North America, 10 species.

Elymus virginicus L. Sp. Pl. 1:84. 1753. TERRELL GRASS.

Elymus carolinianus Walt. Fl. Car. 82. 1788.
Ell. Sk. 1:180. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 673. Chap. Fl. 567. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:550. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 2:126, *t. 46, f. 182.*
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and south to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Banks of streams. Most frequent north of the Central Pine belt. Cullman County. Blount County, Blount Springs. Lee and Mobile counties. June; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Elymus striatus Willd. Sp. Pl. 1:470. 1797. WILD RYE. SLENDER LYME GRASS.

Ell. Sk. 1:180. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 673. Chap. Fl. 567. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:550. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. 2:127, *t. 46, f. 184.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England, west to Nebraska, and south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Open copses, borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 594). Montgomery and Mobile counties. May to June; not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Elymus striatus villosus (Muhl.) Gray, Man. 60. 1848.
SOFT-HAIRY WILD RYE.

Elymus villosus Muhl. Gram. 175. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 673.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England. Range of the type. Reported from Nebraska.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Rocky and dry shaded banks. Mobile County, found only on borders of hammock lands, western bay shore. June. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas et in siccis Pennsylvaniae, floret Julio."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Elymus canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 83. 1753. CANADIAN WILD RYE OR LYME GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 673. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb, **2**: 550.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada to Georgia, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central prairie. Montgomery, Pentulalla Creek. Dry banks. July. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYSTRIX Moench, Meth. 294. 1794.

(ASPRELLA Willd. Enum. 132. 1809.)

(GYMNOSTICHUM Schreb. Beschr. Graes. **2**: 127. 1810.)

Four species, temperate zones. Siberia, New Zealand. North America, 2 species.

Hystrix hystrix (L.) Millspaugh, Fl. W. Va. 474. 1892. BOTTLE BRUSH GRASS.

Elymus hystrix L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 124. 1762.
Gymnostichum hystrix Schreb. Beschr. Graes. **2**: 127, *t. 47*. 1810.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 181. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 674. Chap. Fl. 567. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 551. Scribner, Grass Tenn. **2**: 127, *t. 47, f. 183*.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England to Nebraska, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Cullman County. Blount County, Warnock Mountain. June; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARUNDINARIA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 73. 1803.

About 24 species, perennials. Temperate America, Asia.

Arundinaria gigantea (Walt.) Chap. Fl. 561. 1860. CANE.

Arundo gigantea Walt. Fl. Car. 81. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 96, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 674. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 551. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 129, *t. 47, f. 187*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From southern Tennessee and lower North Carolina to Florida, central Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Alluvial banks of all the larger streams. Fruit received from Lauderdale County in 1893, and from Russell County in 1895. April, May. Seed crop in Russell County produced for the first time within the memory of the present generation, and in greatest abundance.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arundinaria tecta (Walt.) Muhl. Gram. 191. 1817. SWITCH CANE REED.

Arundo tecta Walt. Fl. Car. 81. 1788.
Arundinaria macrosperma var. *suffruticosa* Munro, Trans. Linn. Soc. **26**: 15. 1868.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 97, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 674. Chap. Fl. 561. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 551. Scribner, Grass. Tenn. **2**: 129, *t. 47, f. 187*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Middle and lower country of the South Atlantic States from southern Virginia to Florida; Kentucky, Ohio, southern Illinois, southwestern Missouri, and Arkansas to the Gulf States west to Texas.
This is the cane of the canebrakes in the alluvial forests subject only to occasional overflow, and of the damp black lands of the Prairie region.

ALABAMA: Over the State outside of the mountains and table-lands; most frequent from the Central Pine region to the coast, along the water courses and in low, damp woods. Flowers April and May; flowering stalks mostly from naked radical shoots, scarcely over 12 or 18 inches high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CYPERACEAE. Sedge Family.

CYPERUS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 44. 1753.[1]

Over 500 species, mostly in the tropical and warmer temperate zones. North America, endemic, about 60; Atlantic, 44; Western Continental, 14; Pacific, 6. Largely Southern.

Cyperus flavescens L. Sp. Pl. 1: 46. 1753. YELLOWISH CYPERUS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 569. Chap. Fl. 505. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 460.

SOUTH EUROPE, WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, MEXICO, BRAZIL.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From New England west to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley and Central Prairie region. Damp banks of water courses. Lauderdale County. Clay County, banks Talladega Creek. Montgomery County. Autauga County, Prattville. Tuscaloosa County, Vances Station (*E. A. Smith*). July to August; not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Germaniae, Helvetiae, Galliae paludosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus diandrus Torr. Cat. Pl. N. Y. 90. 1819. LOW CYPERUS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 569. Chap. Fl. 506. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 460.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; south from southern New York to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to coast. Mobile County. Low grassy banks. August; infrequent.

Type locality: "Growing in salt marshes. * * * Not uncommon in Hoboken meadows, generally in overflowed situations."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus nuttallii Eddy in Spreng. Neue Entdeck. 1: 240. 1820.
NUTTALL'S CYPERUS.

Cyperus caespitosus Torr. Cat. Pl. N. Y. 89. 1819. Not Poir.

C. torreyanus Schult. Mant. 2: 101. 1824.

Ell. Sk. 1: 67, under *C. flavescens*. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 569. Chap. Fl. 506.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England along the coast to Florida and west to Mississippi and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral belt. Low sandy fields and brackish or saline marshes. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay. August to October; frequent.

Type locality not ascertained; Torrey's locality: "Grows on the borders of salt marshes, and is particularly plentiful on the banks of ditches in Hoboken meadows."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus microdontus Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 255. 1836. COAST CYPERUS.

Cyperus texensis Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 9. 1854.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 569. Chap. Fl. 506. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 461.

MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, through the low country to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Springy places, wet sandy soil. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Point Clear. July to September; frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Salem, N. C. *Schweinitz.*"

Cyperus compressus L. Sp. Pl. 1: 46. 1753. FLAT CYPERUS.

Ell. Sk. 1: 65. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 570. Chap. Fl. 510. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 461. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 562.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL. TROPICAL AFRICA, ASIA.

Louisianian area. Southern Maryland along the coast to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain, miry places, ditches, low cultivated ground. Escambia County, Flomaton. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to August; common. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Americae septentrionalis pratis arenosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, Preliminary List of North American Species of Cyperus, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 13, pp. 205 to 216.

Cyperus vegetus Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 283. 1797. THRIFTY CYPERUS.

H. C. Watson, Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. **3**: 610. 1844.

MEXICO, CHILE, SOUTH EUROPE.
Lower Sonoran and Louisianian areas. California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp to wet places. Mobile County, banks of Mobile River; marshy ground near Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, copiously, 1896. July to August. Probably adventive from the tropics. Perennial.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus pseudovegetus Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 24. 1855. FALSE THRIFTY CYPERUS.

Cyperus vegetus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 51. 1814. (Also of Muhl. Ell. Chapman.) Not of Willd.
Cyperus virens Gray, Man. ed. 2: 493. 1856. Not of Michx.
C. luzulae var. *umbellulatus* Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **13**: 208. 1886.
C. calcaratus Nees; Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 570. 1890.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 65. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 570. Chap. Fl. 509; ed. 3, 537. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 462.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Florida, west to Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie belt, damp close soil, exsiccated places. Cullman County, 800 feet. Madison County, Huntsville. Autauga County, Prattville. July to August; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "*M. Curtis* legit in Carolina australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus virens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 28. 1803. GREEN CYPERUS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 66. Chap. Fl. 609. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 462.

MEXICO, GUATEMALA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky (*Mohr*), Tennessee, from North Carolina south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open marshes, ditches. Mobile County. June; 2 or 3 feet high; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus ochraceus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 325. 1806.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 563.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, GALAPAGOS.
Louisianian area. Texas and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Adventive. Mobile County, swamps bordering Mobile River with *C. vegetus* Willd. July, 1893; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in insula St. Crucis. West."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus haspan L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 45. 1753. SHEATHED CYPERUS.

Cyperus gracilis Muhl. Gram. 18. 1817.
C. leptos Schult. Mant. **2**: 105. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 66. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 571. Chap. Fl. 509. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 463. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 564.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA.
Louisianian area. Southern Virginia along the coast to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Borders of ponds and ditches. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. August to October; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India, Aethiopia."
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus dentatus Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. **1**: 61. 1824. TOOTHED CYPERUS.

Cyperus parviflorus Muhl. Gram. 19. 1817. Not Vahl.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 571. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 536.
Appalachian to Louisianian area. Coast New England and New Jersey to West Virginia and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Adventive from Northern States. Mobile County, sandy shores Mobile Bay. Perennial.
Type locality: "On the banks of rivers and in sandy swamps. In the pine barrens of New Jersey. In Pennsylvania. *Muhlenberg*."
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus multiradiatus (Torr.) Mohr. LE CONTE'S CYPERUS.

Cyperus dentatus multiradiatus Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 272. 1836.
C. lecontii Torr. l. c. 273.
Chap. Fl. 509.
Louisianian area. Eastern and western Florida, and on the seashore west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands on the seashore. Dauphin Island. Eastern shore Mobile Bay, Point Clear, Josephine. June, July; frequent. The long creeping rhizomas deeply buried in the sand. Perennial.
Type locality: "East Florida, *Le Conte!*; New Orleans, *Dr. Ingalls!*"
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus articulatus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 44. 1753. ADRUE. GUINEA RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 63. Chap. Fl. 508. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 463. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 564.

ALL TROPICAL COUNTRIES. EGYPT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Margin of fresh and slightly brackish marshes. Mobile County, river swamps. Baldwin County, Fish River Bay. August, 4 to 5 feet high; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaicae rivulis."
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus articulatus conglomeratus Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **13**: 210. 1886.

Louisianian area. Alabama to western Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt, salt marshes. Baldwin County, Bon Secour. Rare. Perennial. Easily distinguished by the pale spikelets in close capitate clusters.
Type locality: "Valley of the lower Rio Grande (Buckley)."
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus sphacelatus Rottb. Desc. Nov. Pl. 26; Prog. 21. 1773.

Vahl, Enum. **2**: 341. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 565.
WEST INDIES, BRAZIL.
Adventive on ballast in California.

ALABAMA: Ballast heaps. Mobile, September, 1891.
Type locality not ascertained; Vahl's locality: "Habitat in Surinamo, Cajenna, Puertorico; in Guinea, *Thonning*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus rotundus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 45. 1753. NUT GRASS.

Cyperus hydra Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 27. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 68. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 571. Chap. Fl. 506. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 463. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 463.

WEST INDIES TO GUIANA; ALL TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL COUNTRIES OF THE OLD WORLD; AUSTRALIA.
Louisianian area. From the coast of southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. The most abundant and pernicious of weeds in the cultivated lands of the low country. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus esculentus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 45. 1753. WILD CHUFA.

Cyperus phymatodes Muhl. Gram. 23. 1817.
C. repens Ell. Sk. **1**: 69. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 571. Chap. Fl. 508. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 463. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 565.
An almost cosmopolitan weed in temperate and warmer regions.

SOUTH EUROPE TO SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, WEST INDIES, ATLANTIC SOUTH AMERICA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From New Brunswick, Ontario, and New England, west to Nebraska, and throughout Eastern North America to Florida and the Gulf States; also in California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In sandy soil. Most frequent from the Central Prairie region to the coast. A somewhat troublesome weed of easy extermination. Montgomery, Hale, Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July, September; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. Monspelii, inque Italia, Oriente."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus strigosus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 47. 1753. STRIGOSE-SPIKED CYPERUS.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 571. Chap. Fl. 507. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 464.
JAPAN.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England, west to Nebraska. South all over the Atlantic States to Florida and Texas; also in California.
ALABAMA: Over the State. July to September; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in paludibus Jamaicae, Virginiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus strigosus robustior Kunth, Enum. **2**: 88. 1837.
"Spikelets large, elongated, 20 to 30 flowered."
Louisianian area. Western Tennessee?, Florida, west to Louisiana and Texas.
ALABAMA: Open swamps. Mobile County, river marshes. August, September; 2 to 3 feet high; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "America borealis et ? merid. (Insulae Sandwicenses, Beechey.)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus stenolepis Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 263. 1836. PALE MARSH CYPERUS.
Chap. Fl. 507. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 404.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. In grassy swamps. Mobile County, river marshes; June. Lee County (*Baker & Earle*). Perennial.
Type locality: "Wilmington, N. C., *Mr. Curtis!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus dissitiflorus Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 266. 1836.
SPARSELY-FLOWERED CYPERUS.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 659; ed. 3, 534. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 464.
MEXICO, BRAZIL (fide Boeckeler).
Louisianian area. Florida to western Texas.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Rich shaded woods and copses. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, Blakely. August and September; infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Near New Orleans, *Hooker!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus erythrorhizos Muhl. Gram. 20. 1817. RED-ROOTED CYPERUS.
Cyperus tenuiflorus Ell. Sk. **1**: 70. 1817. Not Rottboell.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 571. Chap. Fl. 512. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 465.
Ell. Sk. l. c.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and from New York to Florida.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Prairie region to the Coast plain. Borders of swamps. Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. ad rivos Pennsylvaniae, floret Aug.—Sept. etiam in Carolina Septen. et Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus speciosus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 364. 1806. MICHAUX'S CYPERUS.
Cyperus michauxianus Schult. Mant. **2**: 123. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 72. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572? Chap. Fl. 507. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 215. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 465.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, New Jersey west to Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Tennessee, south to Florida and Texas, and in California.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to the Coast plain. Border of marshes, alluvial swamps. Mobile County, river swamps. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus engelmanni Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 47. 1855. ENGELMANN'S CYPERUS.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Massachusetts west to Wisconsin.
ALABAMA: Banks of Mobile River. Adventive from the Northern States; observed only once. Perennial.
Type locality: "St. Louis, Mo."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus flavamariscus Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 567. 1864.

Cyperus flavus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 373. 1806.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 466.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

ALABAMA: A fugitive from the tropics. Mobile County, on ballast ground. September, 1892–93. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. Jamaica!, *Al.*; Antigua!, *Wullsch.*; Trinidad!; (Cuba! and Mexico to Brazil!)."
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus ligularis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 70. 1762.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 659; ed. 3, 534 Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 566. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 534.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL. TROPICAL AFRICA TO THE CAPE.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Adventive from the tropics. Mobile, ballast ground, collected first in 1891, and again in 1895. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus ovularis (Michx.) Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 278. 1836. ROUND-HEADED CYPERUS.

Kyllingia ovularis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 29. 1803.
Mariscus ovularis Vahl, Enum. **2**: 375. 1806.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572. Chap. Fl. 511. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 465.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York to Illinois, Missouri, south to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp grass plots, cultivated ground, most frequent in the Coast plain and Central Prairie region. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Escambia, Clarke, and Baldwin counties. July, August. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia et Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus cylindricus (Ell.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **6**: 339. 1879. Not Chap. 1887. PINE-BARREN CYPERUS.

Mariscus cylindricus Ell. Sk. **1**: 74. 1817.
Cyperus ovularis var. *cylindricus* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 279. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 74. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 466. Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **7**: 48, *t. 3, f. 2.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, New York, south to Florida, west to southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: From the coast to the Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Escambia, and Mobile counties. In sandy, dry, and damp soil. Cultivated ground and woods. Most common in the Coast Pine belt. June to August. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in cultivated land of almost every description. [South Carolina, Georgia.]"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus refractus Engelm.; Boeckl. Linnaea, **36**: 369. 1869–70. REFLEXED CYPERUS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572. Britt. and Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 244.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Missouri, and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Rocky hillsides. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, Mentone; frequent. Alpine Mountain near Renfroe, 1,500 feet. October. Mobile County, border of river marshes along the L. & N. R. R. track. September 18. Adventive. Perennial.
Type locality: "Missouri."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus retrofractus (L.) Torr. in Gray, Man. 519. 1848. ROUGH CYPERUS.

Scirpus retrofractus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 50. 1753.
Mariscus retrofractus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 375. 1806.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 74. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572. Chap. Fl. 511. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 466.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt to Mountain region. Dry sterile openings, borders of woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga County, Prattville. Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County. Not infrequent. October, November. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus lancastriensis Porter; Gray, Man. ed. 5, 555. 1867. LANCASTER CYPERUS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 572. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 659.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA: Central and Lower Pine region, open copses. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Springhill. October; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Rich soil, banks of the Susquehanna near Lancaster, Penn., *Prof. Porter.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus filiculmis Vahl, Enum. **2**: 328. 1816. SLENDER CYPERUS.

Cyperus mariscoides Ell. Sk. **1**: 67. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 570. Chap. Fl. 511. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 466.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, and Tennessee; south to Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. In dry pine barrens. Bibb County. Escambia County, Flomaton. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to August; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus martindalei Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 98. 1888.
MARTINDALE'S CYPERUS.

Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain, arid sandy places. Mobile County, Langdon's Station, Citronelle, Chastangs Bluff. June, July; not infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cyperus echinatus (Ell.) Wood, Classbook, 734. 1863. BALDWIN'S CYPERUS.

Mariscus echinatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 75, *t. 3, f. 1.* 1816.

Cyperus baldwinii Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 270. 1836.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 75. Chap. Fl. 511. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 466.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: From the Coast Plain to Central Pine belt. Cultivated and waste places. Mobile, Baldwin, and Montgomery counties. Autauga County, Prattville. September to October; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Grows in cultivated land. Very common. [South Carolina, Georgia.]"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KYLLINGA Rottb. Descr. et Icon. 12, *t. 4, f. 3, 4.* 1773.

About 30 to 40 species, of the warmer regions. Africa, North and South America, Australia.

Kyllinga pumila Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 28. 1803. LOW KYLLINGA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 55. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 573. Chap. Fl. 512. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 466.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low wet banks. Talladega County, Renfroe. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. August to September; not frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Shavanensium regione, ad amnem Scioto."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb. Descr. & Icon. 13, *t. 4, f. 3.* 1773.
SHORT-LEAVED KYLLINGA.

Kyllinga monocephala L. f. Suppl. 104. 1781. In part.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 54. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 540. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 568.

Rhizoma slender, creeping; culm erect, slender, 10 to 20 inches high; leaves linear, flat, single, and much shorter than the stem; flowers in a single globose head; fertile scale with a green serrulate keel conspicuously 7 to 9 nerved, oblong-lanceolate, recurved-mucronate; twice as long as the pale roundish achenium. Perennial.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Coast of southern Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp open places, border of ditches. Mobile County. October and November; not rare.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kyllinga odorata Vahl, Enum. **2**: 382. 1806. FRAGRANT KYLLINGA.

Kyllinga sesquiflora Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 287. 1836.
Chap. Fl. 5 2.
Louisianian area. Middle Florida to Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to Central Pine belt. Close sandy soil, exposed banks, pastures. Most frequent in the low pine barrens of the Coast plain. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to August. Plant fragrant. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America meridionali. v. Rohr, Richard."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DULICHIUM Pers. Syn. **1**: 65. 1805.

One species, Eastern North America.

Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 29. 1894.

Cyperus arundinaceus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 44. 1753.
C. spathaceus L. Syst. ed. 12, **2**: 735. 1767.
Scirpus spathaceus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 32. 1803.
Dulichium spathaceum Pers. Syn. **1**: 65. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 84. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 573. Chap. Fl. 513. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 467.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario to the Pacific; Vancouver Island; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Texas, and from the Ohio to Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Marshy woods. Cullman, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. July to August; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ELEOCHARIS R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. **1**: 224. 1810.[1]

Over 80 species, mostly perennials of tropical and warmer zones, few boreal. North America, 36. Endemic, 22.

Eleocharis cellulosa Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 298. 1836. CELLULAR SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus dictyospermus Wright in Sauv. Fl. Cub. 174. 1868.
Chap. Fl. 515. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 467.

BAHAMAS, CUBA, MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Florida to western Texas.

ALABAMA: Shallow, miry ponds. Mobile County, Dog River. July to September; rare.
Type locality: "Wet, sandy marshes. Bay St. Louis [Miss.], *Dr. Ingalls.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis interstincta (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 148. 1817.
KNOTTED SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus interstinctus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 251. 1806.
S. equisetoides Ell. Sk. **1**: 79. 1816.
Eleocharis equisetoides Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 296. 1836.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 574. Chap. Fl. 514. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 571. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 467.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, west to Michigan, south to North Carolina; Florida to western Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shallow ponds. Mobile County, Kelly's pond. Submerged banks of Mobile River. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Caribaeis. *Martfelt.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis mutata (L.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 155. 1817.
QUADRANGULAR SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus mutatus L. Amoen. Acad. **5**: 391. 1760.
S. quadrangulatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 30. 1803.
Eleocharis quadrangulata Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 155. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 78. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 574. Chap. Fl. 515. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 571. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 467.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, Genus Eleocharis in North America, Journ. N. Y. Micros. Soc., vol. 5, pp. 95 to 111. 1889.

West Indies, Mexico to Brazil, Argentina.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Central New York to Michigan; south from New Jersey to Florida, west to Arkansas and Texas.

Alabama: Coast plain. Central Prairie region. Shallow ponds. Mobile County, Choctaw Point. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). June, July; not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: Jamaica.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis ochreata (Nees) Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 79. 1855. Pale Spike-rush.

Eleogenus ochreatus Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 1: 102. 1842.
Scirpus ocreatus Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 570. 1864.
S. anisochaetus Sauv. Fl. Cub. 174. 1868.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 545.

"Rhizoma fibrous, stoloniferous; stems low, striate, knotless; sheaths loose, membranaceous, pointless; spikelets ovate-oblong, 5 to 15 flowered; glumes few-ranked, elliptical-oblong, bluntish; style bifid; achenium shining brown, obovate, biconvex, smooth, nearly as long as the bristles; tubercle small, conical, pointed, about one-third as broad as the achenium." Grisebach.

West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Brazil.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, Florida, Alabama; Rocky Mountains, in thermal springs. (Montana, Yellowstone Park.)

Alabama: Coast plain. Exposed muddy places, ditches, and in still flowing water. Mobile County, Dauphinway, miry pools; West Fowl River, damp sands near the shore. Baldwin County, Fly Creek. June to July; not infrequent. Perennial.

Varies greatly in size and habit of growth, according to locality. In moist sand the rhizome is fibrous, tardily stoloniferous; the stem more rigid, 4 to 6 inches high; the spikelets half a line wide, ovate, 5 or 6 flowered. In wet places the rhizomes are more or less stoloniferous, the stem weak, slender; the spikelets 1 to 2 lines long, acute, 15 to 20 flowered. Immersed in still-flowing brooks, the stolons are highly proliferous, the floating flaccid stems 2 to 3 feet long, forming dense mats; the achenes almost black, shining.

Type locality, Brazilian.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis olivacea Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 300. 1836.
Bright-green Spike-rush.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 575, *t. 2, f. 1-5*. Chap. Fl. 518.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England (Mount Desert Island); western New York and New Jersey to North Carolina and Florida, west to Mississippi and Colorado.

Alabama: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Shaded margins of ponds, ditches. Mobile County. Flowers June, July; not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Pine barrens of New Jersey!; on Long Island near Babylon!; Tewksbury pond, Mass., *B. D.* Greene, Esq.!

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis capitata (Willd.) R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. 225. 1810.
Capitate Spike-rush.

Scirpus capitatus Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 294. 1795.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 574. Chap. Fl. 518. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 467. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 570.

Tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, West Indies, Mexico to Brazil.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to Florida, west to Indiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Oregon.

Alabama: Littoral region. Damp sand near salt water. Mobile County, West Fowl River, western shore Mobile Bay. Flowers July; rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia inque insulis Caribaeis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 152. 1817.
Ovoid Spike-rush.

Scirpus ovatus Roth, Cat. **1**: 5. 1797.
S. capitatus Walt. Fl. Car. 70. 1788. Not Willd.
S. obtusus Willd. Enum. **1**: 76. 1809.
Eleocharis obtusa Schult. Mant. **2**: 89. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 77. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 574. Chap. Fl. 518. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 468. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 222.

Central Europe, Asia, Siberia.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Quebec to British Columbia; New England, west to Nebraska, south to the Gulf and from Florida to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Springy and muddy places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Lawrence County, Moulton. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa, St. Clair, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers June, July; common. Annual.

Specimens from Auburn approach by the broad base of the low tubercle *E. engelmanni* Steud.

Type locality not ascertained; in Roemer & Schultes: "In paludosis limosis humidis, aquis stagnantibus, Pensylvaniae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis montana (H. B. K.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 153. 1817. GLOSSY SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus montanus H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**: 226. 1815.
Eleocharis dombeyana Kunth, Enum. **2**: 145. 1837.
E. arenicola Torr.; Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 237. 1847.
Chap. Fl. 516. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 469. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 222.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to western Texas, and southern California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Miry borders of marshes. Mobile County, river swamps near Three-mile Creek. Rhizoma dark brown, wiry, long-creeping. Flowers in June. In the open forming large patches of bright glossy green. Perennial.

Type locality: "Crescit in monte Quindiu, alt. 1600 hex."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 151. 1817. CREEPING SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus palustris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 47. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 77. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 575. Chap. Fl. 518.

EUROPE, ASIA, MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, AUSTRALASIA.

Boreal region to Louisianian area. Throughout North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Form with slender, almost filiform, glaucescent culms.

ALABAMA: So far observed only in the marshes of the Mobile River, where it is found in abundance. May, June. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae fossis et inundatis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis acicularis (L.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 154. 1817. NEEDLE SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus acicularis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 48. 1753.
S. trichodes Muhl. Gram. 30. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 76. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 576. Chap. Fl. 518. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 221. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 468.

EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, MEXICO.

Canadian to Louisianian area. From Nova Scotia and Quebec to the Gulf, and across the continent; from British Columbia to southern California.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State, in swampy places; common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa sub aquis purioribus."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis chaetaria Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 154. 1817. FEW-FLOWERED SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus chaetarius Spreng. Pugill. **1**: 4. 1813.
Heleocharis triflora Boeckl. Flora, **63**: 437. 1880.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, GUATEMALA, EAST INDIES.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Springy places in sandy soil. Baldwin County, Daphne, August 16. Copiously about the spring. Only locality known in the United States. Perennial.

Type locality not ascertained; locality of Roemer & Schultes: "In graminosis humidiusculis Calcutae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis tortilis (Link) Schult. Mant. **2**: 92. 1824. TWISTED SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus tortilis Link, Jahrb. **3**: 78. 1820.
S. simplex Ell. Sk. **1**: 76. 1816.
Eleocharis simplex Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 306. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 76. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 574. Chap. Fl. 516. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 468.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Shores of Delaware, Maryland to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Margin of springs and brooks. Mobile County, Springhill. June to August; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Von Bosc aus Nord-America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis tuberculosa (Michx.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 152. 1817. LARGE-TUBERCLED SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus tuberculosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 30. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 78. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 574. Chap. Fl. 515. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 468.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Southern Massachusetts to New Jersey, along the coast to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Littoral region, wet miry places. Autauga County, Prattville. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties; common. July to September. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis vivipara Link, Hort. Berol. **1**: 283. 1827. SPROUTING SPIKE-RUSH.

Eleocharis prolifera Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 442. 1836. Not Torr. l. c. 316.
Kunth, Enum. **2**: 146, Chap. Fl. 516, in part.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina and Florida.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Coast plain, miry margin of ditches and pools. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 564.) Mobile, Dauphinway, June, July; frequent. Perennial.
Easily confounded with *E. camptotricha*, with which it is not rarely associated; readily distinguished by the more oblong-obovate, pale, less strongly costate, smoothish nut, and the short loose sheaths, lacerate at the top.
Type locality not ascertained; Kunth's locality: "Carolina ad margines paludum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis camptotricha Sauv. Fl. Cub. 173. 1868. HAIRLIKE SPIKE-RUSH.

Eleocharis prolifera Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 316. 1836. (?)
Rhizoma descendent, fibrous; stems numerous, filiform, striate, subtriangular, sulcate; sheaths hyaline with the opening oblique, the head compressed, few-flowered; scales about triseriate, ovate, obtuse, brown-hyaline on the sides, with a green keel; stamens 2 or 3; achenium milky-white, roundish-oblong, triangular, the angles strongly pitted; tubercle short-conical; style trifid, long; bristles 5 or 6, retrorsely scabrous, unequal, double the length of the achenium. Easily distinguished from its allies by the white pitted and striated achenium.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, west to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Coast plain, border ditches, ponds, exsiccated places. Mobile County. June, July; not frequent. Perennial.
In dense tufts; spikes rarely proliferous.
Type locality: "On the borders of lagoons. Pinar del Rio."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis microcarpa Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 312. 1836. SMALL-FRUITED SPIKE-RUSH.

Chap. Fl. 517. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 468.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland, southern New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain.
Shallow ponds and ditches. Montgomery County (*G. McCarthy*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. July; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Wet places. New Orleans. *Dr. Ingalls.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eleocharis tenuis (Willd.) Schult. Mant. **2**: 89. 1824. SLENDER SPIKE-RUSH.

Scirpus tenuis Willd. Enum. **1**: 76. 1809.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 575. Chap. Fl. 517. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 468.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains; New England west to Michigan and Minnesota; throughout the Middle States to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Warrior table-land to Central Pine belt. Marshy places. Lauderdale County, in the barrens. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). July; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DICHROMENA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 37. 1803.

Over a dozen species. Tropical and subtropical America. Perennial.

Dichromena colorata (L.) A. S. Hitchcock, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **4**: 141. 1893.
NARROW-LEAF DICHROMENA.

Schoenus coloratus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 43. 1753.
Scirpus cephalotes Walt. Fl. Car. 71. 1788.
Dichromena leucocephala Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 37. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 89. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 577. Chap. Fl. 530. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 469.

BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, SOUTHERN MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp open grassy places. Jackson County, Scottsboro (*E. A. Smith*). Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile counties. July, August; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Bahama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dichromena latifolia Baldw.; Ell. Sk. **1**: 90. 1817. BROAD-LEAF DICHROMENA.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 577. Chap. Fl. 530. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 469.
Louisianian area. Southern Virginia, North Carolina to Florida, and west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Lower Pine region. Open swamps. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. July to August; common.
Type locality: "McIntosh County, Ga., and in Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FIMBRISTYLIS Vahl, Enum. **2**: 285. 1806.

Fimbristylis spadicea (L.) Vahl, Enum. **2**: 294. 1806. BROWN CLUB-RUSH.
Scirpus spadiceus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 51. 1753.
Chap. Fl. 521, in part. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 372. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 470.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt, brackish and salt marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to September. Perennial.
In some localities forming a large part of the glumaceous vegetation of the brackish and salt marshes.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaicae fluviis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fimbristylis puberula (Michx.) Vahl, Enum. **2**: 289. 1806.
PUBERULENT CLUB RUSH.

Scirpus puberulus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 31. 1803.
S. ferrugineus Ell. Sk. **1**: 85. 1816.
Fimbristylis spadicea var. *puberula* Chap. Fl. 522.
Ell. l. c. Chap. l. c. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 572.

FROM SOUTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA TO ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral region. Low flat pine barrens and salt marshes. Mobile County, Fowl River Station, flat pine woods in close damp soil. Baldwin County, salt marshes overflowed by the tide. April to July; frequent. Perennial.
Widely differing in the habit of growth and distribution, this plant can not be connected with the last. Growing under the most varying conditions of soil, in the salty marshes on the seashore as well as in the dry pine barrens of the coast region farther inland, it is found without the slightest deviation in its characters.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**:97. 1817.
SLENDER FIMBRISTYLIS.

Scirpus autumnalis L. Mant. **2**:280. 1771.
S. mucronulatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:31. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:82. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 578. Chap. Fl. 522. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:470.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England to southern Michigan, south to Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and from New York to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State, in low ground. August to October; abundant. Annual.
Type locality not ascertained; Roemer & Schultes' locality: "In Pennsylvania, Virginia, Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STENOPHYLLUS Raf. Neogen. 4. 1825.

About 20 species, in subtropical and tropical regions, North America, 5 mostly Southern.

Stenophyllus stenophyllus (Ell.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:30. 1894.
TUFTED STENOPHYLLUS.

Scirpus stenophyllus Ell. Sk. **1**:83. 1816.
Stenophyllus caespitosus Raf. Neogen. 4. 1825.
Isolepis stenophyllus Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:353. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **1**:83. Chap. Fl. 523.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp alluvial banks. Mobile County, Choctaw Bluff. September; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Grows in dry sandy soils. Around Beaufort [S. C.], common. James Island."
Herb. Mohr.

Stenophyllus ciliatifolius (Ell.) Mohr, Bull Torr. Club, **24**:22. 1897.
FRINGED STENOPHYLLUS.

Scirpus ciliatifolius Ell. Sk. **1**:82. 1816.
Isolepis ciliatifolia Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:352. 1836.
Stenophyllus capillaris (L.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:30. 1894. In part.
Ell. Sk. **1**:82. Chap. Fl. 523. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 572.

TROPICAL AFRICA, ASIA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy fields. Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County, Daphne. September to October; frequent. Annual.
Stems setaceous, rigid, a foot and over in length; umbel, many-rayed; bracts short, achene finely pitted in longitudinal rows.
Type locality: "Grows in damp soils. Two miles from Beaufort [S. C.], near the main road."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stenophyllus capillaris (L.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:30. 1894. In part.
HAIRLIKE STENOPHYLLUS.

Scirpus capillaris L. Sp. Pl. **1**:49. 1753. In part.
Isolepis capillaris Roem. & Schult. Syst. **2**:18. 1817.
Fimbristylis capillaris Gray, Man. 530. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 578. Chap. Fl. 522. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:236. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:470.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England to Michigan and Minnesota, and south along the mountains to Tennessee and Florida (Chapman); west to Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and the Pacific.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, exposed rocky places. Clay County, Chewahaw range, Baldrock, 2,200 feet, in crevices. July 30 (*C. Mohr and E. A. Smith*).
Grows in tufts, from 2 to 6 inches high; copious. Differs from the last, with which it was united by Dr. Britton, by the low habit of its growth and decided northern range of distribution. The characters are as follows:
Stem capillary, weak, 2 to 4, rarely 6, inches long, as long as or scarcely double the length of the leaves; umbel simple with 2 or rarely more sessile or short-stalked spikelets, bracts capillary short or elongated, achene less tumid at the top; seen under the lens, with sharp transverse wrinkles.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Aethiopia, Zeylona."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stenophyllus capillaris coarctatus (Ell.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 30. 1894.
CLOSE-FLOWERED STENOPHYLLUS.

Scirpus coarctatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 83. 1816.
Isolepsis coarctatus Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 352. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 83. Chap. Fl. 523.
Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to Florida, and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry pine ridges, sandy fields. Mobile County, Cottage Hill. September; infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Grows in very dry sandy soils. Around Beaufort, common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCIRPUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 47. 1753.[1]

About 250 species; cosmopolitan from the subarctic to tropical zones.

Scirpus nanus Spreng. Pugill. **1**: 4. 1815. DWARF SALT-WATER RUSH.

Scirpus parvulus Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **2**: 124. 1817.
S. capillaceus Ell. Sk. **1**: 75. 1816.
Eleocharis pygmaea Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 313. 1836.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 576. Chap. Fl. 518. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 471.

SEACOAST OF EUROPE, SOUTH AFRICA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Quebec, Vancouver Island, south to Florida, Texas, and California?

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Muddy banks occasionally overflowed by salt water. Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, Perdido Bay. Perennial.
Type locality (Spreng. Syst.): "Ad lacum Koelmensem flor. halens."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus carinatus (Hook. & Arn.) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **7**: 392. 1868. Not Smith, Engl. Fl. **1**: 60. 1824. KEELED CLUB-RUSH.

Isolepis carinata Hook. & Arn.; Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 349. 1836.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 660. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 217. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 471.
Louisianian area. Mississippi to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Credited to the State by Britton. Coast plain?
Type locality: "Near New Orleans, *T. Drummond!*; on the Arkansas River, *Nuttall!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus cubensis Poepp. & Kunth in Kunth, Enum. **2**: 172. 1837.
CUBAN CLUB-RUSH.

Scirpus ablepharus Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 240. 1866.
Oxycaryum schomburkianum Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 1: 90. 1842.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 660; ed. 3, 548.

CUBA. SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA.
Louisianian area. Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Open swamps. Mobile County, estuary of Mobile River. Three-mile Creek, on floating rotting timber. August; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Cuba in paludibus. (Poeppig legit.)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus debilis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 55. 1814. WEAK CLUB-RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 79. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 580. Chap. Fl. 519.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England, west to Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska, south to South Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Without specific locality, Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 264. Annual.
Type locality: "In wet meadows: Pennsylvania."

Scirpus americanus Pers. Syn. **1**: 68. 1805. THREE-EDGED CLUB-RUSH.

Scirpus triqueter Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 30. 1803. Not L.
S. pungens Vahl, Enum. **2**: 255. 1806.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 80. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 579. Chap. Fl. 519. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 218. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 471.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Throughout North America, on beaches, and borders fresh and saline swamps from the Arctic regions to the Gulf.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, list of species of the genera Scirpus and Rynchospora occurring in North America, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., vol. 11, pp. 74 to 93. 1892.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Brackish and salt marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to September; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus cylindricus (Torr.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **11**: 79. 1892. CANBY'S BULRUSH.
Scirpus maritimus var. *cylindricus* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 325. 1836.
S. leptolepis Chap. Fl. 520. 1860.
S. canbyi Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **38**: 289. 1864.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 580. Chap. Fl. 20.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of Maryland to Florida, and west to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Lower Pine region. In still-flowing water. Pine-barren streams. Mobile and Baldwin counties. May to July; frequent.
Rhizoma fibrous, with slender runners. Perennial.
Type locality: "Georgia, *Dr. Baldwin!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus olneyi Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 238. 1845. OLNEY'S BULRUSH.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 579. Chap. Fl. 519. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 471. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 218.
MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England along the tide-water region to Florida, west to Texas, New Mexico, and California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral belt. In fresh, brackish, and salt marshes. Mobile County, swamps in the delta of Mobile River. Baldwin County, Bon Secour, salt marshes. July to October; common. Perennial.
Stem 4 to 5 feet high, from a long creeping rhizoma.
Type locality: "In a salt marsh on the Seekonk River, Rhode Island, *Mr. S. T. Olney.*" Also "detected on the coast of New Jersey by * * * Dr. Knieskern."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus lacustris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 48. 1753. LARGE BULRUSH.
Scirpus validus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 268. 1806.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 81. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 580. Chap. Fl. 520. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 219. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 471. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 571.
Under several forms, widely distributed in temperate and warmer regions.

EUROPE, ASIA, OCEANIA, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.
All over the North American continent from British America to the Gulf, west to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In gently-flowing waters, lakes, and deep ponds. Tuscaloosa, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July, August; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae aquis puris stagnantibus et fluviatilibus.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus divaricatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 88, *t. 2, f. 4.* 1816. SPREADING BULRUSH.
Ell. l. c. Chap. 520.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, and from western Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Shaded swamps. Henry County, headwaters of Choctawhatchee River, near Echo. July; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in the pine barren between Bees Creek and Perrysburg [S. C.]."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Scirpus robustus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 56. 1814. SALT-MARSH BULRUSH.
Scirpus maritimus var. *macrostachyus* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 32. 1803. Not *S. macrostachyus* Lam.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 86. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 581. Chap. Fl. 520. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 472.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia; New England to Florida, west to Texas along the shore.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Brackish and salt marshes. Mobile County, West Fowl River. July. Perennial.
Type locality: "In salt marshes and on the banks of rivers, common."
Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus fluviatilis (Torr.) Gray, Man. 527. 1848. RIVER CLUB-RUSH.
Scirpus maritimus var. *fluviatilis* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 324. 1836.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 581. Britt. & Brown. Ill. Fl. **1**: 268.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec; New England to Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, and south from New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Deep marshes. Mobile County, banks East Fowl River. July; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Common in the western parts of the State of New York, *Dr. Gray!;* on the Missouri above St. Louis, *Dr. Baldwin!*"

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Scirpus polyphyllus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 274. 1806. LEAFY BULRUSH.

Scirpus exaltatus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 56. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 87, 88. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 582. Chap. Fl. 520.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern New England to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Grassy swamps. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,600 feet. August; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali?"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scirpus cyperinus eriophorum (Michx.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **11**: 82. 1892. WOOL GRASS.

Scirpus eriophorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 33. 1803.

Eriophorum cyperinum var. *laxum* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 582. 1860.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 91. Gray, Man. l. c. Chap. Fl. 521.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Ontario south to Florida and along the Gulf to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine region to Coast plain. Grassy swamps. Tuscaloosa, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to August; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. a Virginia ad Georgiam."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Scirpus lineatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 32. 1803. REDDISH BULRUSH.

Trichophorum lineatum Pers. Syn. **1**: 69. 1805.

Eriophorum lineatum Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. **3**: 1052. 1883.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 87. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 582. Chap. Fl. 521. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 472.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England west to Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and Missouri, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast. Most frequent in the Coast Pine belt. Swampy banks of pine-barren streams. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July, August; not infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FUIRENA Rottb. Descr. et Icon. 70, *t. 19, f. 3.* 1773.[1] UMBRELLA GRASS.

About 25 species. Perennial. Tropical and warmer temperate America. Atlantic North America, 6.

Fuirena scirpoidea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 38, *t. 7.* 1803. RUSH-LIKE UMBRELLA GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 54. Chap. Fl. 514.

Louisianian area. Coast of Georgia and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Springy banks and brackish sandy swamps. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay, Point Clear. Mobile County, West Fowl River, Dauphin Island. July to August; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in paludosis aestate exsiccabilibus Floridae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fuirena squarrosa breviseta Coville, Bull. Torr. Club. **17**: 6. 1890. SQUARROSE FUIRENA.

Fuirena squarrosa Chap. Fl. 514. 1860.

F. squarrosa α Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 291. 1836.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 473.

Louisianian area. From North Carolina to Florida; west to Louisiana and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of grassy swamps and ditches. Mobile County. July; infrequent.

---

[1] Frederick V. Coville, Revision of the United States species of Fuirena, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 17, pp. 1 to 8. 1890.

Type locality of *F. squarrosa* α Torr.: "Swamps; North Carolina to Florida." Collections are cited in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fuirena squarrosa hispida (Ell.) Chap. Fl. 514. 1860.
ROUGH-HEADED FUIRENA.

Fuirena hispida Ell. Sk. **1**: 579. 1817–21.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 579. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 583. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 473.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, Kentucky, south to Florida, and west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Grassy swamps, borders of brooks. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July; frequent.
Type locality: "Grows in great abundance around ponds in the middle districts of Georgia and Carolina, first sent to me from Milledgeville by Dr. Boykin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HEMICARPHA Nees & Arn. Edinb. New Ph. Journ. **17**: 263. 1834.

About 4 species, annuals; temperate and tropical zones. North America, 2.

Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 104. 1888.
HEMICARPHA.

Scirpus micranthus Vahl, Enum. **2**: 254. 1806.
S. subsquarrosus Muhl. Gram. 39. 1817.
Hemicarpha subsquarrosa Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **2**, pt. 1: 61. *t. 4, f. 1.* 1842.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 583. Chap. Fl. 513. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 120. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 473. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 572.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England west to Michigan, Missouri, and southern Illinois; south to Florida, and west to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt, Coast plain. Low, damp sandy ground, most frequent in flat open grassy pine barrens. Washington County, Yellowpine, Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Mobile County. May to June; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in America meridionali? Richard."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIPOCARPHA R. Br. App. Tuckey Exp. Congo, 459. 1818.

Seven species, tropics of both hemispheres.

Lipocarpha maculata (Michx.) Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 288. 1836.
AMERICAN LIPOCARPHA.

Kyllingia maculata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 29. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 55. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 584. Chap. Fl. 513.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RYNCHOSPORA Vahl, Enum. **2**: 229. 1806.

About 200 species, chiefly of the warmer temperate and tropical regions, mostly American. North America, 44. Perennials.[1]

Rynchospora tracyi Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **11**: 84. 1892.
TRACY'S HORNED RUSH.

Ceratoschoenus capitatus Chap. Fl. 529. 1860. Not *R. capitata* Roem. & Schult.
Louisianian area. Florida and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Brackish swamps. Baldwin County, Josephine, muddy shore of Bayou La Launch. June, July; rare.
Type locality: "Pine-barren ponds, middle and west Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, List of species of the genera Scirpus and Rynchospora in North America, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., vol. 11, pp. 74 to 93. 1892.

Rynchospora corniculata (Lam.) Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 205. 1835-36.
LARGE HORNED RUSH.

Schoenus corniculatus Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 137. 1791.
Rynchospora longirostris Ell. Sk. **1**: 59. 1816.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 586. Chap. Fl. 528. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 473.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina to Florida, eastern Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Wet sandy ground, ditches, marshes. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Clarke, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to September; frequent.
Type locality: "E Florida, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora pusilla Chap.; M. A. Curtis, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **7**: 409. 1849.
HUMBLE BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora intermixta Sauv. Fl. Cub. 184. 1873.
Chap. Fl. 528; ed. 3, 556. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 576.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. Florida and Alabama to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp flat pine barrens. Mobile County, Portersville. August, September; rare.
Type locality (in Chapman's Flora): "Margin of pine-barren ponds, middle and west Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora divergens Chap.; M. A. Curtis, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **7**: 409. 1849.
DIVERGENT BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora lamprosperma Sauv. Fl. Cub. 184. 1873.
Chap. Fl. 528; ed. 3, 556.

WEST INDIES.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp pine barrens. Mobile County. June to August; frequent.
Type locality: "This plant was sent me a year or two since from the Santee by Mr. Ravenel."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora chapmanii M. A. Curtis, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **7**: 409. 1849.
CHAPMAN'S BEAKED RUSH.

Chap. Fl. 528; ed. 3, 556.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile County, Bayou La Batre. July to September. Abundant.
Type locality: "Wilmington, N. C. I have received this from the Santee (Ravenel); and also from Dr. Chapman of Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora oligantha Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 212. 1835.
FEW-FLOWERED BEAKED RUSH.

Chap. Fl. 524. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida and Texas

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Lower Pine region. Low open pine barrens. Mobile County. May, June; not common.
Type locality: "Fayetteville, N. C. *Schweinitz* * * *; near Wilmington, N. C., *Mr. Curtis.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora plumosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 58. 1816. PLUMOSE BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora penniseta Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 244. 1866.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 524. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low open pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. June, July; frequent.
Type locality: "Grows in dry pine barrens. Common around Beaufort. Near St. Mary's—Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora intermedia (Chap.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **11**: 87. 1892.
PINE-BARREN BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora plumosa var. *intermedia* Chap. Fl. 524. 1860.
Chap. Fl. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474.
Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County, Bayou Ingram. June, July; not rare.
Type locality: "Sandy pine barrens, often dry places, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora alba (L.) Vahl, Enum. **2**: 236. 1806. WHITE BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus albus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 44. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 57. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 585. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474.

EUROPE, ASIA.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. Newfoundland to Alaska and Oregon, south on the high mountain ranges and in the plain to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens. Bayou La Batre. August, September; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae borealis paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora glomerata (L.) Vahl, Enum. **2**: 234. 1806.
CLUSTERED BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus glomeratus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 44. 1753.
S. capitellatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 36. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 61. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 585. Chap. Pl. 527. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Michigan, south to West Virginia, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Wet places, open ground and in woodlands. Cullman, Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to September; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora glomerata paniculata (Gray) Chap. Fl. 528. 1860.
PANICULATE BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora paniculata Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 211. 1835–36.
Chap. Fl. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 474.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Atlantic and Gulf States. Maryland to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low damp places, ditches. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 872). Mobile; not rare.
Type locality: "New Orleans, *T. Drummond*, (*in Herb. Torr.*); middle Florida, *Dr. Chapman.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora axillaris (Lam.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 104. 1888.
CAPITATE BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus axillaris Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 137. 1791.
Rynchospora cephalantha Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 218. 1835–36.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 585. Chap. Fl. 528.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Sandy swamps, ditches. Clay County, Chewahaw Mountain, 2,400 feet. Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Mobile counties. July, August; not common.
Type locality: "E Carolina. *D. Fraser.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora filifolia Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 366. 1836.
FILIFORM-LEAVED BEAKED RUSH.

Chap. Fl. 527. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 475.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp sandy borders of brooks and ponds. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 577). Mobile County, Citronelle. Washington County, Yellowpine. Baldwin County, Josephine. July; frequent.
Type locality: "North Carolina, *Mr. Curtis!;* middle Florida, *Dr. Chapman.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora fuscoides Clarke; Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **11**:89. 1892.
BROWN BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora fascicularis var. *distans* Chap. Fl. 527. Not *R. distans* (Michx.) Ell.
R. filifolia Sauv. Fl. Cub. 180. 1873. Not Torr.
Chap. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:475.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low sandy pine barrens. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Bayou La Launch. June, July; not infrequent.
Type locality (Chapman): "Low pine barrens, Florida to North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora fascicularis (Michx.) Vahl, Enum. **2**:234. 1806.
FASCICULATE BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus fascicularis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:37. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:60. Chap. Fl. 527.
Varies greatly in number and length of bristles, from few to more than 6, from one-third to the full length of the achenium.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of ponds, ditches. Mobile and Baldwin counties. June; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora gracilenta Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:216. 1835–36.
SLENDER BEAKED RUSH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 585. Chap. Fl. 527. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:475.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Southern New York and New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt, Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Low wet woods and pine-barren ponds. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. August, September; common.
Type locality: "Pine barrens of New Jersey; Aug.–Sept. Philipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., *Dr. Barratt;* Salem, N. C., *Schweinitz.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora baldwinii Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:210. 1835–36.
BALDWIN'S BEAKED RUSH.

Chap. Fl. 526.
Louisianian area. North Carolina and Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July, August.
Type locality: "'Georgia, in pine-barren swamps, between the Satilla and Altamaha rivers, December, 1816.' *Dr. Baldwin.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora ciliaris (Michx.) Mohr. FRINGE-LEAF BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus ciliaris Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:36. 1803.
Rynchospora ciliata Vahl, Enum. **2**:235. 1806.
Chap. Fl. 526.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp low pine barrens. Mobile County. June, July; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora grayii Kunth, Enum. **2**:539. 1837. GRAY'S BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora distans Ell. Sk. **1**:59. 1816. Not *Schoenus distans* Michx.
R. elliottii Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:204. 1835. Not Dietrich.
Chap. Fl. 526. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:475.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Open dry pine woods, in stiff soil. Baldwin and Mobile counties.
Type locality (Gray): "In damp savannahs, Wilmington, N. C., *Mr. Curtis;* Havanna, Ga., and New Smyrna, Florida? *Dr. Baldwin* (sub nom. *R. distans.*); Gadsden County, middle Florida, *Dr. Chapman.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora dodecandra Baldwin; Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:207. 1835-36.
LARGE-FRUITED BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora megalocarpa Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 208. 1835-36.
Chap. Fl. 526.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina and Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Arid loose sands, near the seashore. In the copses covering old dunes. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay, Perdido Bay. May, June; not infrequent.
Type locality: "'Near the seashore, Fort George Island, east Florida, April, 1817.' *Dr. Baldwin.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora cymosa (Willd.) Ell. Sk. **1**:58. 1816. WAYSIDE BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus cymosus Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 265. 1797.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 584. Chap. Fl. 524. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 475.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey to Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp light soil. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 578). Washington County, Yellowpine. Baldwin and Mobile counties; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora cymosa globularis Chap. Fl. 525. 1860.

Chap. l. c.
Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low exsiccated places. Baldwin and Mobile counties. May; common.
Type locality: "Low ground, Florida and northward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora compressa Carey; Chap. Fl. 525. 1860. FLAT-FRUITED BEAKED RUSH.

Rynchospora cymosa compressa (Carey) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **11**: 91. 1892.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region, Coast Pine belt. Borders of ponds. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Baldwin County, Wolfs Bayou. June; rare.
Type locality: "Margins of pine-barren ponds, west Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora torreyana Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 197. 1835-36.
TORREY'S BEAKED RUSH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 584. Chap. Fl. 524.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt to the seashore. Grassy swamps, borders of pine-barren ponds. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Washington County, Yellowpine. August, September; frequent.
Type locality: "Monmouth County, N. J., *Torrey;* also in wet ground, near Quaker Bridge, N. J."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora rariflora (Michx.) Ell. Sk. **1**:58. 1816.
SPARSELY-FLOWERED BEAKED RUSH.

Schoenus rariflorus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 35. 1803.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 524. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 475.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Lower Metamorphic hills, Lower Pine region to Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 515). Mobile and Baldwin counties. July to September; abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora microcarpa Baldwin; Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 202. 1835-36.
SMALL-FRUITED BEAKED RUSH.

Chap. Fl. 525. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 475.

BAHAMAS (Eggers).
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of pine-barren ponds, ditches. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Specimens from Mobile County mostly with 3 bristles shorter than the nut.

Type locality: "In wet savannas. St. Marys, Fla., *Dr. Baldwin;* Wilmington, N. C., *Mr. Curtis.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora caduca Ell. Sk. **1**: 62. 1816. RIVERSIDE BEAKED RUSH.
Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 526. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 475.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Wet margins of marshes and streams. Mobile County, river marshes. July, August; abundant.
Economic uses: Cut by the negroes for green fodder.
Type locality: "Around Charleston, common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora schoenoides (Ell.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **11**: 92. 1892.
ELLIOTT'S BEAKED RUSH.
Scirpus schoenoides Ell. Sk. **1**: 89. 1816.
Rhynchospora multiflora Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 200. 1835–36.
R. elliottii Dietr. Syn. Pl. **1**: 189. 1839.
Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 525. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 475.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley to the Coast plain. Ditches, border of ponds. Etowah County, Ballplay, low pine woods. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July.
Type locality: "Found near Savannah by Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora inexpansa (Michx.) Vahl, Enum. **2**: 232. 1806.
NARROW-SPIKED BEAKED RUSH.
Schoenus inexpansus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 35. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 61. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 584. Chap. Fl. 525. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 476.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to western Louisiana and Texas?

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low miry places. Cullman, Montgomery, Washington, and Mobile counties; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Rynchospora miliacea (Lam.) Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 198. 1835.
PANIC-LIKE BEAKED RUSH.
Schoenus miliaceus Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 137. 1791.
S. sparsus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 35. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 62. Chap. Fl. 526.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Coast plain. Springy places in shady woods. Montgomery County, Pentulalla Creek. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County, Point Clear. July to August; infrequent.
Type locality: "E Carolina merid. *D. Fraser.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchospora stenophylla Chap. Fl. 525. 1860. NARROW-LEAF BEAKED RUSH.
Rynchospora tenuifolia Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 244. 1866.
Chap. Fl. 525.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Borders pine-barren ponds. Mobile County, Grand Bay. July, 1889; very rare.
Type locality: "Low grassy pine barrens, Apalachicola [Fla.]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLADIUM P. Br. Civ. & N. Hist. Jam. 14. 1756. TWIG RUSH.

Three species, of temperate and warmer zones. Europe, America. Coarse perennial marsh plants.

Cladium mariscoides (Muhl.) Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 372. 1836. TWIG RUSH.
Schoenus mariscoides Muhl. Gram. 4. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 586.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, New England, west to Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota, south to Delaware and Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region, brackish marshes. Baldwin County, Bayou La Launch. June, July; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in spongiosis Pennsylvaniae, floret Julio."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cladium effusum (Sw.) Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 374. 1836. SAW GRASS.

Schoenus effusus Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 19. 1788.
Ell. Sk. 1. c. Chap. Fl. 530. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 476.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to southwestern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, Littoral belt. Deep marshes, fresh or brackish. Mobile County, river swamps. Baldwin County, Bon Secour, saline marshes. July, August; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: West Indian. Torrey's locality: "Ponds and fresh marshes. Wilmington and Newbern, N. C., *Mr. Curtis! & Mr. Croom!;* South Carolina, *Elliott;* New Orleans and Texas, *T. Drummond.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCLERIA Berg. Kongl. Acad. Sv. Handl. **26**: 142, *t. 4, f. 5.* 1765.[1] NUT RUSH.

About 100 species, perennials, of warmer temperate and tropical regions.

Scleria triglomerata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 168. 1803. TALL NUT RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 558. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 586. Chap. Fl. 531.

BRAZIL.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England (Massachusetts), west to Michigan and Minnesota, south to New Jersey, the Carolinas, Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

ALABAMA: Over the State, open woods, in light soil. June, July; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria oligantha Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 167. 1803. FEW-FLOWERED NUT RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 557. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 587. Chap. Fl. 531. Coulter, Contr. Herb. **2**: 476.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Central Pine belt. Dry copses. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle,* 582). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). May; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratensibus sylvaticis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria torreyana Walp. Ann. **3**: 696. 1852–53. TORREY'S NUT RUSH.

Scleria reticularis Muhl. Gram. 266. 1817. Not Michx.
S. laxa Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 376. 1836. Not R. Br.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 587. Chap. Fl. 531; ed. 3, 559. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 476.

CUBA, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, PERU.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. August, September; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria ciliata Michx. Fl. Am. **2**: 167. 1803. SOUTHERN NUT RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 559. Chap. Fl. 531.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Pine belt and Coast plain. Dry pine barrens. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle,* 580). Mobile County, Grand Bay, Springhill. June to August.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria elliottii Chap. Fl. 531. 1860. ELLIOTT'S NUT RUSH.

Scleria hirtella var. *strigosa* Ell. Sk. **2**: 560. 1821–24.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, Revision of the North American species of the genus Scleria, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. vol. 3, pp. 228 to 237. 1885.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry pine barrens. Mobile County. July; not frequent.
Type locality of Elliott's plant: "Collected by Dr. Baldwin on the confines of Georgia and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria pauciflora glabra Chap. Fl. 532. 1860. SMOOTH NUT RUSH.

Scleria pauciflora var. *β* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 378. 1836.
Chap. Fl. 532.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt, dry sands near the seashore. Baldwin County, Perdido Bay. June; rare.
Type locality: "Sandy pine barrens, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria caroliniana Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 318. 1804. CAROLINA NUT RUSH.

Scleria hirtella Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 168. 1803. (Fide Willd.) Not Sw. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 560. Chap. Fl. 532.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Grassy pine barrens, springy places. Mobile County, Grand Bay, Bayou Sara. June, July; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis Carolinae."
Herb. Mohr.

Scleria gracilis Ell. Sk. **2**: 557. 1821–24. SLENDER NUT RUSH.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 532.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, along the Gulf coast to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands on the seashore. Baldwin County, Perdido Bay. June, July; rare.
Type locality: "Collected by Dr. Baldwin near St. Marys, Ga."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scleria hirtella Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 19. 1788. MICHAUX'S NUT RUSH.

Scleria interrupta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 168. 1803. Not L. C. Rich.
S. michauxii Chap. Fl. 532. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 561. Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 560. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 579.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, PERU, CHILE, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA.
Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Damp grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, Grand Bay. July; infrequent.
Type locality (Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occ.): "Hab. in montosis nemorosis Jamaicae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCLERIA BALDWINII Torr., found at Pascagoula and in western Florida, is to be looked for on our coast.

CAREX L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 972. 1753.[1]

Nearly 1,000 species described, of which more than half are recognized as valid, prevailing chiefly in cooler temperate regions. North America north of Mexico, about 270. Eastern United States and adjacent parts of Canada, 133. Southern States (Carolinian and Louisianian areas), 85. Western continental region, west of eastern Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri to the Pacific slope and the adjacent parts of British North America, about 100 species. Alabama 61 species, a number doubtless to be increased on closer exploration by the addition of some of the species frequent in the adjacent States, but which have not yet been observed within its limits. A few not in the herbarium of the Geological Survey have been admitted on the authority of the late T. M. Peters, who gave to the investigation of this genus in northern Alabama his special attention.
The species have been arranged according to L. H. Bailey's Synopsis.

Carex collinsii Nutt. Gen. **2**: 205. 1818. COLLINS'S SEDGE.

Carex subulata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 173. 1803. Not Gmel. or Schk.
C. michauxii Dew. Am. Journ. Sci. **10**: 273. 1826.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 592.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England (Rhode Island), southern New York, Pennsylvania, and along the mountains to Georgia.

---

[1] L. H. Bailey, jr., Preliminary Synopsis of North American Carices, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. 22, pp. 59 to 157. 1886. L. H. Bailey, jr., Types of various species of the genus Carex, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 1, pp. 1 to 86. 1890.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Tennessee Valley (*T. M. Peters*).
Type locality: "In the most shady sphagnose swamps; New Jersey."

Carex folliculata L. Sp. Pl. **2**:978. 1753. LONG SEDGE.
Carex xanthophysa Wahl. Kongl. Vet. Acad. Handl. ser. 2, **24**:152. 1802.
C. folliculata var. *xanthophysa* Dew. Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **42**:325. 1866.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 592.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Ontario; New England west to Michigan, south to West Virginia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Banks of streams. Lawrence County (*T. M. Peters*). May; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex folliculata australis Bailey, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**:62. 1886.
SOUTHERN LONG SEDGE.
Carex folliculata Ell. Sk. **2**: 545, 1821–24. (?)
C. folliculata β Boott, Ill. 91. 1858.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 572.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana (*Hale!*).

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp banks of pine-barren streams. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Josephine. May, June; frequent.
Type locality (Bailey): "Florida and northward, Chapman; New Orleans, *Herb.;* St. Augustine, Fla., *Canby;* damp pine land, Santee Canal, South Carolina, *Ravenel.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex intumescens Rudge, Trans. Linn. Soc. **7**: 97, *t. 9, f. 3.* 1804. BLADDER SEDGE.
Carex folliculata Wahl. Kongl. Vet. Acad. Handl. ser. 2, **24**:152. 1803. Not L.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 592. Chap. Fl. 541.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, and Ontario; Atlantic and Gulf States west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp shady places. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Washington, and Mobile counties. April, May; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex lupulina Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:266. 1805. HOP SEDGE.
Carex lurida Bailey, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**:63. 1886. Not Wahl.
Ell. Sk. **2**:544. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 593. Chap. Fl. 543. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:477.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England to Florida and along the Gulf to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Wooded swamps, grassy swales. Mobile County, forms with pedunculate spikes. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex louisianica Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**:428. 1893. LOUISIANA SEDGE.
Carex halei Carey; Chap. Fl. 543. 1860. Not Dewey.
Chap. Fl. 543. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:294.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Florida to Texas and Arkansas; southern Missouri, fide Britton & Brown.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy alluvial forests. Baldwin County, Stockton. October. Very rare in the State.
Type locality of *C. halei* Carey: "Banks of the Apalachicola River, Florida, and westward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex grandis Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**:13. 1889. LARGE CAREX.
Carex gigantea Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. **11**:164. 1826. Not Rudge. 1804.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 593. Chap. Fl. 543. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:477.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky and Delaware to Florida and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Shaded swampy banks of streams. Washington County, Yellowpine, headwaters of Escatawba River. July; rare.
Type locality not ascertained; Bailey's locality: "Kentucky, *Short*, Delaware, *Canby*, *Commons*, and southward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex elliottii Schw. & Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**:357. 1825. ELLIOTT'S SEDGE.

Carex castanea Ell. Sk. **2**:546. 1821–24.
C. baldwiniana Dew. Am. Journ. Sci. **26**:107. 1834.
Ell. Sk. **2**:546. Chap. Fl. 544.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi."

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Boggy margins of brooks. Mobile County, Fowl River Station, Grand Bay. April, May; infrequent.
Type locality: "In wet pine barrens. Chatham County, Ga., *Elliott.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex turgescens Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:419. 1836. PINE-BARREN SEDGE.

Chap. Fl. 544.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low banks of pine-barren streams. Mobile County, Grand Bay, Mount Vernon. April, May; not rare.
Type locality: "New Orleans, *Dr. T. Ingalls!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex lurida Wahl. Kongl. Vet. Acad. Handl. ser. 2, **24**:153. 1803. SALLOW SEDGE.

Carex tentaculata Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:266. 1805.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 595. Chap. Fl. 543. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:477.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and New England, west to Minnesota, Missouri; New York, south to Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Grassy swales. Lawrence County (*T. M. Peters*). Blount County, bottom of Mulberry River. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, western shore Mobile Bay. May, June; not common.
Type locality not ascertained; Muhlenberg's locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex baileyi Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**:220. 1895. BAILEY'S SEDGE.

Carex tentaculata var. *gracilis* Boott, Ill. 94. 1858. Not *C. gracilis* R. Br. 1810.
Britt. and Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:299.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Southern New England to Virginia and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Swamps. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. May, June; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Tennessee, *Lesquereux.*" Vermont, *Chapman.*
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex frankii Kunth, Enum. **2**:498. 1837. FRANK'S SEDGE.

Carex stenolepis Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:420. 1836. Not Lessing, 1831.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 596. Chap. Fl. 537. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:478.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Pennsylvania and Ohio Valley to upper Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Boggy woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. July; not frequent.
Type locality: "Baltimore Pennsylvaniae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex squarrosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**:973. 1753. SQUARROSE SEDGE.

Carex typhina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:169. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**:526. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 596. Chap. Fl. 537. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:478.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and New England, west to Michigan and New York, and from the Ohio Valley to Missouri, Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp woods. Cullman County. June; rare in the State.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex torta Boott; Tuckerm. Enum. Meth. 11. 1843. TWISTED SEDGE.

Boott, Ill. 63, *t. 169.* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 600.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Vermont south along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County, Big Nancy Creek (*T. M. Peters*).
Type locality (Boott, Ill.): "In America septentrionali. New England to New York.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex crinita Lam. Encycl. **3**: 393. 1789. FRINGED SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 536. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 601. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 479.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota; south from New York to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Walker County (*T. M. Peters*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 540).

Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans la Virginie."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex glaucescens Ell. Sk. **2**: 553. 1821–24. PALE SEDGE.

Chap. Fl. 542.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi. Distribution not well defined, the species being by most authors confounded with *C. verrucosa* Muhl. The latter, though it occurs in the lower South, appears to be mainly of a more northern distribution.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt, Coast plain. Borders of pine-barren ponds. Clark, Washington, and Mobile counties. Frequent.

Abundantly distinct from *C. verrucosa* by the almost nerveless, glaucous perigynia, which are much longer than the blade of the scales and almost as long as their rough awns. Leaves flattish and generally broader.

Type locality: "Grows around pine-barren ponds [South Carolina and Georgia]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex verrucosa Muhl. Gram. 261. 1817. WARTY-FRUITED SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 555. Chap. Fl. 542; ed. 3, 570.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Almost certainly in the State, but specific locality can not be given.

Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia et Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Carex virescens Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 251. 1805. DOWNY GREEN SEDGE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 602.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England west to New York and Michigan south to Tennessee, along the mountains to North Carolina, and in Missouri and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded rocky hillsides. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,600 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,800 feet. June; infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex triceps Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 170. 1803. SMOOTH GREEN SEDGE.

Carex viridula Schwein. & Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 320. 1825.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 538. Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**: 34 (Types of Carices, No. 41). Chap. Fl. 537.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Carolina to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain to Central Prairie region. Low wet woods in heavy clay soil. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 526). Limestone County, Athens (*Baker & Earle*, 545). Dallas County, Experiment Station near Uniontown. Local; rare.

This decidedly Southern plant is clearly distinct by the slender habit of its growth, the smaller fertile spikes, and the smooth achenia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex hirsuta Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 252. 1805. HIRSUTE SEDGE.

Carex triceps hirsuta Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**: 35. 1889.

C. triceps Boott, Ill. *t. 128*. 1858.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 538. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 602. Chap. Fl. 537. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 479.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England to Missouri; south to Florida?, Alabama, and central Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to coast plain; common throughout.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Mohr.

Carex caroliniana Schwein. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 67. 1824. CAROLINA SEDGE.

Carex smithii Porter; Olney, Car. Bor. Am. 2, name only. 1871. Not Tausch. 1821.
C. triceps smithii Bailey, Bot. Gaz. **13**: 88. 1888.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 603. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 479.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp shady places, copses, borders of woods. Mobile County, April. Cullman County. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). April; common; most abundant near the coast.
Type locality: "Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex cherokeensis Schwein. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 71. 1824. CHEROKEE SEDGE.

Carex recurva Muhl. Gram. 262. 1817.
Schwein. & Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 369, *t. 25, f. 1.* Chap. Fl. 542. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 248. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 480.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Florida to mountains of northwestern Georgia, west to Mississippi, Louisiana, central Texas, and California.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich damp forests. Montgomery County, Alabama River bottom. Henry and Franklin counties. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). May, June; frequent in the region.
Type locality: "Cherokee."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex oblita Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 231. 1855. DARK GREEN SEDGE.

Carex glabra Boott, Ill. **1**: 93. 1858.
C. venusta glabra Bailey, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**: 105. 1886.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 604, as *C. venusta minor* Boeckl. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 321.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and western Louisiana (Hale).

ALABAMA: Mountain region and Coast plain. Grassy swamps along streams. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County, Dog River. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 534).
Type locality: "Herb. Drummond, no. 434. New Orleans."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex debilis pubera Gray, Man. ed. 5, 593. 1868. ELEGANT SEDGE.

Carex venusta Boott, Ill. **1**: 51. 1858.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 604.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, Virginia south to North Carolina, eastern Louisiana, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). May; rare.
Type locality: "Bear Meadows, Centre County, Penn., *Prof. Porter.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex debilis prolixa Bailey, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**: 105. 1886.
DIFFUSE-FLOWERED SEDGE.

Carex debilis var. Boott, Ill. **1**: 92. 1858.
Chap. Fl. 541, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 480, as *C. debilis* Michx.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast Pine belt. Swampy banks of pine-barren streams. Mobile County, Citronelle, Springhill. Baldwin County. April, May; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Florida, *Chapman*, to Louisiana, *Drummond, Hale, Langlois.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex oxylepis Torr. & Hook. in Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 409. 1836.
SHARP-SCALED SEDGE.

Chap. Fl. 538. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 479.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, western Florida to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low open woods. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Dallas County, near Uniontown. June; rare.
Type locality: "Texas, *T. Drummond!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex amphibola Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 234. 1855. NARROW-LEAVED SEDGE.

Carex grisea angustifolia Boott, Ill. **1**: 34. 1858.
C. cryptandra Schwein.; Olney in Hall's Pl. Tex. 25. 1873.
C. grisea var. (?) *rigida* Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**: 56. 1889.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 605. Chap. Fl. 540. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 321.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, southern Virginia, southern Ohio, Florida, Mississippi, and western Louisiana (Hale).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie region. Lawrence County (*T. M. Peters*). Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Rare.
Type locality: "America septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex flaccosperma Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **2**: 245. 1846. THIN-FRUITED SEDGE.
Carex xanthosperma Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **42**: 334. 1866.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 567. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 480.
Louisianian area. Florida west to western Louisiana (*Hale*) and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt. Shady woods. Montgomery County, banks of Pentulalla Creek. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Florida and Louisiana, Dr. Leavenworth."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex granularis Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 279. 1805. MEADOW SEDGE.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 548. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 605. Chap. Fl. 540.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, west to Manitoba; New England to Minnesota, south to New Jersey; Virginia, Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Tennessee and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain and Central Prairie region. Walker County (*T. M. Peters*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 526).
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex laxiflora Lam. Encycl. **3**: 392. 1789. LOOSE-FLOWERED SEDGE.
Carex anceps Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 278. 1805.
C. anceps angustifolia Dewey in Wood, Bot. 423. 1845.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 607. Chap. Fl. 540. In part.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, Eastern States, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: From the mountains to Central Prairie region. Shady woods and moist copses. Cullman County, 800 feet. Clark County, Choctaw Corner. Common.
Type locality: "Cette espèce bien distincte croît dans le New-York, la Pensylvanie & la Virginie."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex laxiflora varians Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club. **1**: 32. 1889.
Carex laxiflora striatula Carey in Gray, Man. ed. 2, 524. 1856. Not *C. striatula* Michx. 1803.
C. blanda Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. **10**: 45. 1826.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 607. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 481.
Canadian zone, Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England (Mount Desert Island), throughout the Eastern States to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady woods. Blount County, banks of Mulberry River. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn. June; rare.
Type locality: "New Hampshire to New Jersey, Minnesota, and Kansas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex laxiflora patulifolia (Dewey) Carey in Gray, Man. ed. 2, 524.
BROAD-LEAF LOOSE-FLOWERED SEDGE.
Carex plantaginea Schk. Riedgr. Nacht. 63, *f. 195*. 1806. Not Lam. 1789.
C. anceps patulifolia Dewey in Wood, Bot. 423. 1845.
C. laxiflora var. *plantaginea* Boott, Ill. **1**: 37. 1858.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 607.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England to Michigan, southward to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady copses. Blount County, Blount Springs. Walker County (*T. M. Peters; Beaumont*). Not rare.
Type locality of *C. plantaginea* Schk.: "Hab. in sylvis Virginiae, Carolinae, Pensylvaniae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex striatula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 173. 1803. MICHAUX'S SEDGE.
Carex tetanica Ell. Sk. **2**: 549. 1824. Not Schk.
C. ignota Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **8**: 348. 1849.
C. laxiflora michauxii Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**: 32. 1889.
C. laxiflora Boott, Ill. **1**: 36, *t. 89*. 1858.

Ell. Sk. 1. c. Chap. Fl. 540. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 481.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie region. Rich woodlands. Blount County, Blount Springs. Tuscaloosa County. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*) June; local, infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex styloflexa Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 174. 1843. BENT-FRUITED SEDGE.
Carex fusiformis Chap. Dew. Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **6**: 244. 1849.
C. laxiflora var. *styloflexa* Boott, Ill. **1**: 37. 1858.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 608. Chap. Fl. 540. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 481.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Coast plain, in damp shady woods. Winston County, Collier's Creek. Lawrence County (*T. M. Peters*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Mobile County. June; not frequent.
Type locality: "Mountains, Macon County, N. C."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex albursina Sheldon, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 284. 1893.
WHITE BEAR VALLEY SEDGE.
Carex laxiflora var. *latifolia* Boott, Ill. **1**: 38. 1858. Not *C. latifolia* Moench.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 607. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 329.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. New England to Minnesota, Ohio, and Virginia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet.
Type locality (Boott): "New York, *Knieskern*. Ohio, *Sullivant*. Kentucky, *Short*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex digitalis Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 298. 1805. SLENDER WOOD SEDGE.
Carex oligocarpa Muhl. Gram. 242. 1817.
C. vanvleckii Schwein. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 69. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 551. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 608. Chap. Fl. 541.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Michigan and Illinois, south to New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and western Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded rocky hillsides. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex picta Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 184. 1855. BOOTT'S SEDGE.
Carex boottiana Benth.; Boott, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 112. 1845. Not Hook. & Arn. 1841.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 610. Chap. Fl. 536.
Carolinian area. Indiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded rocky shelves. Winston County, Sipsey Valley. Local, rare.
Type locality: "*Drummond* (sine nr.) Louisiana. New Orleans."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex nigromarginata Schwein. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 68. 1824. BLACK-EDGED SEDGE.
Carex lucorum var. *nigro-marginata* Chap. Fl. 539. 1860.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 613. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 567.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New York, New Jersey, along the mountains to North Carolina.
ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry rocky hillsides. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet. September; local, not frequent.
Type locality: "Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex floridana Schw. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 306. 1825.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 567. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 482.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry grassy places. Mobile County, Monroe Park (*Carl Baker*). March; rare.
Type locality: "In the sands of east Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex dasycarpa Muhl. Gram. 236. 1817. HAIRY-FRUITED SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**:541. Chap. Fl. 539.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry sandy copses and open woods. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex willdenovii Schk. Riedgr. Nacht. 33, *f. 145.* 1806. WILLDENOW'S SEDGE.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England west to Michigan, south to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). Rare.

Type locality: "Aus Pensylvanien."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex leptalea Wahl. Kongl. Vet. Acad. Handl. ser 2, **24**:139. 1803.
BRISTLE-STALKED SEDGE.

Carex polytrichoides Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:213. 1805.

C. microstachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:169. 1803. Not Ehrh.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 613. Chap. Fl. 536. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:482.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. From Newfoundland through Canada to the Pacific, and from British Columbia to Oregon; south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Boggy places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 525). Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. April to June; common. Abundant in the coast plain.

Type locality not ascertained; locality of *C. polytrichoides:* "Hab. in Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex stipata Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:233. 1805. AWL-FRUITED CAREX.

Carex vulpinoidea Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:390. 1836. Not Michx.

Ell. Sk. **2**:529. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 614.

MEXICO? JAPAN.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Newfoundland to Ontario and Pacific coast. Throughout Eastern United States. Texas to Mexico.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Pine belt. Swampy places. Lee County, Auburn. Washington County, Yellowpine. April; not common.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex stipata uberior Mohr.

Carex stipata maxima Bailey, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**:135. 1887. Name only. Not *C. maxima* Scop.

C. stipata Chap. Fl. 533. 1860.

Chap. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:483.

From a stout rootstock, robust; stem 2 to almost 3 feet high, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the very spongy base, acutely 3-angled, concave on the sides; leaves nearly as long as the stem, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, flaccid, long acuminate to a sharp almost filiform point; panicle ovate-lanceolate, fully 2 inches long, and 1 inch wide at the somewhat decompound base. Peryginia with stronger nerves. Plant pale.

This well-marked variety has been confounded with the type. The description of *C. stipata* Chap. clearly points to our plant. Professor Bailey ascribes to Chapman the untenable name *C. stipata maxima*, which appears, however, not to have been published, but which doubtless has reference to this plant. *C. stipata* in Coulter's Botany of Western Texas (Contr. Nat. Herb. vol. 2) clearly belongs here.

Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. In deep morasses, growing in dense clumps. Mobile County; open deep river swamps along the old telegraph road. April.

Type locality: Mobile County, Ala.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex vulpinoidea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:169. 1803.
MANY-FLOWERED CAREX.

Carex multiflora Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:243. 1805.

Ell. Sk. **2**:530. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 615. Chap. Fl. 533.

MEXICO, COLOMBIA.

Canadian to Louisianian area. Eastern Canada to Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, throughout the Eastern States to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Grassy swales. Tennessee Valley. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. May; abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada et Nova Anglia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex rosea radiata Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. **10**: 276. 1826. STELLATE SEDGE.

Carex neglecta Tuckerm. Enum. Meth. 19. 1843.
C. rosea minor Boott, Ill. **1**: 81. 1858.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 616. Chap. Fl. 534. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 347.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and southern New England, west to Michigan, south to West Virginia and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt. Dry open woods. Blount County. Autauga County, Prattville. June.
Type locality (Dewey): "This variety is credited to our country by Wahlenberg. It is often found about woods," * * *.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Carex texensis (Torr.) Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 97. 1894. TEXAN SEDGE.

Carex rosea var. *texensis* Torr.; Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**: 57. 1889.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 616. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 483.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry hills. Blount County, Blount Springs. June; not frequent.
Type locality: "Mount Carmel, southern Illinois, *Schneck*, and from Alabama to Texas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex retroflexa Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 235. 1805. REFLEX-FLOWERED SEDGE.

Carex rosea retroflexa Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 389. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 528. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 616. Chap. Fl. 534. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 483.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario, New England, west to Michigan, south to West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana (*Carpenter*), to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry hillsides. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 800 feet. June; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex muhlenbergii Schk. Riedgr. Nacht. 12, *f. 178*. 1806. MUHLENBERG'S SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 529. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 617. Chap. Fl. 534. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 484.

MEXICO, CHILE.
Alleghenian to Lousianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska, south to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Dry open woods. Montgomery County. Baldwin County, Point Clear. April; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex muhlenbergii xalapensis (Kunth) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 86. 1894.

Carex xalapensis Kunth, Enum. **2**: 380. 1837.
C. muhlenbergii var. *enervis* Boott, Ill. **3**: 124. 1862.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 617. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 349.

MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Missouri, Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low woods. Dallas County, Uniontown. June; rare.
Type locality: "Xalapa Mexicanorum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex sparganioides Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 237. 1805. BUR-REED SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 531. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 616. Chap. Fl. 534.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, through the Eastern States to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Rich woods. Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). June; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex cephalophora Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:220. 1803. OVAL-HEADED SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**:526. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 617. Chap. Fl. 534. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:483.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England, west to Michigan and Iowa; through the Ohio Valley and Southern Atlantic States, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Central Pine belt. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). May; not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex leavenworthii Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **2**:246. 1846. LEAVENWORTH'S SEDGE.

Carex cephalophora var. *angustifolia* Boott, Ill. **3**:123. 1862.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 617. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:483.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. South to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Dry open woods. Cullman County. Madison County, Huntsville (*Baker & Earle*, 537). Blount County, Blount Springs. Mobile County. June; not infrequent.

Type locality: "Louisiana, Dr. Leavenworth."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex sterilis Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:208. 1805. LITTLE PRICKLY SEDGE.

Carex stellulata and *C. echinata* Amer. authors.

C. sterilis Boott, Ill. **1**:56, *t. 146*. 1858.

C. echinata var. *microstachys* Boeckl. Linnaea, **39**:125. 1875.

C. sterilis excelsior Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**:424. 1894.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 618. Chap. Fl. 534. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**:236.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; from Vancouver Island to California; New England, through the Atlantic States to Florida, west to Texas, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, and Nevada.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Shaded boggy places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 537). Madison County, Huntsville. Cullman County. Mobile County, Springhill, Mount Vernon. Baldwin County, Point Clear. April, May; not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex atlantica Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**:425. 1893. EASTERN SEDGE.

Carex stellulata conferta Chap. Fl. 534. Not *C. conferta* Koch. 1860.

C. echinata var. *conferta* Bailey, Cat. N. A. Carices. 1884.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 618. Chap. Fl. 534. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:350.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Along the coast from Newfoundland to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to the Mountain region. Boggy banks of streams. Mobile County, Springhill, Mount Vernon. Cullman County. May; frequent in swamps and along pine-barren streams.

Type locality: "Follows the coast from Newfoundland to Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex interior Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**:426. 1893. INLAND SEDGE.

Carex scirpoides Sartwell, Exsic. No. 36. 1848.

C. stellulata var. *scirpoides* Boott, Ill. **1**:56, *t. 146* * *. 1858.

Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:350, *f. 176*.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Maine to Minnesota; south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 556). Infrequent.

Type locality: "Bogs and swamps in the interior country from Maine to Minnesota and Kansas."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex bromoides Schk. Riedgr. Nacht. 8, *f. 176*. 1806. BROME-LIKE SEDGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**:528. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 619. Chap. Fl. 533.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Ontario, thence to the Pacific, and from British Columbia to California; New England west to Michigan and Missouri; south from New York to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low woods. Montgomery County, Pentulalla Creek. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex tribuloides turbata Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club, **1**:55. 1889. BLUNT BROOM SEDGE.

Carex lagopodioides var. Boott, Ill. **3**:117, *t. 371, f. 1.* 1862.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England to Michigan; south to Alabama and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain and open marshes. Dallas County, Uniontown, in low wet woods. Mobile County, river marshes. May, June; not rare.
Type locality: "Shady copses and woods, Massachusetts to Michigan and southward to Alabama, *Mohr*, and Louisiana, *Langlois*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex scoparia Schk. Riedgr. Nacht. 20, *f. 175.* 1806. POINTED BROOM SEDGE.

Carex scoparia var. *minor* Boott, Ill. **3**:116, *t. 369.* 1862.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and Manitoba; New England, west to Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado; south along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Blount County, Mulberry River. June; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex albolutescens Schwein. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**:66. 1824. Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**:422. 1893. GREENISH-WHITE SEDGE.

Carex straminea var. *foenea* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:395. 1836. Not *C. foenea* Willd. 1809.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 622. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:484.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From Florida along the coast to New England; (Mount Desert Island) west along the Gulf shore to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral region. Marshes, ditches. Mobile and Baldwin counties. May, June; common.
Type locality: "Carolina and Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex festucacea Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:242. 1805. FESCUE SEDGE.

Carex straminea Schk. Riedgr. Nacht. 23, *f. 174.* 1806.
C. straminea var. *brevior* Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. **11**:158. 1826.
C. straminea festucacea Tuckerm. Enum. Meth. 18. 1843.
C. straminea typica Boott, Ill. **3**:121, *t. 387.* 1862.
Ell. Sk. **2**:535. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 622. Chap. Fl. 535. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:484.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska; south from New York to Florida and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Undoubtedly over the State. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry woods, copses. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Springhill. April, May; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carex alata Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**:396. 1836. BROAD-WINGED SEDGE.

Carex straminea alata (Torr.) Bailey, Carex Cat. 1884.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 622. Chap. Fl. 535. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**:359.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario west to Manitoba; New England (Mount Desert Island) to Michigan, southern Illinois, and along the coast south to Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swamps. Mobile County, river marshes. May. Three to 5 feet high. Frequent.
Type locality: "Newbern, N. C., *Mr. Croom!*; Macon, Georgia, *Dr. Loomis!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

REMARKS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CAREX IN ALABAMA.

Of the extensive genus Carex, represented by about 500 valid species and distinct varietal forms, 60 species, including well-marked varieties, have been recognized in Alabama.

The following are strictly inhabitants of the mountain region, held in common with the Northern United States within the Carolinian area, and extending to the Alleghenian area and to Canada:

Carex collinsii.
Carex folliculata.
Carex squarrosa.
Carex torta.
Carex gynandra.
Carex virescens.
Carex laxiflora varians.
Carex laxiflora patulifolia.
Carex albursina.
Carex digitalis.
Carex picta.
Carex nigromarginata.
Carex willdenovii.
Carex sparganioides.
Carex interior.
Carex retroflexa.
Carex cephalophora.
Carex scoparia.

Species held in common with the Northern States, extending to the Central Pine belt in the Louisianian area:

Carex granularis.
Carex laxiflora.
Carex bromoides.

Extending throughout the State:

Carex intumescens.
Carex lurida.
Carex hirsuta.
Carex sterilis.
Carex stipata.
Carex festucacea.
Carex rosea radiata.
Carex leavenworthii.
Carex leptalea.
Carex tribuloides turbata.
Carex muhlenbergii.
Carex styloflexa.

Southern forms most frequent in the Louisianian area and sparingly met with in the adjacent regions of the Carolinian area, north to the Ohio Valley:

Carex grandis.
Carex frankii.
Carex debilis pubera.
Carex baileyi.
Carex amphibola.
Carex striatula.
Carex caroliniana.
Carex oblita.
Carex triceps.

Southern species confined to the Louisianian area and west to Texas:

Carex louisianica.
Carex elliottii.
Carex folliculata australis.
Carex turgescens.
Carex flaccosperma.
Carex verrucosa.
Carex oxylepis.
Carex cherokeensis.
Carex debilis prolixa.
Carex floridana.
Carex texensis.
Carex muhlenbergii xalapensis.

Species confined to the coast and extending north to New England:

Carex atlantica.
Carex albolutescens.
Carex alata.

Species also in foreign lands:

Mexico:
Carex stipata.
Carex muhlenbergii.
Carex muhlenbergii xalapensis.
Carex sterilis.
Carex festucacea.
Carex vulpinoidea.

Japan: *Carex stipata.*
Europe: *Carex bromoides.*

ARECACEAE (PALMAE). Palms.

SABAL Adans. Fam. Nat. **2**:495. 1763. PALMETTO.

Six species, of tropical and subtropical America. North America, 2.

Sabal minus (Jacq.) Pers. Syn. **1**:399. 1805.

DWARF PALMETTO. BLUE PALMETTO.

Corypha minor Jacq. Hort. Vind. **3**:8. 1776. Not Blanco. 1837.
C. pumila Walt. Fl. Car. 119. 1788.
Chamaerops acaulis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:207. 1803.
Sabal adansoni Guersent, Bull. Soc. Phil. **3**:206, *t. 25*. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:430. Chap. Fl. 438.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Rich wooded bottoms. June; frequent. Common south of the Central Pine belt.
Economic uses: The leaves valuable for braiding.
Type locality: "In Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SERENOA Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. **3**: 926. 1883.

A single species, Southern Atlantic States.

Serenoa serrulata (Michx.) Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. **3**: 926. 1883. SAW PALMETTO.
Chamaerops serrulata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 206. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 431. Chap. Fl. 438; ed. 3, 462.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy flat pine barrens, on the islands and all over the Coast plain. June; frequent. Shrub.
Economic uses: The ripe drupes are used medicinally; the fiber of the stems is used in place of hair in plaster; brushes are made from the roots, and tannin is extracted from the leaves.
Type locality: "Hab. in maritimis Carolinae et Georgiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM H. Wendl. & Drude, Bot. Zeit. **34**: 803. 1876.

One species. Southeastern North America.

Rhapidophyllum hystrix H. Wendl. & Drude, Bot. Zeit. **34**: 803. 1876. BLUE PALMETTO.
Chamaerops hystrix Fraser; Pursh, Fl. **1**: 240. 1814.
Chap. Fl. 438; ed. 3, 463.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina, Florida.

ALABAMA: Southern edge of Metamorphic hills. Low shady woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Tracy*, 1899). Only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "Near the town of Savannah, Georgia."

ARACEAE. Arum Family.

ACORUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 324. 1753.

Two species, temperate regions, Europe, Asia; North America, 1.

Acorus calamus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 324. 1753. SWEET FLAG. CALAMUS.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 403. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 551. Chap. Fl. 442.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Canada to Saskatchewan and through the United States east of the Mississippi River, west to Nebraska and Kansas.
EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Scattered over the State. Border of swamps. Mobile and Montgomery counties. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root forms the "sweet flag root" or "Calamus" of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae [illegible] fossis paludosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ORONTIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 324. 1753.

Single aquatic species. Atlantic North America.

Orontium aquaticum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 324. 1753. GOLDEN CLUB.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 404. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 551. Chap. Fl. 442.
Alleghenian to Lousianian area. Southern Massachusetts to Florida, west to eastern Texas and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In still-flowing water; ponds. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Mobile County, February 15. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Canadae paludibus scaturiginibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PELTANDRA Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 103. 1819.

Two species, paludial perennials. Southeastern North America.

Peltandra sagittifolia (Michx.) Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 102. 1894. WHITE ARROW-ARUM. WILD CALLA LILY.

Calla sagittifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 187. 1803.
Calladium glaucum Ell. Sk. **2**: 631. 1821–24.
Peltandra alba Raf. New. Fl. N. Am. **1**: 88. 1836.
Xanthosoma sagittifolia Chap. Fl. 441. 1860. Not Schult.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 550. Chap. Fl. 441; ed. 3, 465.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, along the Gulf coast to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Boggy borders of pine-barren streams. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers in June. Spadix white, fruit scarlet. July to August; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in paludosis Georgiae et Floridae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Peltandra virginica (L.) Kunth, Enum. **3**: 43. 1841. GREEN ARUM.

Arum virginicum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 966. 1753.
Peltandra undulata Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 103. 1819.
Calla virginica Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 187. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 630. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 550. Chap. Fl. 440.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England, west to Michigan; lower Ohio Valley, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low muddy places. Most abundant near the coast. Mobile County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers in April; green. Common.
The whole plant is acrid.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARISAEMA Mart. Flora, **14**: 459. 1831.

About 50 species, perennials, of temperate and subtropical regions. Eastern Asia, North America. Atlantic North America, 2.

Arisaema quinatum Schott, Syn. Aroid. 28. 1856.

Arum quinatum Nutt. Gen. **2**: 222. 1818.
Arum polymorphum Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 173. 1843.
Arisaema polymorphum Chap. Fl. 440. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 629. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 464.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich wooded hillsides. Winston County, Colliers Creek, altitude 1,300 feet. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner, altitude 250 feet. Flowers April, May. Spathe white. Infrequent.
Distinguished from *Arum triphyllum* by the quinate or subquinate second leaf, by the acute, rather slender (not inflated), spathe, and by the slender spadix tapering to the obtuse (not clavate) apex.
Type locality: "In Georgia;—*Dr. Baldwyn.*"

Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr. Fl. N. Y. **2**: 239. 1843. INDIAN TURNIP.

Arum triphyllum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 965. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 629. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 549. Chap. Fl. 440.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich wooded hillsides, copses. Winston County, 1,500 feet. Clay, Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. April, May; not common.
The plant with leaves of 5 segments from the mountains of Winston County is found too closely connected with the type by forms from Clarke County, with the lateral leaflets more or less deeply two-parted, to be considered distinct.
Economic uses: The root, known as "Indian turnip," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Brasilia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arisaema dracontium (L.) Schott, Melet. **1**:17. 1832. DRAGON-ROOT.

Arum dracontium L. Sp. Pl. **2**:964. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**:629. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 549. Chap. Fl. 440. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:453.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, south to Ohio Valley; Florida to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Rich copses. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. April; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEMNACEAE. Duckweed Family.

SPIRODELA Schleid. Linnaea, **13**:391. 1829. DUCKWEED.

A single species, of temperate regions.

Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schleid. Linnaea, **13**:391. 1839.

Lemna polyrhiza L. Sp. Pl. **2**:970. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**:518. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 552. Chap. Fl. 443. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:453.

EUROPE, SIBERIA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA, MADEIRA, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, WEST INDIES TO CENTRAL AMERICA.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Throughout the Atlantic Eastern States, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Stagnant waters. Mobile County; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae paludibus, fossis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEMNA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:970. 1753.

Six species, of temperate and warmer regions. Floating, almost cosmopolitan, plants.

Lemna minor L. Sp. Pl. **2**:970. 1753.

EUROPE, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NORTH AMERICA, WEST INDIES TO SOUTH AMERICA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. All over the continent to north latitude 58°.

Alabama: Over the State in pools, stagnant water; common everywhere. Mobile County; February, March.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae aquis quietis."
Herb. Mohr.

Lemna trisulca L. Sp. Pl. **2**:970. 1753. STAR DUCKWEED.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 552. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:453.
Distribution as wide as that of the last.

EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In stagnant water. Mobile County. March.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae sub aquis pigris puris."
Herb. Mohr.

MAYACACEAE. Mayaca Family.

MAYACA Aubl. Pl. Guian. **1**:42. 1775.

Seven species, tropical and subtropical aquatics, America. Atlantic North America, southern, 1 species.

Mayaca aubleti Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:26. 1803. MOSSLIKE MAYACA.

Mayaca fluviatilis Aubl. Pl. Guian. **1**:42. 1775.
M. michauxii Schott & Endl. Melet. **1**:24. 1832.
Ell. Sk. **1**:50. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 538. Chap. Fl. 499. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 526.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, GUIANA TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to the coast. Shallow ponds, springy places, wet banks, pine-barren streams. Eufaula County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers lilac, June to July; abundant. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. a Carolina ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

XYRIDACEAE. Yellow-eyed Grass Family.

XYRIS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 42. 1753.[1]

About 50 species, mostly of the tropical and subtropical zone. Perennials, chiefly in America, Australia, Africa. North America, 14.

Xyris ambigua Beyr. in Kunth, Enum. **4**: 13. 1843. BEYRICH'S YELLOW-EYED GRASS.

Xyris stricta Chap. Fl. 500. 1860.
X. rhombipetala Sauv. Fl. Cub. 160. 1868.
Chap. Fl. 500.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Sandy wet borders of pine-barren streams, ponds, ditches. Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow, July, August; frequent.
Type locality: "Georgia, ad ripas paludum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris flexuosa Muhl. Cat. 5. 1813. BULBOUS YELLOW-EYED GRASS.

Xyris bulbosa Kunth, Enum. **4**: 11. 1843.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 51. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 537. Chap. Fl. 500. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 442.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south to New Jersey, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain. Wet sandy soil. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Dekalb County, De Soto Falls. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Chilton County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Autauga and Mobile counties. July, August; frequent.
Type locality: "Georgia, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris elliottii Chap. Fl. 500. 1860. ELLIOTT'S YELLOW-EYED GRASS.

Chap. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Sandy swamps. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Monroe County, Claiborne. Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July to October; common.
Type locality: "Wet grassy pine barrens, Florida to South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris communis Kunth, Enum. **4**: 12. 1843. COMMON YELLOW-EYED GRASS.

Xyris difformis Chap. Fl. 500. 1860.
X. gymnoptera Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 223. 1866.
X. laxifolia Mart. Flora, **24**, Beibl. **2**: 53. 1841.
Chap. Fl. l. c.

CUBA, WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Maryland to Florida and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Damp grassy banks, etc. Dekalb County, Valley Head. Lee County (*J. D. Smith*). Mobile County. July; infrequent.
Type locality: "Cajenna (Desf.), Caracas (E. Otto).
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris serotina Chap. Fl. 500. 1860. LATE-FLOWERING YELLOW-EYED GRASS.

Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shallow pine-barren ponds. Mobile County, Kelly's pond. October; rare.
Type locality: "Pine-barren swamps, west Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 69. 1788.

Xyris elata Chap. Fl. 501. 1860.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 537. Chap. Fl. 501. 1860.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England, New York, south to Florida and the Gulf States, to western Louisiana.

---

[1] Heinrich Ries, Review of the North American species of Xyris, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 19, pp. 35 to 43. 1892.

ALABAMA: Throughout the Central and Coast Pine belts. Springy places in woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Clarke, Monroe, and Washington counties. July; not rare.
Type locality: "South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris iridifolia Chap. Fl. 501. 1860. SWORD-LEAF YELLOW-EYED GRASS.
Chap. Fl. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 442.
Louisianian area. Florida, west to southeastern Texas (Brazos River).

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills, Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens, border swamps. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. July.
Type locality: "Shallow ponds, Apalachicola, Fla."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris fimbriata Ell. Sk. **1**: 52. 1816. FRINGED YELLOW-EYED GRASS.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 573. Chap. Fl. 501.
Carolinian and Louisianian area. Southern New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens. Mobile County, Kelly's pond, Springhill. September; not frequent.
Type locality: "Sent from Georgia by Dr. Baldwin."
Herb. Mohr.

Xyris torta Smith in Rees, Cycl. no. 11. 1819.
Xyris conocephala Sauv. Fl. Cub. 159. 1868.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 537. Chap. Fl. 537.
CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Central Pine belt to the coast. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Washington and Mobile counties. June; common.
Type locality: "Gathered in North America by Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris torta pallescens var. nov. PALE TWISTED XYRIS.
Slender, 8 to 10 inches high, glaucous, leaves narrow, linear, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide, very tortuous, greenish-brown at the base; flowering heads more conical and acute than in the type, greenish, flowers white.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Drifting sands, shore of Perdido Bay. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. June; infrequent.
Type locality: First observed on Santa Rosa Island, Florida. July 4, 1874.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xyris baldwiniana Schult. Mant. **1**: 351. 1822. BALDWIN'S YELLOW-EYED GRASS.
Xyris juncea Bald.; Ell. Sk. **1**: 53. 1816. Not R. Br.
X. tenuifolia Chap. Fl. 502. 1860.
X. setacea Chap. Suppl. 658. 1880.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 502. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 442.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Borders of pine-barren ponds. Washington County, Fairfort. Mobile County, Chastangs Bluff. September; not rare.
Type locality: "Grows in damp situations in the pine barrens near St. Mary's [Ga.]."
Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERIOCAULACEAE. Pipewort Family.

ERIOCAULON L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 87. 1753.

About 110 species, perennials, of subtropical and tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, South and North America. North America 3, two of them southeastern, one extending north to New England and to southwestern Europe.

Eriocaulon decangulare L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 87. 1753. TEN-ANGLED PIPEWORT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 565. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 567. Chap. Fl. 503. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 459.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Shallow pine-barren swamps. Mobile County. July to October; abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Americae septentrionalis paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eriocaulon compressum Lam. Encycl. **3**: 276. 1789. FLATTENED PIPEWORT.
Eriocaulon gnaphalodes Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 165. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 565. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 567. Chap. Fl. 503.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Boggy swamps, muddy ditches in the pine barrens. Abundant in the Coast plain. May to October.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans la Caroline méridionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LACHNOCAULON Kunth, Enum. 3: 497. 1841.

Four species, southeastern North America. Perennials.

Lachnocaulon anceps (Walt.) Morong, Bull. Torr. Club, **18**: 360. 1891. HAIRY PIPEWORT.
Eriocaulon anceps Walt. Fl. Car. 83. 1788.
E. villosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 166. 1803.
Lachnocaulon michauxii Kunth, Enum. **3**: 497. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 566. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 567. Chap. Fl. 504.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Sandy close soil. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Throughout the Coast Pine belt. Most frequent in the Coast plain. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. March to June. Flowers white. Common.
Type locality: "South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lachnocaulon glabrum Koernicke, Linnaea, **27**: 568. 1854. SMOOTH PIPEWORT.
Chap. Fl. 504.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Sandy shore of West Fowl River. Only locality. April 20, 1868. Rare.
Type locality: "America borealis: Florida attul. Cabanis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DUPATYA Vell. Fl. Flum. 35, no. 42. 1825.

(PAEPALANTHUS Mart. Nov. Act. Caes. **18**: 13. 1833–1835.)

About 215 species, South America; mostly Brazil. Perennials.

Dupatya flavidula (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 745. 1891. YELLOW DUPATIA.
Eriocaulon flavidulum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 166. 1803.
Paepalanthus flavidulus Kunth, Enum. **3**: 532. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 566. Chap. Fl. 503.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Damp sandy pine barrens. Baldwin County, Josephine, in wet sand forming dense tufts. Flowers yellowish, appearing in June and July. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BROMELIACEAE.

TILLANDSIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 286. 1753.

About 120 species, perennials. Epiphytes, mostly in subtropical and tropical America; southeastern North America, 1.

Tillandsia usneoides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 411. 1762. MOSS. SPANISH MOSS.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 379. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 511. Chap. Fl. 472. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 426. Griseb. Fl. Br. W. Ind. 598.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO URUGUAY, CHILE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia to Florida, west to southern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the coast. Damp banks, on trees. Autauga County to Mobile County, alluvial districts; most abundant. Flowers blue, June.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Jamaicae, Brasiliae arboribus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

COMMELINACEAE.

COMMELINA L. Sp. Pl. 1:40. 1753.

About 88 species, warmer regions of Asia, Africa, Australia, America. Atlantic North America, 5.

Commelina communis L. Sp. Pl. 1:40. 1753. ASIATIC OR COMMON DAY-FLOWER.
Commelina vulgaris Schmidel, Icon. Pl. 159, *t. 40, 41.* 1762.
C. willdenovii Kunth, Enum. 4:37. 1843.
Chap. Fl. 497, in part.? Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. 1:376.

ASIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Adventive and naturalized. Southern New York and New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Cultivated and waste ground. Jefferson County, Jonesboro (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. July to October; a garden weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Commelina nudiflora L. Sp. Pl. 1:41. 1753. CREEPING DAY-FLOWER.
Commelina communis Walt. Fl. Car. 68. 1788. Not L.
C. caroliniana Walt. l. c.
C. cayennensis L. C. Rich. Act. N. Soc. Nat. Hist. Par. 1:106. 1792.
C. agraria Kunth, Enum. 4:38. 1843.
Ell. Sk. 1:48. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 538. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:443. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 524. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 524.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, CANARY ISLANDS, GALAPAGOS, TROPICAL AFRICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Florida, west to Texas and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Cultivated ground. A common garden weed. Mobile. September to November. Flowers blue. Annual.?
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Commelina erecta L. Sp. Pl. 1:41. 1753. SLENDER DAY-FLOWER.
Ell. Sk. 1:48, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 539. Chap. Fl. 497. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:443.

MEXICO TO BRAZIL, PERU.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills to Coast plain. Light exposed soil, grassy banks, pastures. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn. August, September. Flowers blue. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Commelina virginica L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1:61. 1762. VIRGINIA DAY-FLOWER.
Commelina angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:24. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 539. Chap. Fl. 497.

BAHAMAS, PARAGUAY.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York to Michigan and Nebraska, south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Commelina hirtella Vahl, Enum. **2**: 166. 1806. HIRTELLOUS COMMELINA.

Commelina longifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 23. 1803.
C. erecta Gray, Man. ed. 5, 546. 1867. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 49. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 538. Chap. Fl. 498.

MEXICO, BRAZIL, PERU.

Carolinian area. Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Florida; Ohio Valley west to Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Cullman and Mobile counties. August; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in umbrosis sylvarum Virginiae et Carolinae. *Richard.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRADESCANTIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 288. 1753.[1]

Thirty-two species, perennials, temperate and tropical America. North America about 12.

Tradescantia reflexa Raf. New Fl. pt. 2, 87. 1836. COMMON SPIDERWORT.

Tradescantia canaliculata Raf. Atl. Journ. 150. 1832. ?

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Wisconsin (Lapham) and Minnesota; South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, Indian Territory, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Metamorphic hills. Shaded copses, grassy banks in light loamy soil. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Mobile County. Abundant in cultivated and abandoned ground and on waysides. Flowers cerulean blue, anthers golden-yellow. March, April. Fruit ripe in May and June. Common.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Tradescantia hirsuticaulis Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 233. 1897.
HIRSUTE-STEMMED SPIDERWORT.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to western Louisiana (*Carpenter*).

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain. Open dry hillsides, in sandy soil. Montgomery and Mobile counties. April to June; not frequent.
Type locality: "Sandy places, Georgia to Florida; occurs at 400 meters on Stone Mountain."
Herb. Mohr.

Tradescantia montana Shuttl.; Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 377. 1896.
MOUNTAIN SPIDERWORT.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic and Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers May; rare.
Type locality (Small): North Carolina, *Rugel.*
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PONTEDERIACEAE. Pickerel Weed Family.

PONTEDERIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 288. 1753.

Twenty-three species, warmer regions, mostly American. North America, 1.

Pontederia cordata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 288. 1753. WAMPEE PICKEREL-WEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 382. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 536. Chap. Fl. 496. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 441.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA TO ARGENTINA.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario to Saskatchewan; throughout the Eastern United States and west to Arkansas and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Ponds, marshes, and borders of streams. Mobile County. April to July; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae aquosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] John K. Small, Tradescantia in the Southern States, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 24, pp. 228 to 236. 1897.

HETERANTHERA Ruiz & Pav. Gen. Pl. Fl. Per. et Chil. 9. 1794. WATER STARGRASS. (SCHOLLERA Schreb. Gen. 785. 1789. Not Roth. 1788.)

Nine species, aquatic, perennial, warmer regions of America.

Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 105. 1894. GOLDEN-FLOWERED WATER STAR.

Commelina dubia Jacq. Obs. Bot. **3**: 9, *t. 59*. 1768.
Leptanthus gramineus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 25, *t. 5, f. 2*. 1803.
Heteranthera graminea Vahl, Enum. **2**: 45. 1806.
Schollera graminea Gray, Man. 511. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 536. Chap. Fl. 497. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 441. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 178.

CUBA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to Ohio and Minnesota, south to Florida, and west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the seashore. Sluggish streams, under water. Lauderdale County, Tennessee River (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile and Baldwin counties, in the river delta and upper part of Mobile Bay; abundant. June. Flowers yellow.
Type locality: "Haud procul a montibus in rivulo Jacobi dicto."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heteranthera reniformis Ruiz & Pav. Prodr. Fl. Per. **1**: 43. 1798. MUD PLANTAIN.

Leptanthus reniformis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 25. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 536. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 524. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 590.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, PERU.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. New York, Illinois, and eastern Kansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County, muddy ditches. July. Flowers pale blue. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Provincia Cercado, in paludibus et stagnatis Lurin, Limae, Surco, Miraflores, Magdalena et Lurigancho.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

JUNCACEAE. Rush Family.

JUNCUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 325. 1753. RUSH.

One hundred and seventy-six species, cosmopolitan. North America, 60; North Atlantic States, 30 to 35; Southern, 20. Chiefly perennials.

Juncus effusus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 326. 1753. SOFT RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 405. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 540. Chap. Fl. 493. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb **2**: 447. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 206.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, and Ontario to the Pacific; from Vancouver's Island to California; throughout the Eastern States to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Common in low damp places. June.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae uliginosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus roemerianus Scheele, Linnaea, **22**: 348. 1849. SALT RUSH.

Juncus maritimus Chap. Fl. 493. 1860. Not Lam.
Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 520. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 447.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Seashore of New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Salt and brackish swamps, covering the large salt marshes, overflowed by the tide. Mobile and Baldwin counties. July. Abundant.
Type locality: "Galveston Island auf feuchtem Muschelsand: Roemer."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus bufonius fasciculatus Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. ed. 2, 845. 1843.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Louisianian area. Southeastern States.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp sandy soil. Mobile County; not frequent. May; annual.

Differs from the type by the low habit of growth (rarely 2 inches high), habitat, and Southern distribution.

Type locality: "Haec varietas in planitie Rhenana occurrit, (zwischen Maintz und Worms.)"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus tenuis Willd. Sp. Pl. **2**: 214. 1799. SLENDER RUSH.

Juncus bicornis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 191. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 406. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 542. Chap. Fl. 493. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 446. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 207. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 581.

WESTERN EUROPE, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Hudsonian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay, Ontario, west to Vancouver Island, Oregon, California; from New England to the Gulf, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Sandy wet soil, ditches. Mobile County. May to June; abundant.

The reduced form, 4 to 8 inches high, with the flowers in close clusters (*J. congestus* Engelm.) prevails in the Coast plain in close damp soil.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Mohr.

Juncus dichotomus Ell. Sk. **1**: 406. 1817. FORKED RUSH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 542. Chap. Fl. 493. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 446.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Sandy borders of ditches, ponds. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Most common near the coast. May, June.

Type locality: "In wet pastures and close, stiff soils [South Carolina and Georgia]; very common."

Herb. Mohr.

Juncus setaceus Rostk. Monogr. Junc. 13, *t. 1, f. 2*. 1801. AWL-LEAVED RUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 405. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 541. Chap. Fl. 493. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 446.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia and North Carolina to East Tennessee, Louisiana, eastern Texas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Shaded swamps. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 511). Tuscaloosa County. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. June. Flowers reddish brown. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus marginatus Rostk. Monogr. Junc. 38. 1801. GRASS-LEAF RUSH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 542. Chap. Fl. 495.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England west to Michigan and Missouri and south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Grassy swales, border of ditches. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. May; common.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Mohr.

Juncus marginatus aristulatus (Michx.) Coville, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **8**: 123. 1893.

Juncus aristulatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 192. 1803.

J. biflorus Ell. Sk. **1**: 407. 1817.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 542. Chap. Fl. 495. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 450.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey and Delaware to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Shaded damp banks pine-barren streams. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 510). Mobile County. Baldwin County, Fly Creek. June; frequent.

A form with weak slender nodding stems, the 3 or 4 flowered heads in a compact panicle. In shallow miry ponds. Mobile County, Springhill.

Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia et Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus repens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 191. 1803. CREEPING RUSH.

Cephaloxys flabellata Desv. Journ. Bot. **1**: 324, *t. 2*. 1808.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 408. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 541. Chap. Fl. 496; ed. 3, 523. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 450.

CUBA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy ditches and borders of swamps. Mobile County.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus torreyi Coville, Bull. Torr. Club. **22**: 303. 1895.

LARGE-HEADED RUSH.

Juncus nodosus var. *megacephalus* Torr. Fl. N. Y. **2**: 326. 1843.

J. megacephalus Wood, Bot. ed. 2, 724. 1861. Not Curtis, 1835.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 545. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 448. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 208. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 392.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario west to Saskatchewan; New England to Minnesota, west to Colorado, California, Oregon south to Mississippi and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Central prairies, and Coast plain. Open prairies and pine forests. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County. Mobile County, Langdon's Station. July; not frequent.

Type locality not ascertained; Wood's locality: "Borders of streams and lakes, New York to Wisconsin, south to Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus brachycarpus Engelm. Trans. Acad. St. Louis **2**: 467. 1868.

SHORT-FRUITED RUSH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 544. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 521. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 448. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 393.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario, Kentucky, and Missouri, south to Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Open grassy places. Montgomery County. July; not frequent.

Type locality: "In the Mississippi Valley from central Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois to Missouri! Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; also, if the locality is correctly reported, near Charleston, S. C.

Herb. Mohr. Herb. Geol. Surv.

Juncus polycephalus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 192. 1803. MANY-HEADED RUSH.

Juncus nodosus polycephalus Pers. Syn. **1**: 384. 1805.

J. scirpoides var. *polycephalus* forma *minor* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 468. 1868.

J. engelmanni Buchenau, Krit. Verz. Junc. 67. 1880.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 409. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 545. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 447. Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 393.

Louisianian area. Southern Virginia? and North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Border of pine-barren swamps, brooks, and ditches. Washington County, Yellowpine. Baldwin and Mobile counties. July, October; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia et Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus scirpoides Lam. Encycl. **3**: 267. 1789. PRICKLY-HEADED RUSH.

Juncus polycephalus tenuifolius Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 193. 1803.

J. echinatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 410. Not Muhl.

J. macrostemon J. Gay; La Harpe, Monogr. Junc. 140. 1825.

J. scirpoides var. *macrostemon* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 467. 1868.

J. scirpoides genuinus Buchenau, Monogr. Junc. 323. 1890.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 410. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 545. Chap. Fl. 494. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 448.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine region to Coast plain. Miry places, ditches. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Bibb, Washington, and Mobile counties. June, July; common.

Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans la Caroline méridionale, d'où elle a été rapportée par M. Fraser."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus canadensis J. Gay; La Harpe, Monogr. Junc. 134. 1825. CANADA RUSH.

Juncus canadensis longicaudatus Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 474. 1868.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Ohio, eastern Tennessee, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). October; infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus trigonocarpus Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 308. 1855. TRIANGULAR-FRUITED RUSH.

Juncus caudatus Chap. Fl. 495. 1860.

Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Pine-barren bogs. Escambia County, Wallace. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County, Grandbay. September, October; not infrequent.

Type locality: "Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus elliottii Chap. Fl. 494. 1860. ELLIOTT'S RUSH.

Juncus acuminatus Ell. Sk. **1**: 409. 1817. Not Michx.

Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp pine barrens, springy places, ditches. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. Most common in the coast plain. April, May.

Type locality: "Bogs and ditches, Florida to North Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus elliottii polyanthemus var. nov. ELLIOTT'S MANY-FLOWERED RUSH.

Mr. Coville first pointed out this remarkable form as a possible variety of *J. elliottii*, from which it is at once distinguished by the robust habit of growth and the large inflorescence, resembling in this respect *J. robustus*. Stem 2 to 2½ feet high; leaves from 10 to 15 inches long, flat, long-acuminate; branches of the lateral and terminal panicle erect, spreading, having the very numerous (100 to 200) 4 to 6 flowered heads on very short or longer branchlets, by intergrading forms insensibly passing into the type.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low pine barrens, border ditches and swamps. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Mobile County, with the type. Frequent.

Type locality: Mobile.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus acuminatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 192. SHARP-FRUITED RUSH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 544. Chap. Fl. 494. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 449.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England (Mount Desert Island) to Tennessee and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Mountain region. Tuscaloosa County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus acuminatus debilis (Gray) Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 463. 1868. WEAK RUSH.

Juncus debilis Gray, Man. 506. 1848.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 544. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 521.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to South Carolina, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County. St. Clair County, flat woods in open miry or exsiccated ground. Mobile County, Springhill, springy places. May, June.

Type locality: "Wet swamps, common southward and westward."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juncus diffusissimus Buckl. Proc. Acad. Phila. **1862**: 9. 1862. DIFFUSE RUSH.

Juncus acuminatus var. *diffusissimus* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 466. 1868.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 521. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 449.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, west to Kansas; Alabama to Louisiana, Arkansas, and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain; wet sandy places, shallow ditches. Mobile County. May, June; not rare.
Type locality: "Northwestern Texas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

JUNCOIDES Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 47. 1763.

(LUZULA DC. Fl. Fr. **3**: 158. 1805.)

Forty species, of temperate regions, mostly European. North America, 16.

Juncoides campestre (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 722. 1891. COMMON WOOD RUSH.
Juncus campestris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 329. 1753.
Luzula campestris DC. Fl. Fr. **3**: 161. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 410. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 546. Chap. Fl. 493. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 451. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 203.
EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. From Greenland to Alaska. All over Eastern North America to California.
ALABAMA: All over the State. Dry hills. Mobile County. April; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis siccioribus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LILIACEAE. Lily Family.[1]

TOFIELDIA Huds. Fl. Angl. **2**: 157. 1778. FALSE ASPHODEL.

Fourteen species, mostly of colder temperate regions. North America, the Andes, Asia.

Tofieldia racemosa (Walt.) B. S. P. Cat. N. Y. 55. 1888.
Melanthium racemosum Walt. Fl. Car. 126. 1788.
Narthecium pubens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 209. 1803.
Tofieldia pubescens Pers. Syn. **1**: 399. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 424. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 532. Chap. Fl. 492.
Louisianian area. New Jersey, North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp pine barrens, borders of ponds and swamps. July; frequent. Flowers white. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHAMAELIRIUM Willd. Mag. Nat. Fr. Berl. **2**: 18. 1808.

One species, perennial; North America.

Chamaelirium luteum (L.) Gray, Man. 503. 1848. DEVIL'S BIT.
Veratrum luteum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1044. 1753.
Melanthium dioicum Walt. Fl. Car. 126. 1788.
Chamaelirium carolinianum Willd. Mag. Nat. Fr. Berl. **2**: 19. 1808.
Helonias dioica Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 243. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 423. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 532. Chap. Fl. 491.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario, southern New England to Michigan, western New York, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Atlantic and Gulf States to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry open woods; most frequent in the pine barrens. May, June; common. Flowers white.
Economic uses: The root, called "starwort," or "unicorn root," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] S. Watson, Revision of the North American Liliaceae, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. 14, pp. 213 to 288, 1879.

CHROSPERMA Raf. Neogen. 3. 1825.

(AMIANTHIUM Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**: 121. 1837.)

One species, perennial; South Atlantic North America.

Chrosperma muscaetoxicum (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 708. 1891.
FLY POISON.

Melanthium muscaetoxicum Walt. Fl. Car. 125. 1788.
Helonias erythrosperma Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 212. 1803.
Amianthium muscaetoxicum Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**: 122. 1837.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 421. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 535. Chap. Fl. 490.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley and Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Chilton County. Washington County, Yellowpine. Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. April, May; frequent. Root poisonous.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZYGADENUS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 213. 1803.

Nine species, perennials. Mexico, North America, 8.

Zygadenus angustifolius (Michx.) Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 280. 1879.
NARROW-LEAF ZYGADENUS.

Helonias angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 212. 1803.
Amianthium angustifolium Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**: 124. 1837.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 421. Chap. Fl. 490.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Coast Pine belt. Shady copses. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Mobile County, Fowl River Station, Cottagehill. April, May. Flowers sordid white. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in herbosis fruticetis sylvarum humidis Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Zygadenus glaberrimus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 214, *t. 22*. 1803.
LARGE-FLOWERED ZYGADENUS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 420. Chap. Fl. 488.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Grassy pine barrens. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. June, July; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in herbosis, humidis, Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Zygadenus leimanthoides (Gray) Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 280. 1879.
MOUNTAIN ZYGADENUS.

Amianthium leimanthoides Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**: 125. 1837.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 535. Chap. Fl. 489; ed. 3, 516.
Carolinian area. From New Jersey along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Swampy places. Rare.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Biltmore.

STENANTHIUM Kunth, Enum. **4**: 180. 1843.

Five species, perennials, northern Asia, Mexico. North America, 4.

Stenanthium gramineum (Ker-Gawl.) Morong, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, **5**: 110. 1894.
GRASSLEAF STENANTHIUM.

Helonias graminea Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. *t. 1599*. 1814.
Veratrum angustifolium Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 242. 1814.
Stenanthium angustifolium Kunth, Enum. **4**: 190. 1843.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 423. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 534. Chap. Fl. 489.
Carolinian area. Virginia and Kentucky to North Carolina and Georgia; Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Grassy damp banks. Chilton County, Verbena Station (*E. A. Smith*). Rare.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MELANTHIUM L. Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1753.

Three species, perennials, Atlantic North America.

Melanthium virginicum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1753. BUNCH FLOWER.
M. polygamum Desr. in Lam. Encycl. 4: 25. 1797.
Ell. Sk. 1: 418. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 533. Chap. Fl. 488.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. New England to Minnesota and Missouri; Southern Atlantic and Gulf States to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Shaded swampy banks. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Tallapoosa County. Escambia County, Flomaton. Mobile County. July, August. Flowers white. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

UVULARIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 304. 1753.

Four species, perennials. Atlantic North America.

Uvularia grandiflora J. E. Smith, Exot. Bot. 1: 99, *t.* 51. 1804–05. LARGE-FLOWERED BELLWORT.
Ell. Sk. 1: 391. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 528. Chap. Fl. 487.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. From New Brunswick and Ontario to Minnesota, Iowa; New England to the Ohio Valley and south along the mountains to eastern Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shady woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Tuscaloosa County. April. Flowers dingy yellow. Rare.
Type locality: "Received from North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Uvularia perfoliata L. Sp. Pl. 1: 304. 1753. PERFOLIATE BELLWORT.
Uvularia perfoliata minor Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 199. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 1: 390. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 527. Chap. Fl. 487. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 439.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Range as in the last.

ALABAMA: Mountains and Lower hills. Rich wooded hillsides. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Winston and Cullman counties. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. April. Flowers yellowish. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Mohr.

Uvularia puberula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 199. 1803. MOUNTAIN BELLWORT.
Oakesia puberula Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 14: 269. 1879.
Ell. Sk. 1: 391. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 528. Chap. Fl. 487.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Virginia to Tennessee, North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. May; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in altissimis montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Uvularia sessilifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1: 305. 1753. OAKES'S BELLWORT.
Oakesia sessilifolia Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 14: 269. 1879.
Ell. Sk. 1: 392. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 528. Chap. Fl. 487.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario; New England to Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska; Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Kansas; New York south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. In shady rich woods. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). April; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada *Kalm.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALLIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 294. 1753.

About 250 species, perennial; Europe, extratropical Asia, North Africa, Mexico, South America. North America, about 30 to 35. Southern States, 5.

Allium canadense L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1195. 1753. WILD GARLIC.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 385. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 522. Chap. Fl. 482. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 433.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England to Minnesota and Nebraska, south throughout the Eastern States, west to central Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the coast. Damp banks and cultivated ground. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa, Dallas, and Mobile counties. In some localities becoming a vile weed. April. Flowers pink.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Allium mutabile Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 195. 1803. WILD ONION.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 386. Chap. Fl. 482. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 433.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Damp grassy places, prairies. Tuscaloosa County. Dallas County, Uniontown. Montgomery and Mobile counties. May. Flowers pink. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Georgiae meridionalibus."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Allium vineale L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 299. 1753. WILD ONION, WILD GARLIC.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 522.

EUROPE.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized from New England to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Of late adventive. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). March, 1896. A vile weed.

Type locality: "Hab. in Germania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NOTHOSCORDUM Kunth, Enum. **4**: 457. 1843.

Ten species, perennials, tropical America to Chile. China, 1; North America, 1.

Nothoscordum bivalve (L.) Britton in Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 415. 1896. YELLOW FALSE GARLIC.

Ornithogalum bivalve L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 306. 1753.
Allium ornithogaloides Walt. Fl. Car. 121. 1788.
A. striatum Jacq. Coll. Suppl. 51. 1796.
Nothoscordum striatum Kunth, Enum. **4**: 495. 1843.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 384. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 522. Chap. Fl. 482. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 434. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 581.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO CHILE.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Southern Virginia to Florida and the Gulf, west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Nebraska?

ALABAMA: Over the State.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LILIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 303. 1753.

Lilium canadense L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 303. 1753. NODDING LILY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 388. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 529. Chap. Fl. 484.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Missouri, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Credited to the State in Britton & Brown, Illustrated Flora.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Lilium carolinianum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 197. 1803. SOUTHERN SPOTTED LILY.

Lilium martagon Walt. Fl. Car. 123. 1788. Not L.
L. michauxii Poir. Encycl. **3**: 457. 1803.

L. superbum var. *carolinianum* Chap. Fl. 484. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 388. Chap. Fl. 484.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Dry woods. Cullman County. Shelby County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers orange vermilion with small brown spots. July; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in herbosis humidis Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lilium catesbaei Walt. Fl. Car. 123. 1788. CATESBY'S LILY.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 387. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 529. Chap. Fl. 484.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers scarlet, with orange. July; not rare.
Type locality: "South Carolina."
Herb. Mohr.

ERYTHRONIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 305. 1753.

Seven species, perennials, north temperate zone, Japan. North America, 5. Atlantic States, 2.

Erythronium americanum Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. **27**: *t. 1113.* 1808.
YELLOW ADDER'S TONGUE.
Erythronium dens-canis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 198. 1803. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 389. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 528. Chap. Fl. 484.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas; New York to the Ohio Valley; south to middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Rich shaded banks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). March to April. Flowers yellow, spotted brown. Rare.
Type locality of *E. dens-canis* Michx.: "Hab. in frigidioribus Americae septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

QUAMASIA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 265. 1818.

(CAMASSIA Lindl. Bot. Reg. *t. 1486.* 1832.)

Four species, perennials, North American. Eastern 1, Pacific 3.

Quamasia esculenta (Ker-Gawl.) Coville, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **11**: 65. 1897.
WILD HYACINTH.
Scilla esculenta Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. **38**: *t. 1574.* 1813.
Phalangium esculentum Nutt.; Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. **38**: *t. 1574.* 1813. As synonym.
Lemotrys hyacinthina Raf. Fl. Tellur. **3**: 51. 1836.
Camassia fraseri Torr. Pac. R. Rep. **2** [pt. 4]: 176. 1855.
Scilla fraseri Gray, Man. ed. 2, 469. 1856.
Quamasia hyacinthina Britton in Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **1**: 423. 1896.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 523. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 656. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 435.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; Pennsylvania to Minnesota and through the Ohio Valley to Missouri, south along the lower mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Rich copses. Sumter County, Livingston (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers lilac. April; infrequent.
Type locality: According to F. V. Coville, op. cit., the type specimens probably came from near St. Louis, Mo.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

YUCCA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 319. 1753.

About 1 dozen species, of warmer and temperate Mexico, Central America, and North America; arid plains of the Lower Sonoran area to the Pacific. East of the Mississippi River 2 species.

Yucca aloifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 319. 1753. SPANISH DAGGER.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 401. Chap. Fl. 485. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 582.
MEXICO, WEST INDIES.
Louisianian area. North Carolina along the coast to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry sandy banks and openings, most frequent near the coast. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Common; 10 to 20 feet high. June, July. Flowers white, fetid; fruiting sparingly in October and November.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Vera Cruz."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Yucca filamentosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 319. 1753. BEAR GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 400. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 524. Chap. Fl. 485.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland, southern Virginia along the coast to Florida, and throughout the eastern Gulf States.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the coast. Dry sandy or rocky woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Choctaw County, Bladon. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. June; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Mohr.

VAGNERA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 496. 1763. FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL.

(SMILACINA Desf. Ann. Mus. Par. **9**: 51. 1807.)

About 11 species, perennials, mountains of tropical America and Mexico. North America, 5. Japan.

Vagnera racemosa (L.) Morong, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 114. 1894.
Convallaria racemosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 315. 1753.
Smilacina racemosa Desf. Ann. Mus. Par. **9**; 51. 1807.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 395. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 525. Chap. Fl. 481.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England throughout the Atlantic States to South Carolina and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Rich woods. Lawrence County. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Clarke County. Flowers, April, May; white. May, June; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DISPORUM Salisb. Trans. Hort. Soc. **1**: 331. 1812.

(PROSARTES Don, Ann. Nat. Hist. **4**: 341. 1840.)

Twelve species, perennials. East Asia, North America, mountains of tropical America. North America, 7.

Disporum lanuginosum (Michx.) Nichols, Dict. Gard. **1**: 485. 1884.
Streptopus lanuginosus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 201. 1803.
Prosartes lanuginosa Don, Trans. Linn. Soc. **18**: 532. 1841.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 527. Chap. Fl. 487.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; western New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shaded woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,500 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. April; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in altis montibus Carolinae meridionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYGONATUM Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 54. 1763.

Twenty species, perennials, temperate northern hemisphere. Japan. North America, 4.

Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell. Sk. **1**: 393. 1817. SMALL SOLOMON'S SEAL.
Convallaria biflora Walt. Fl. Car. 122. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 393. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 525. Chap. Fl. 481.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Kansas; along the lower mountains south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region and Lower hills. Rich shaded hillsides, borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Cullman County. April, May. Flowers greenish.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonatum commutatum (Roem. & Schult.) Dietr.; Otto & Dietr. Gartenz. **3**: 223. 1835. LARGE SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Convallaria commutata Roem. & Schultz. Syst. Veg. **7**: 1671. 1830.
Polygonatum giganteum Dietr.; Otto & Dietr. Gartenz. **1835**: 222. 1835.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 525. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 656; ed. 3, 507.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Western Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded hillsides. Dekalb County, near summit of Lookout Mountain, 1,800 feet. Flowers greenish. May; rare.
Economic uses: The rhizomas of both species, as "Solomon's seal," are used medicinally, mostly in domestic practice.
Type locality: "Ad specimen in Herb. cli Martius a D°. Schweinitz in Pennsylvania lectum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MEDEOLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 339. 1753.

One species, perennial; Atlantic North America.

Medeola virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 339. 1753. INDIAN CUCUMBER.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 425. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 530. Chap. Fl. 479.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, New England, to middle Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Lower Pine belt. Shady woods. Franklin and Cullman counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Hale and Gallion counties. Escambia County, Flomaton. May; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRILLIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 339. 1753.

Fourteen or 15 species, perennials, temperate North America. One to Japan and Himalayas.

Trillium sessile L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 340. 1753. WAKE-ROBIN.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 426. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 530. Chap. Fl. 477.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Pennsylvania, west to Minnesota; Ohio Valley to Missouri; south from New Jersey to Georgia, along the mountains.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Shady woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers maroon purple. March; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trillium underwoodii Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 174. 1897.
UNDERWOOD'S WAKE-ROBIN.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, South Carolina, middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Lower Pine region. Rich woods. Mobile County, Chastangs Bluff. Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*). Flowers greenish. March; infrequent.
Type locality: "In woods and fields, North Carolina to Tennessee, south to Florida and Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trillium viride Beck, Am. Journ. Sci. **11**: 178. 1826.

Trillium viridescens Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 155. 1837.
T. sessile var. *nuttallii* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 273. 1879.
Stem rough-pubescent, at least at the top; leaves oblong-ovate or broadly ovate, acutish or somewhat obtuse, blotched, short-attenuate at the base; sepals lanceolate or linear-lanceolate; petals clawed, linear, acute, longer than the sepals, greenish purple; stamens one-third the length of the petals; filaments shorter than the anthers.
Carolinian area. Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shady woods. Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 1,500 feet altitude. April, May; infrequent.
Type locality (Beck, Bot. U. S.): "Shady woods. Miss[ouri]."

Trillium erectum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 340. 1753. ILL-SCENTED WAKE-ROBIN.

Trillium pendulum Willd. Neue Schrift. **3**: 421. 1801.
T. rhomboideum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 215. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 427. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 530. Chap. Fl. 478.

EAST SIBERIA, JAPAN.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and Ontario; from New England, throughout the Ohio Valley, to Missouri, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Woods. Jefferson County. Flowers white. April; infrequent.
Economic uses: The rhizomas of this, *T. sessile* and *T. cernuum*, are indiscriminately collected for medicinal use under the name of birth-root. Used by the aborigines, and now in eclectic practice.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trillium stylosum Nutt. Gen. **1**: 239. 1818. CATESBY'S WAKE-ROBIN.

Trillium catesbaei Ell. Sk. **1**: 429, and *T. nervosum* Ell. l. c.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 479.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shaded banks. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Auburn County (*F. S. Earle*).
Type locality: "Upper Carolina and Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trillium recurvatum lanceolatum Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 273. 1879.

Trillium lanceolatum Boykin, name only, in Herb. Torr.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 656; ed. 3, 505.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Ascribed to this State by Chapman, Flora, l. c.
Type locality: "Georgia and Alabama."

Trillium cernuum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 339. 1753. NODDING TRILLIUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 428. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 531. Chap. Fl. 478.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England south to New Jersey along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers March, April. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALETRIS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 319. 1753.

Two species, perennials, Eastern Asia, North America. Atlantic America, 2.

Aletris farinosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 319. 1753. WHITE STAR GRASS.

Aletris alba Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 189. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 398. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 513. Chap. Fl. 470.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, from New York south to Florida, west to Arkansas and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Damp light soil, prairies, borders of swamps; most frequent in the pine barrens. Autauga County, Prattville. Chilton, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. May, June; frequent.
Economic uses: The root, as "colic root," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aletris aurea Walt. Fl. Car. 121. 1788. GOLDEN STAR GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 399. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 513. Chap. Fl. 470. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 426.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pine barrens. New Jersey along the coast to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt to the Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Wash-

ington County, Yellowpine. Clarke County, Thomasville. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow. June to August; common.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STEMONACEAE.

CROOMIA Torr.; Torr. & Gr. Fl. N. A. 1:663. 1840.

Two species, perennial. Southern Japan, southeastern North America.

Croomia pauciflora Torr.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 1:663. 1840. CROOMIA.
Cissampelos pauciflora Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. 7:11. 1834.(?)
Chap. Fl. 480.
Louisianian area. Georgia, middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Shaded banks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers maroon purple. March, April; local, rare.
Type locality: "Aspalaga, middle Florida on the Apalachicola River under the shade of *Torreya taxifolia, Mr. Croom! Dr. Chapman!*"
Herb. Mohr.

SMILACEAE. Smilax Family.

SMILAX L. Sp. Pl. 2:1028. 1753. GREENBRIER.[1]

About 200 species. Tropical and warmer temperate America; few in Japan. North America, 17. Perennials; mostly shrubby climbers.

Smilax herbacea L. Sp. Pl. 2:1030. 1753. CARRION FLOWER.
Smilax pulverulenta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:238. 1803.
Coprosmanthus herbaceus Kunth, Enum. 5:265. 1850.
Smilax peduncularis Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. 4:786. 1806.
Coprosmanthus peduncularis Kunth, Enum. 5:264. 1850.
Ell. Sk. 2:702. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. Chap. Fl. 477. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:432.

JAPAN.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan; New England to Minnesota and Nebraska; Ohio Valley to Missouri; from New York south to Tennessee and western Louisiana (*Hale*), eastern Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry copses. Winston County, Colliers Creek (*T. M. Peters*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers green, ill-scented. May; not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Marylandia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax ecirrhata (Engelm.) Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. 1890.
CARRION FLOWER.
Coprosmanthus herbacea var. *ecirrhata* Engelm.; Kunth. Enum. 5:266. 1850.
Smilax herbacea var. *ecirrhata* Gray; DC. Monogr. Phan. 1:52. 1878.
S. herbacea Ell. Sk. 2:702. 1821–24.
Coprosmanthus herbaceus Kunth, Enum. 5:264. 1850.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 504.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Virginia west to Michigan and Missouri, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shady copses, rich woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). April, May. Flowers with odor of carrion. Not infrequent.
Type locality not separately given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax glauca Walt. Fl. Car. 245. 1788. SARSAPARILLA. GLAUCOUS GREENBRIER.
Ell. Sk. 2:697. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. Chap. Fl. 476. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:432.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern New England to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

---

[1] Thomas Morong, The Smilaceae of North and Central America, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 21, pp. 419 to 443. 1894.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Most frequent in the Central and Coast Pine belt. Damp thickets, banks of streams. Lee County, Auburn. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County (*Dr. Denny*). Hale County, Big Prairie Creek. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Frequent. Climbing over bushes and small trees. Flowers in May; sweet-scented. Fruit in October and November; black.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax rotundifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1030. 1753. LOW BAMBOO-BRIER.

Smilax caduca L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1030. 1753. Not Ell.

S. quadrangulata Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 775. 1806.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 700. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. Chap. Fl. 477. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 432.

MEXICO, WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England, west to Minnesota, Colorado, Arkansas, and Missouri, south to New Jersey, Virginia, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Woods, damp places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,800 feet. Winston and Tuscaloosa counties. The form with four-angled stem (var. *quadrangularis* auct.) prevailing. April, May; not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax pseudo-china L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1031. 1753. FALSE CHINA-ROOT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 700. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 521. Chap. Fl. 475.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas, District of Columbia and West Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Nebraska.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills to the Coast Pine belt. Damp thickets. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Washington County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County. Flowers, April; fruit, October. Berries, black; not frequent.

Economic uses: The tuberous rhizoma is used in domestic medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Jamaica."

Herb. Mohr.

Smilax bona-nox L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1030. 1753. BAMBOO-BRIER.

Smilax hastata Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 782. 1806.

S. tamnoides Gray, Man. 485. 1848. Not L.

S. hederaefolia Kunth, Enum. **5**: 209. 1850. Not Mill.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 696. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. Chap. Fl. 475. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 432.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Most frequent in the pine barren swamps of the Coast Pine belt. Cherokee, Cullman, Montgomery, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers, April, May; fruit, October. Berries, black. Frequent. Shrub. Foliage in lower districts persistent; in low, damp situations, climbing high; the old branches, with broad, flat spines, frequently scurfy from tufts of short, stellate hairs. In dry, rocky soil, low, bushy, trailing on the ground, the leaves halberd or fiddle shaped, their margin and midrib bristly. The various forms presented by this highly variable species, described under various names, are inseparable, almost insensibly blending.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax auriculata Walt. Fl. Car. 245. 1788. SAND BAMBOO-BRIER.

Smilax ovata Ell. Sk. **2**: 698. 1821–24. Not Pursh.

S. beyrichii Kunth, Enum. **5**: 207. 1850.

Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 476.

Louisianian area. North Carolina along the coast to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral region; in loose sand. Mobile County, foot of Springhill, climbing trees 15 feet high. Baldwin County, on the sandy bay shore, bushy, trailing. April, May; flowers fragrant; fruit matures in October; black. Not rare.

Walter's description applies well to our plant, and agrees also perfectly with Chapman's description; for these reasons Walter's name is maintained.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax laurifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1030. 1753. BAY-LEAF BAMBOO.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 699. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 521. Chap. Fl 476.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Wooded swamps, most frequent in alluvial soil. Tuscaloosa County (*R. D. Nevius & Wyman*). Montgomery, Washington, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers in May; fruit matures second year, November, December; black. Common.

A stout vine with long branches, climbing over trees.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax pumila Walt. Fl. Car. 244. 1788. DWARF SMILAX.

Smilax pubera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 238. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 699. Chap. Fl. 476.

Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and eastern Texas (Cass County).

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Coast Pine belt. Shady banks in pine woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Escambia County, Wilson's Station. Mobile County, Springhill. May; fruit October, November; scarlet. Plants with white berries have been observed. Frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax walteri Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 249. 1814. CORAL SMILAX.

Smilax caduca Ell. Sk. **2**: 701. 1824. Not L.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 520. Chap. Fl. 476.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Virginia, and Tennessee; southern Atlantic and Gulf States to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Wooded swamps. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. May. Fruit ripe October, November; berries scarlet, persistent over winter, matures the second year. Frequent.

Type locality: "In the lower sandy countries of Virginia and Carolina, on river sides."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Smilax lanceolata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1031. 1753. SWEET-SCENTED SMILAX.

Smilax ovata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 249. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 698. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 521. Chap. Fl. 476. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 433.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Rich borders of woods and shaded swamps. Pike County, Troy. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers, May, June; fruit matures the second year in the fall; red.

An elegant evergreen vine with many long slender branches. Much used for decorations in winter.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HAEMODORACEAE. Bloodwort Family.

GYROTHECA Salisb. Trans. Hort. Soc. **1**: 327. 1812.

(LACHNANTHES Ell. Sk. **1**: 47. 1817.)

One species, perennial, Atlantic North America. Southern.

Gyrotheca capitata (Walt.) Morong, Bull. Torr. Club. **20**: 472. 1893. RED ROOT.

Anonymus capitata Walt. Fl. Car. 69. 1788.

Heritiera gmelini Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 21. 1803.

Gyrotheca tinctoria Salisb. Trans. Hort. Soc. **1**: 327. 1812.

Lachnanthes tinctoria Ell. Sk. **1**: 47. 1816.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 512. Chap. Fl. 469.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Rhode Island, New Jersey to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Washington County, Yellowpine. August, September. Flowers yellowish, rhizoma bloody red. Frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMARYLLIDACEAE. Amaryllis Family.

ATAMOSCO Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 57. 1763.

(ZEPHYRANTHES Herb. App. Bot. Reg. 36. 1821.)

About 30 species, perennials, mostly Mexican and South American. South Africa, warmer North America 1.

Atamosco atamasco (L.) Greene, Pittonia, 3: 187. 1897. ATAMASCO LILY.
Amaryllis atamasco L. Sp. Pl. 1: 292. 1753.
Ell. Sk. 1: 384. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 516. Chap. Fl. 466.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Virginia, south to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Grassy damp copses. Montgomery County. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. March, April. Flowers white, rose-tinted. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYMENOCALLIS Salisb. Trans. Hort. Soc. 1: 338. 1812.

About 20 species, paludial, perennials. West Indies, Mexico to Brazil. North America. South Atlantic States 7.

Hymenocallis occidentalis (Le Conte) Kunth, Enum. 5: 856. 1850.
Pancratium carolinianum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 291. 1753. ?
P. occidentale Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 146. 1830–1836.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 516. Chap. Fl. 467.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Deeply shaded swamps. Cullman County. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, alluvial forests. May, June. Flowers white, fragrant. Not rare.
Type locality: "This species is found in the western parts of the State of Georgia and in Tennessee and Kentucky."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hymenocallis rotatum (Ker-Gawl.) Kunth, Enum. 5: 679. 1850. SPIDER LILY.
Pancratium mexicanum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 290. 1753.
P. rotatum Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. 21: *t. 827.* 1805.
Chap. Fl. 467.

MEXICO.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open grassy marshes. Mobile County, river swamps. Baldwin County, Stockton. April, May. Flowers white, sweet-scented. Frequent.
Type locality of *Pancratium mexicanum:* Hab. in Mexico." Of *P. rotatum:* "A native of Carolina."
Herb. Mohr.

Hymenocallis coronarium (Le Conte) Kunth, Enum. 5: 855. 1850.
Pancratium coronarium Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 145, *t. 4, f. 7 to 9.* 1830–36.
Chap. Fl. 467.
Louisianian area. Georgia, South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Wet rocks in Warrior River.
Type locality: "In Savannah River at the rapids, a few miles above Augusta, where it covers the rocky islets. I have also seen it in the Congaree River at Columbia, in South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CRINUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 92. 1753.

About 60 species, perennials. West Indies, South America, North America. South Atlantic States, 1.

Crinum americanum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 292. 1753.

Chap. Fl. 468. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 430 b.

MEXICO, CUBA.

Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana, eastern Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open marshes and river swamps. Mobile and Baldwin counties. May to July. Flowers white, fragrant; anthers purple. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AGAVE L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 323. 1753. AMERICAN ALOE.

About 100 species, perennials, mostly Mexican. United States 14, mostly southwestern continental and on the Pacific slope (Lower Sonoran area). Atlantic States, 1.

Agave virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 323. 1753. FALSE ALOE. THICK-LEAVED SNAKE ROOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 402. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 516. Chap. Fl. 468. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 429.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland, Virginia, southern Indiana, Missouri; throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States west to the Rio Grande in Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry rocky and sandy soil, open woods. Most frequent in the mountains. Lawrence County, Moulton. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. July.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYPOXIS L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 986. 1759.

Fifty species; tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, tropical and Atlantic America. United States, 3.

Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Coville, Mem. Torr. Club. **5**: 118. 1894. STAR GRASS.

Ornithogalum hirsutum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 306. 1753.

Hypoxis erecta L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 986. 1759.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 396. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 517. Chap. Fl. 468. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 429.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Assiniboia, Ontario; throughout the Atlantic States west to Texas, Arkansas, and eastern Kansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Open grassy woods. Prairies; common everywhere. Flowers yellow. March to July.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypoxis rigida Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 495.

Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, near the coast. Dry pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill (*F. W. Bush.*) August. Rare.

Type locality: "Low pine barrens, near the coast, West Florida."

Herb. Mohr.

LOPHIOLA Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. **40**: *t. 1596*. 1814.

One species, North America. South Atlantic States.

Lophiola americana (Pursh) Coville, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, **5**: 118. 1894.

Conostylis americana Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 224, *t. 6*. 1814.

Lophiola aurea Ker-Gawl. Bot. Mag. *t. 1596*. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 403. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 512. Chap. Fl. 470.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, along the coast to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Coast plain. Boggy pine-barren swamps. Escambia County, Flomaton. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers in June, July; yellow. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "In boggy soil, on the pine barrens of New Jersey and Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIOSCOREACEAE. Yam Family.

DIOSCOREA L. Sp. Pl. 2:1032. 1753.

About 150 species, perennial climbers, of the warmer parts of the globe, largely American. Japan.

Dioscorea villosa L. Sp. Pl. 2:1033. 1753. WILD YAM.

Ell. Sk. 2:704. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 517. Chap. Fl. 474. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:430.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario, southern New England; throughout the Atlantic States to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: All over the State, in damp woods. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Jackson, Clarke and Mobile counties. May; frequent.

Economic uses: The root, under the name of "wild yam root," is used nonofficially in medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr

IRIDACEAE. Iris Family.

IRIS L. Sp. Pl. 1:38. 1753.

Near 100 species, perennials, warmer and temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere. North America, 20. Japan.

Iris versicolor L. Sp. Pl. 1:39. 1753. BLUE FLAG.

Ell. Sk. 1:45. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 513. Chap. Fl. 472.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Marshes, ponds. Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers azure. April.

Economic uses: The rhizoma, under the name of "blue flag root" is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Marilandia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Iris hexagona Walt. Fl. Car. 66. 1788. SOUTHERN BLUE FLAG.

Iris virginica Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:22. 1803.

Ell. Sk. 1:46. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 500. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. 1:448, *f. 1070.*

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Texas and Louisiana to Florida and South Carolina; Missouri, Kentucky (Britton & Brown).

ALABAMA: Coast plain in the tide-water region. Open deep marshes. Mobile County, estuary of Mobile River and adjacent marshes, with *Iris versicolor, Cicuta maculata*, etc.

Flowers April. Outer perianth deep cerulean blue with an orange-yellow, sparsely hairy crest, inner pale azure. One and one-half to 3 feet high. Abundant.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Iris verna L. Sp. Pl. 1:39. 1755. DWARF IRIS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 514. Chap. Fl. 473.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky south from Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry pine ridges. Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia County, Flomaton. Monroe County. Baldwin County, Stockton. Mobile County, Springhill. March, April. Flowers pale azure. Frequent.

Economic uses: Planted for ornament.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Iris cristata Ait. Hort. Kew. 1:70. 1789. CRESTED IRIS.

Ell. Sk. 1:44. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 514. Chap. Fl. 473.

Carolinian area. Maryland, Virginia to Iowa, south to North Carolina, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Damp, shady banks. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale blue. April, May; not frequent.

Economic uses: Ornamental plant, grown in borders.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GEMMINGIA Fabr. Enum. Pl. Hort. Helmst. 1759.

(BELAMCANDA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 60. 1763.)

(PARDANTHUS Ker-Gawl. in Koen. & Sims, Ann. Bot. **1**: 246. 1805.)

Gemmingia chinensis (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 701. 1891.

Ixia chinensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 36. 1753.
Pardanthus chinensis Ker-Gawl. in Koen. & Sims, Ann. Bot. **1**: 246. 1805.
Belamcanda chinensis (L.) DC. Red. Lil. **3**: *t. 121.* 1807.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 515.
Carolinian area. Introduced from China, naturalized. Maryland, Missouri, South Atlantic States.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast Pine belt. Roadsides, waste places. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Jefferson County. Choctaw County, Bladon. Flowers orange, spotted with crimson. July; not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SISYRINCHIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 954. 1753.[1] BLUE-EYED GRASS.

Perennial herbs, about 90 species, all American. From the Atlantic coast to southern Chile. Mexico to South America (mostly tropical), about 50 species; United States and British North America, 40; Eastern United States and Canada, 11 or 12; Southern States to Texas, 13; Western, 10.

Sisyrinchium graminoides Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club. **23**: 133, *t. 263.*
STOUT BLUE-EYED GRASS.

Sisyrinchium gramineum Curtis, Bot. Mag. *t. 464.* 1799. Not Lam.
S. anceps Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 515. 1890. Not Cavanilles.
S. bermudianum of American authors, not Linnaeus.
Carolinian area. New Jersey to Florida, west to southern Indiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. In grassy pine woods. Mobile County. Flowers cerulean blue. April, May; not rare.
Type locality of *S. gramineum* Curtis: "A native of Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sisyrinchium corymbosum Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 218. 1899.

From 1 to 1½ feet high from an ascending rootstock crowded with coarse (not fibrillous) rootlets. Stem flat, narrowly wing-margined, smooth-edged; inflorescence fastigiate, subcorymbosely branched above; branches 3 to 6 inches long; leaves rigid, erect, often surpassing the first internode of the stem, slightly ciliolate toward the acute apex; lowest bracteal leaf erect; bracts nearly equal, acute, carinate at the base with hyaline edges; flowers numerous, sky-blue, on slender pedicels exceeding the bracts. April, May.
Readily distinguished by its branches, subcorymbose inflorescence, and long, stiff, erect leaves.
Louisianian area. Eastern Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp, grassy banks. Mobile County, frequent. "Specimens from Mobile present apparently a reduced form of the type, more slender and less branched, with elongated bracteal leaf."
Type locality: "Florida: 'Pine barrens near Jacksonville,' A. H. Curtiss. * * * Alabama: Mobile, Dr. Chas. Mohr."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sisyrinchium carolinianum Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club. **26**: 221. 1899.

In loose tufts, fibrous-coated at the base, from an ascending or erect rootstock with clustered and coarsely fibrous roots. Stem erect, slender, with two or three nodes, about one-eighth inch wide, broadly margined with serrulate edges; leaves frequently much shorter than the stem, rather thin, erect, ⅛ to ¼ inch wide, distinctly serrulate; nodes of the stem with 2 or 3 long peduncles subtended by a foliaceous bracteal leaf; bracts subequal, attenuate toward the apex or obtuse, mucronulate; flowers 3 to 8 on slightly exserted pedicels, violet blue. April.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western North Carolina, South Carolina, and from Georgia to Mississippi.

---

[1] E. P. Bicknell, The blue-eyed grasses of the Eastern United States, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 23, pp. 130 to 136. 1896. Same author, Studies in Sisyrinchium, op. cit., vol. 26, pp. 217 to 231. 1899.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Lee County (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, April, 1899 (*Earle*).

Specimens from Mobile and Mississippi "are aberrant and may represent yet another species."

Type locality: "Western North Carolina and central South Carolina to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi."

Type in Herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.

Sisyrinchium scoparium Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 227. 1899.

From 6 to 20 inches high, in close tufts from a fibrillous base and a contracted rootstock with coarse fibrous roots. Stem, like the leaves, very narrow and smooth; the striate wing margins roughish on the edges above; leaves erect, very slender, generally shorter than the stems; inflorescence somewhat flabellately short-branched from the two (sometimes one) nodes bearing one or two slender, short peduncles; bracteal leaf long, slender; bracts strongly striate, acuminate, subequal, tips finally spreading; flowers 6 to 11, violet blue. April.

Louisianian area. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County, March (*Earle*).

Type locality: "Coast of Mississippi. Biloxi, April 27, 1898, C. F. Baker."

Sisyrinchium fuscatum Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 225. 1899.

In tufts 8 to 20 inches high, from rather stout rootstocks with clustering fibrous roots. Stem long, slender, erect, narrow, the edges of the narrow wing minutely denticulate; leaves narrow, slender, shorter than the stem, firm, acute or subterete at the apex, bracteal leaves short, attenuated above, surpassed by the two closely approximate, erect, slender peduncles 1 to 2 inches long; bracts almost equal, striate, cuspidate, acuminate; flowers 3 to 8 on more or less exserted erect pedicels. April.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Mobile and Escambia counties, April (*C. F. Baker*).

Type locality: "Western Florida to Mississippi."

Herb. Biol. Surv., Auburn.

Sisyrinchium rosulatum Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 228. 1899.

Prostrate or ascending, from rosulate tufts; roots short-branched, woody, with fibrillous rootlets. In the smaller tufts stem short, from under $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; in stouter plants from 6 to 8 inches long, slender, subterete, narrowly margined with serrulate edges; basal leaves from 1 to 3 inches long, narrow, the broadened base hyaline-margined, more or less attenuate toward the acute apex, denticulate-serrulate; stem leaves much shorter than the peduncles, flat-sheathing; peduncles slender, 1 to 4 inches long, the outer bracts more attenuate and somewhat larger; flowers of a reddish purple or wine color. April.

Louisianian area. South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Dry open places, borders of paths and pastures.

"Very distinct from any of our Eastern North American species, having its affinity with certain South American forms, and a Central American and Mexican species."

Type locality: "Dry open places in sandy soil, coast of South Carolina and Alabama."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sisyrinchium albidum Raf. Atlant. Journ. 17. 1832.

Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **26**: 346.

Glaucous or glaucescent; stem from 8 to 18 inches high, leaves about half the length of the stem, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, acute, smooth-edged or serrulate above; stem flat, wings thin, usually broader than the stem proper, smooth or serrulate on the edges; spathe terminal, single with unequal bracts, the primordial 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than twice as long as the inner bract, foliaceous, attenuate, and mostly acute; flowers often as many as nine in the spathe, petals white to pale violet; capsule globose, depressed, seed umbilicate pitted. (Condensed from Bicknell.)

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From Kentucky to Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri; south to Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Rare.

Type locality (Bicknell): West Kentucky.

Herb. Geol. Surv.

BURMANNIACEAE. Burmannia Family.

BURMANNIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:287. 1753.

Twenty species, mostly in tropical regions of both hemispheres. Southeastern North America, 2. Tiny, almost leafless, saprophytic annuals.

Burmannia biflora L. Sp. Pl. **1**:287. 1753. TWO-FLOWERED BURMANNIA.

Tripterella caerulea Nutt. Gen. **1**:22. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **1**:43. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 497. Chap. Fl. 451. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:422.

WEST INDIES.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Peaty soil of pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers lavender blue. October, November.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae paludosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Burmannia capitata Mart. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **1**:12. 1824. CAPITATE BURMANNIA.

Vogelia capitata Gmelin, Syst. 107. 1791.
Tripterella capitata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am **1**:19, *t. 3.* 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:43. Chap. Fl. 452. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 606.

WEST INDIES, CAYENNE, BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. From Florida to North Carolina, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers lavender blue. October, November; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in udis Carolinae etiamque Cayennae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

APTERIA Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**:64, *t. 9.* 1834.

Three species, saprophytes, of tropical and subtropical America.

Apteria setacea Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**:64, *t. 9.* 1834. LILAC APTERIA.

Apteria lilacina Miers, Trans. Linn. Soc. **18**:144. 1841.
Chap. Fl. 452.

WEST INDIES TO TROPICAL BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Florida to Georgia, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded banks among decayed leaves. Mobile County, Bayou La Batre. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers, like the whole plant, tinged with lilac. July to September; not frequent. Perennial.
Clearly subsisting on decomposing vegetable matter. The rootlets of the numerous contorted stems have never been found in organic connection with the roots of the surrounding herbaceous or woody plants.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ORCHIDACEAE. Orchis Family.

CYPRIPEDIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**:951. 1753.

About 50 species, perennials, Europe, Asia, temperate Mexico, Central America. North America, 12.

Cypripedium hirsutum Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 3. 1768. LARGE LADY'S SLIPPER.

Cypripedium calceolus β L. Sp. Pl. **2**:951. 1753.
C. pubescens Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**:143. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**:508. Gray, Man ed. 6, 511 Chap. Fl. 464.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario to the Rocky Mountains; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado; throughout the Eastern States, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Rich woods. Madison County, Montesano. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Flowers dingy yellow. April; infrequent.

Economic uses: The rhizome with the rootlets, under the name of "nervine root," is used medicinally.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. Trans. Linn. Soc. **1**: 77. 1791.
SMALLER YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER.

Cypripedium calceolus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 161. 1803. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 507. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 511. Chap. Fl. 464.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland and Ontario to Saskatchewan and Rocky Mountains; New England, west to Minnesota; through the Atlantic States to Mississippi and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods and copses. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Madison County, Montesano. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. Cullman County. Flowers yellow, fragrant. May; not frequent.
Economic uses: The root is used like that of the last under the same name.
Type locality: "Sponte nascentem in Virginia legit H. Marshall."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cypripedium acaule Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 303. 1789.
PURPLE LADY'S SLIPPER. MOCCASIN FLOWER.

Cypripedium humile Salisb. Trans. Linn. Soc. **1**: 79. 1791.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 509. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 511. Chap. Fl. 464.
Boreal region (Hudsonian zone) to the Carolinian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario and to the arctic circle; throughout the continent east of the Mississippi River as far south as the District of Columbia and along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady woods, in boggy damp places. Cullman County, Beaver's Mill, in boggy woods, 700 feet altitude. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, damp banks of Little River. Perianth white with purple lip. May; infrequent.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ORCHIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 939. 1753. ORCHIS.

About 80 species, mostly of temperate Europe and Asia. North Africa. North America, 3.

Orchis spectabilis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 943. 1753. SHOWY ORCHIS.

Orchis humilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 155. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 487. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 506. Chap. Fl. 458.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Flowers rose red. May; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia. D. Gronovius."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HABENARIA Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 44. 1805.

(PLATANTHERA Rich. Ann. Mus. Par. **4**: 48. 1808.)

Four hundred and fifty to 500 species, perennials, widely distributed over temperate and warmer regions, chiefly Asia, Europe, America. North America, 35 to 40 species; Eastern North America, 20.

Habenaria clavellata (Michx.) Spreng. Syst. **3**: 689. 1826.
SMALL GREEN WOOD ORCHIS.

Orchis clavellata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 155. 1803.
O. tridentata Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 41. 1805.
Habenaria tridentata Hook. Exot. Fl. **2**: *t. 81.* 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 486. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 506. Chap. Fl. 459.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas; southern New Jersey to western Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Shaded boggy woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Tuscaloosa County, Vance's Station. Montgomery County, Pentulalla Creek. Escambia County, Wilson's Station. Mon-

roe County, Claiborne. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. July, August; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria nivea (Nutt.) Spreng. Syst. **3**: 689. 1826. SNOWY-WHITE ORCHIS.

Orchis nivea Nutt. Gen. **2**: 188. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 485. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 507. Chap. Fl. 459.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Coast Pine belt. Grassy pine barrens. Washington County, Healing Springs. Escambia County, Flomaton. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. July, August; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Betwixt Saint Marys and Satilla River, west Florida."
Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria flava (L.) Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. **38**: 308. 1840.
SMALL PALE-GREEN ORCHIS.

Orchis flava L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 942. 1753.
O. virescens Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 37. 1805.
Habenaria virescens Spreng. Syst. **3**: 688. 1826.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 507. Chap. Fl. 459.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Ohio to Arkansas and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle & Underwood*). June; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria integra (Nutt.) Spreng. Syst. **3**: 689. 1826.
SMALL SOUTHERN YELLOW ORCHIS.

Orchis integra Nutt. Gen. **2**: 188. 1818.
Gymnadenia flava Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch. 279. 1835.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 485. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 506. Chap. Fl. 549. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 463.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountains to the Coast plain. Low damp pine woods. Randolph County, Pinetucky. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers deep orange. July, August; widely dispersed over the State. Infrequent.
Type locality: "In the swamps of New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria cristata (Michx.) R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 194. 1813.

Orchis cristata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 156. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 483. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 508. Chap. Fl. 460.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp woods, light soil. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet altitude. Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County, Springhill, 220 feet, shaded springy banks. Flowers orange. August; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria ciliaris (L.) R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 194. 1813.
YELLOW-FRINGED ORCHIS.

Orchis ciliaris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 939. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 483. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 509. Chap. Fl. 460.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England, Ohio Valley, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Boggy meadows. Lauderdale County. Clay County, 2,000 feet. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Choctaw, Washington, Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers orange-yellow. June to August; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria blephariglottis (Willd.) Torr. Comp. 317. 1826.
WHITE-FRINGED ORCHIS.

Orchis blephariglottis Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 9. 1805.
O. ciliaris var. *alba* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 156. 1803. Not *O. alba* Lam. 1778.
Habenaria ciliaris var. *blephariglottis* Chap. Fl. 460. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 483. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 509. Chap. Fl. l. c.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario; New England, New York, southern Michigan, Ohio, south from New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Swampy shaded banks. Elmore County (*E. A. Smith*). Tuscaloosa County. Mobile County, Grand Bay, Whistler. Flowers white. July; not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria blephariglottis holopetala (Lindl.) Gray, Man. ed. 5, 502. 1867.

Platanthera holopetala Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch. 291. 1835.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 509.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, and New York.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*); rare.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria lacera (Michx.) R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. **1**: 312. 1816. RAGGED ORCHIS.

Orchis lacera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 156. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 484. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 509. Chap. Fl. 460.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, south from New Jersey to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*). Flowers yellowish white. August; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria peramoena Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. **38**: 310. 1840.
FRINGELESS PURPLE ORCHIS.

Orchis incisa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 589. 1814. Not Willd.
O. fissa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 589. 1814. Not Willd.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 510. Chap. Fl. 461.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Mountains of North Carolina to Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Low damp meadows. Lauderdale County (*J. H. Pruitton*). Barrens near the Tennessee and Alabama State line. Flowers July 4, 1896.
Type locality of *Orchis incisa* Pursh: "In low meadows: New York to Virginia." Of *O. fissa* Pursh: "In mountain meadows: Pennsylvania to Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria quinqueseta (Michx.). MICHAUX'S ORCHIS.

Orchis quinqueseta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 155. 1803.
Habenaria michauxii Nutt. Gen. **2**: 189. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 489. Chap. Fl. 461; ed. 3, 487.
Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to western Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*); scarce.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Habenaria repens Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 190. 1818. CREEPING ORCHIS.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 489. Chap. Fl. 461.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Border of swamps and ditches. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers green. October.
Type locality: "On the margins of ponds near Savannah, in Georgia and in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POGONIA Juss. Gen. Pl. 65. 1789.

Forty-three species, mostly of warmer regions. Eastern North America, 5. Japan. Perennials.

Pogonia ophioglossoides (L.) Ker-Gawl. in Lindl. Bot. Reg. **2**: *t. 148*. 1816.
SNAKE-MOUTH.

Arethusa ophioglossoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 951. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 495. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 505. Chap. Fl. 457.

JAPAN.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Bogs and pine-barren swamps. Lawrence, Cullman, Montgomery, Autauga, Wilcox, Clarke, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale purplish. April, May. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pogonia divaricata (L.) R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 203. 1813.
SPREADING POGONIA.

Arethusa divaricata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 951. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 496. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 505. Chap. Fl. 458.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States north to eastern Tennessee and New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Borders of ponds, springy places; most frequent in the low pine barrens of the Coast plain. Escambia County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers flesh-color. April, May; frequent with the last.

Type locality: "Hab. in Americae borealis paludosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pogonia verticillata (Willd.) Nutt. Gen. **2**: 192. 1818. WHORLED POGONIA.

Arethusa verticillata Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 81. 1805.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 497. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 505. Chap. Fl. 458.

Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England, Eastern States west to Michigan, Ohio Valley to the Gulf States; from Florida to western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Shady woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). March; rare.

Type locality: Hab. in Pensylvania, Marylandia.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GYROSTACHYS Pers. Syn. **2**: 511. 1807.

(SPIRANTHES L. C. Rich. Mem. Mus. Par. **4**: 42. 1818.)

Fifty or more species, perennials, widely distributed over warmer and temperate regions. Japan, Europe. Atlantic America, 10 to 12.

Gyrostachys cernua (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 664. 1891.
DROOPING LADIES' TRESSES.

Ophrys cernua L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 946. 1753.

Spiranthes cernua L. C. Rich. Orchid. Ann. 37. 1817.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 492. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 502. Chap. Fl. 462. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 424.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia to Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Arkansas, south through the Ohio Valley to South Atlantic and Gulf States.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low prairies and damp pine barrens. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. October, November; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gyrostachys gracilis (Bigelow) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 664. 1891.
SLENDER LADIES' TRESSES.

Neottia gracilis Bigelow, Fl. Bost. ed. **2**: 322. 1824.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 503. Chap. Fl. 462. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 424.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario to Lake Winnipeg and Mackenzie River; New England west to Minnesota, south to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Most frequent in dry pine barrens. Cullman, Chilton, Washington, Clarke, Choctaw, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. April to June; frequent.

Type locality: "In dry hilly woods [near Boston]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gyrostachys praecox (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 663. 1891.
EARLY LADIES' TRESSES.

Limodorum praecox Walt. Fl. Car. 221. 1788.
Neottia tortilis Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 74. 1805.
Spiranthes praecox Gray, Man. ed. 6, 503. 1890.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 491. Gray, Man. l. c. Chap. Fl. 462.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Atlantic and Gulf States, west to Louisiana, north from Florida to southern Massachusetts.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp sandy pine barrens. Mobile, Baldwin, Clarke, Washington, and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers white. May; frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gyrostachys odorata (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 664. 1891.
SWEET-SCENTED LADIES' TRESSES.

Neottia odorata Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 98. 1834.
Spiranthes odorata Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch. 467. 1840.
Chap. Fl. 462.
Louisianian area. Northwestern Louisiana to western Florida, north to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Wet alluvial banks. Mobile County, alluvial forests on the Alabama River, Pierces Landing. Flowers white, fragrant. October. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Along the borders of the Neuse River, at Newbern, in North Carolina, on the wet and muddy shores."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gyrostachys brevifolia (Chap.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 664. 1891.
SHORT-LEAVED LADIES' TRESSES.

Spiranthes brevifolia Chap. Fl. 462.
Chap. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. Alabama to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, Bayou Coden. November, 1869. Flowers white. October, November. Very scarce.
Type locality: "Open grassy swamps in the pine barrens, Apalachicola, Fla."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PERAMIUM Salisb. Trans. Hort. Soc. **1**: 301. 1812.

(GOODYERA R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 197. 1813.)

Twenty-five species, perennials, north temperate regions to tropical Asia. New Caledonia, Europe, Siberia. North America, 3.

Peramium pubescens (Willd.) MacMillan, Metasp. Minn. Val. 172. 1892.
DOWNY RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN.

Neottia pubescens Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 76. 1805.
Goodyera pubescens R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 198. 1813.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 491. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 503. Chap. Fl. 463.
Allegheniian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region Upper division Coast Pine belt. Shady woods Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). Clarke County, Choctaw Corner (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. July, August; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. a Canada ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ACHROANTHES Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 352. 1808.

(MICROSTYLIS Nutt. Gen. **2**: 196. 1818.)

About 70 species, temperate North Hemisphere, tropical Asia and America. North America, 2 or 3.

Achroanthes unifolia (Michx.) Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 352. 1808.
GREEN ADDERSMOUTH.

Malaxis unifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 157. 1803.
Microstylis ophioglossoides Nutt. Gen. **2**: 196. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 503. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 498. Chap. Fl. 453.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low shady woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers white. July, August; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in umbrosis sylvarum, a Carolina ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEPTORCHIS Thouars, Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philom. 314. 1808.

(LIPARIS L. C. Rich. Mem. Mus. Par. **4**: 43. 1818.)

Near 100 species, of temperate and warmer regions. Japan. North America, 2.

Leptorchis liliifolia (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 671. 1891.

Ophrys liliifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 946. 1753.
Liparis liliifolia L. C. Rich. Lindl. Bot. Reg. **11**: *t. 882*. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 503. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 499. Chap. Fl. 454.

JAPAN.

Alleghenian and Lousianian areas. New England west to Minnesota, Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to New Jersey, Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Shaded copses in rich rocky soil. Franklin County, Russellville. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers, white. June; infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Canadae, Sueciae paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leptorchis loeselii (L.) MacMillan, Metasp. Minn. Val. 173. 1892. FEN ORCHIS.

Ophrys loeselii L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 947. 1753.
Liparis loeselii L. C. Rich. Lindl. Bot. Reg. **11**: *t. 882*. 1825.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 499.

EUROPE, ASIA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, west to Saskatchewan and Minnesota, south to New Jersey and Maryland, west to southern Illinois and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*), 800 feet altitude. May; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Sueciae, Borussiae paludibus."

CORALLORHIZA R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 209. 1813.

Twelve species, pale almost leafless parasites, temperate regions, Europe, Asia, Mexico. North America, 7.

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt. Gen. **2**: 197. 1818.
SMALL-FLOWERED CORAL-ROOT.

Cymbidium odontorhizon Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 110. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 505. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 500. Chap. Fl. 454.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, west to Michigan; Ohio Valley to Missouri; New Jersey, south to middle Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shady woods about the roots of trees. Cullman County, Holmes Gap. Tuscaloosa County, March (*E. A. Smith*). August; not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Nova Anglia, Pensylvania, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Corallorhiza wisteriana Conrad, Journ. Acad. Phila. **6**: 145. 1820.
WISTER'S CORAL-ROOT.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 478.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Massachusetts to Ohio, Florida, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. In woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). August; local, rare.

Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TIPULARIA Nutt. Gen. **2**: 195. 1818.

Single species, perennial, from solid bulbs. Atlantic North America, Japan.

Tipularia unifolia (Muhl.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 51. 1888.
CRANE-FLY ORCHIS.

Limodorum unifolium Muhl. Cat. 81. 1813.
Tipularia discolor Nutt. Gen. **2**: 195. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 502. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 499. Chap. Fl. 456.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, west to Michigan, south to New Jersey, North Carolina, and Georgia, west to western Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Rich shady woods. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet altitude, wooded hillsides. Tuscaloosa County, Vances Station (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Bayou La Batre, rich hummock on Little River. Flowers yellowish green. June; infrequent, local.
Type locality: "Nova Caesarea—Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIMODORUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 950. 1753.

(CALOPOGON R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 204. 1813.)

Four species, perennials, Atlantic North America.

Limodorum tuberosum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 950. 1753. GRASS-PINK.

Calopogon pulchellus R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 204. 1813.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 499. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 505. Chap. Fl. 456. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 425.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida and western Texas (Rio Grande).

ALABAMA: All over the State. Springy places, most frequent in boggy pine barrens. Flowers rose-color. April to June. The most beautiful of our orchids; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Limodorum pallidum (Chap.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 23. 1897.
PALE-FLOWERED CALOPOGON.

Calopogon pallidus Chap. Fl. 457. 1860.
Chap. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to North Carolina, west to the Red River, Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Bogs in pine barrens. Mobile County, Grand Bay, Citronelle. Baldwin County. Escambia County, Flomaton. Washington County, Yellowpine. Flowers white to pale pink. May, June; not rare.
Scape 12 to 20 inches high from a small tuber, with 4, rarely 6, flowers in the loose raceme.
Type locality: "Wet pine barrens, west Florida, near the coast, to North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Limodorum parviflorum (Lindl.) Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 158. 1895.
SMALL-FLOWERED CALOPOGON.

Calopogon parviflorus Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch. 424. 1840.
Calopogon pulchellus var. *graminifolius* Ell. Sk. **2**: 499. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 457.
Louisianian area. From North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana (Red River).

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region near the coast. Grassy pine ridges. Mobile County, Mount Vernon, Grand Bay. Flowers pale pink. March, April; not frequent.
Stem 10 to 12 inches high from a thick tuberous root, connected with one or two horizontal tubers 4 to 6 lines long.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Limodorum multiflorum (Lindl.)Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 23. 1897.
MANY-FLOWERED CALOPOGON.

Calopogon multiflorus Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch. 425. 1840.
Chap. Fl. 457.
Louisianian area. Florida and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile County, Fowl River Station. Flowers deep rose purple. April; rare.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PONTHIEVA R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 199. 1813.

Ten species, warmer America. Southeastern America, 1.

Ponthieva racemosa (Walt.) MANY-FLOWERED PONTHIEVA.
Arethusa racemosa Walt. Fl. Car. 222. 1788.
Ophrys pubera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 158. 1803.
Ponthieva glandulosa R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 200. 1813.
Cranichis multiflora Nutt. Gen. **2**: 191. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 493. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 464. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 638.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO, ECUADOR.
Louisianian area. Florida, North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich shady woods. Talladega County, Adins Mill (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). May, June; local and rare. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HEXALECTRIS Raf. Neogen. 4. 1825.

A monotypical saprophyte. Eastern North America.

Hexalectris aphyllus (Nutt.) Gray, Man. ed. 6, 501. 1890.
Bletia aphylla Nutt. Gen. **2**: 194. 1818.
Hexalectris squamosus Raf. Fl. Tell. **4**: 48. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 501. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 501. Chap. Fl. 456.
NORTHERN MEXICO.
Louisianian to Carolinian area. Florida to North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Shaded copses, rich hillsides. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 800 feet. Cullman County. Bibb County, Centerville. Tuscaloosa County, Vances Station (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers light brown purplish, with purple veins. July, August; not frequent. Never observed in the low country.
Type locality: "In Carolina and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

APLECTRUM Nutt. Gen. **2**: 197. 1818.

One species, temperate North America.

Aplectrum spicatum (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. Pl. N. Y. 51. 1881.
Arethusa spicata Walt. Fl. Car. 222. 1788.
Cymbidium hyemale Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 107. 1805.
Aplectrum hyemale Nutt. Gen. **2**: 198. 1818.
Corallorhiza hyemale Bart. Fl. N. A. **2**: 52. 1822.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 505. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 500. Chap. Fl. 455.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Michigan, Minnesota; Ohio Valley south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County, Big Nancy (*T. M. Peters*). Perennial.
Has of late not been observed in the State.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EPIDENDRUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 952. 1753.

About 400 species, mostly tropical America. Southeastern North America, 5.

Epidendrum conopseum R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **5**: 219. 1813.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Alabama and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Epiphytic on large magnolias and live oaks in dense damp woods on hammocks. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Blakely. Flowers green, fragrant. July; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of Florida. Mr. William Bartram."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Subclass DICOTYLEDONES.

Series **ARCHICHLAMYDEAE** (Choripetalous and apetalous orders).

SAURURACEAE. Lizard's-tail Family.

SAURURUS L. Sp. Pl. 1:341. 1753.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Saururus cernuus L. Sp. Pl. 1:341. 1753. LIZARD'S TAIL.

Ell. Sk. 1:432. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 446. Chap. Fl. 398.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Missouri, south to the Gulf. From Florida to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Swamps and muddy banks. Flowers white. June to August; common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandia, Virginia."

Herb. Mohr.

JUGLANDACEAE. Walnut Family.

JUGLANS L. Sp. Pl. 2:997. 1753.

About 7 species, temperate regions of the North Hemisphere. North America, 4. Deciduous trees.

Juglans nigra L. Sp. Pl. 2:997. 1753. BLACK WALNUT.

Ell. Sk. 2:622. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 467. Chap. Fl. 419. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:412. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 7:212, *t. 333*.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, and eastern Kansas; south to western Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, to the upper part of the Coast Pine belt. Scattered in rich bottom lands; spreading southward along the banks of the larger rivers. Becoming scarce, and almost completely exhausted in the Central Prairie region, where it was once most frequently found.

Economic uses: Important for its highly valuable timber.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Marilandia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Juglans cinerea L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 2:1415. 1763. BUTTERNUT. WHITE WALNUT.

Ell. Sk. 2:622. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 467. Chap. Fl. 419. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 7:118, *t. 332*.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, New Brunswick; New England west to Minnesota, south from Delaware along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Winston County, Colliers Creek. Limestone County (*E. A. Smith*). May; fruit ripe in October. Only known from a few localities.

Economic uses: Of little importance as a timber tree. The inner bark of the root, butternut bark—Juglans, U. S. Pharmacopœia—is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HICORIA Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, 5:352. 1808. HICKORY.

(CARYA Nutt. Gen. 2:221. 1818.)

Ten species; Atlantic North America, 9; Mexico, 1; Southern States, 8. Deciduous trees.

Hicoria pecan (Marsh.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 15:282. 1888. PECAN NUT.

Juglans pecan Marsh. Arb. Am. 69. 1785.

J. olivaeformis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:192. 1803.

Carya olivaeformis Nutt. Gen. 2:221. 1818.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 468. Chap. Fl. 418. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:410. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 7:137, *t. 333*.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Iowa, southern Illinois, southwestern Texas, Indian Territory, northern Mexico; south from southern Missouri to Texas and central Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich woodlands. Hale County, Gallion. Dallas County, Uniontown. Marengo County, Demopolis. Undoubtedly indigenous. Extensively cultivated near the coast.

Economic uses: Valuable nut-tree. Its timber also valuable.

Type locality: "This tree is said to grow plenty in the neighborhood of the Illinois River, and other parts to the westward.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hicoria ovata (Mill.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 283. 1888.
SCALY-BARK HICKORY. SHELL-BARK HICKORY.

Juglans ovata Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 6. 1768.
Carya alba Nutt. Gen. **2**: 221. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 624. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 468. Chap. Fl. 418. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 410. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 153, *t. 146, 147.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Valley of St. Lawrence River; New England west to Minnesota; from eastern Kansas to eastern Texas, and through Louisiana and Mississippi to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Upper division of the Coast Pine belt. Rich woods.

Type locality not ascertained.

Hicoria alba (L.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 283. 1888.
WHITE-HEART HICKORY. MOCKERNUT.

Juglans alba L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 997. 1753.
J. tomentosa Lam. Encycl. **4**: 504. 1797.
Carya tomentosa Nutt. Gen. **2**: 221. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 625. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 468. Chap. Fl. 419. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 411. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 161, *t. 150, 151.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to eastern Kansas, south to eastern Texas, and from Massachusetts to Cape Canaveral, Fla.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Flowers April, May; fruit matures October, November. Frequent in damp and dry soil.

Economic uses: Scarcely less valuable than the last for timber and for fuel.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hicoria glabra (Mill.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 284. 1888. PIGNUT HICKORY.

Juglans glabra Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 5.
Carya porcina Nutt. Gen. **2**: 222. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 627. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 469. Chap. Fl. 419; ed. 3, 442. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 411. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 165.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario (shores of Lake Erie); southern Maine, west to eastern Kansas; south to peninsular Florida, Louisiana, and eastern Texas (Nueces Valley).

ALABAMA: Over the State. One of the most frequent deciduous trees of the uplands. Flowers in April; fruit matures October, November. Nut somewhat bitter.

Economic uses: Large timber tree of minor value; excellent for fuel.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hicoria villosa (Sargent) Ashe, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 481. 1897. HOARY PIGNUT.

Hicoria glabra villosa Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 167. 1895.
H. pallida Ashe, Notes on Hickories. 1896. In part.

Carolinian area. Delaware and Virginia to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Dekalb County, Mentone. Madison County, Montesano. Jefferson and Tuscaloosa counties. Henry County, Abbeville. Flowers in April; fruit ripe in October. The most frequent of upland hickories throughout the mountain region and lower hills on poor sandy or rocky ridges.

Tree of medium size, scarcely over 40 feet, the trunk 15 to 18 inches in diameter, with a firm, thick, roughish bark; sterile flowers produced from the base of the youngest shoot; buds small, ovate or oval, pointed, somewhat stipitate, the terminal of 6 to 9, the lateral of 5 to 7, imbricated scales; leaves with 7 to 9 leaflets, covered on their lower surface with silvery peltate scales, as also the peduncles, bracts, calyx

lobes, and bud scales; leaflets, petioles, and branchlets clothed with a soft villous pubescence, noticed particularly during the earlier part of the season. Fruit variable in size and form, from almost globular to slightly pear-shaped, usually subglobose. Husk rather thin, between $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, with the sutures slightly or prominently ribbed, splitting to or nearly to the base, scarcely mucronate at the top and pointed at the base. Thick walled.

Type locality (Sargent): "Missouri, neighborhood of Allenton."

Economic uses: Valuable for its timber.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hicoria carolinae-septentrionalis Ashe, Notes on Hickories. 1896.
SOUTHERN SHAGBARK HICKORY.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 511.

Carolinian area. Delaware to Georgia and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Rich upland forests of hard woods. Morgan County, Falkville. Cullman County. Frequent in the coves of the Tennessee Valley.

Economic uses: Timber valuable, equal to that of the white hickory (*H. ovata*) of the bottom land, with which it has been heretofore confounded. Nuts with a large, sweet, fine-flavored kernel.

Type locality not ascertained.

Hicoria myristicaeformis (Michx.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 284. 1888.
NUTMEG HICKORY.

Juglans myristicaeformis Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. 211. 1810.

Carya myristicaeformis Nutt. Gen. **2**: 222. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 628. Chap. Fl. 419. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 411. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 145, *t. 142, 143.*

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to central Mississippi, southern Arkansas, and southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich uplands and second bottoms. Marengo County, Demopolis. Hale County, Gallion. Dallas County, Uniontown. Flowers in April; fruit ripe in November. Local.

Economic uses: Large timber tree. Excellent fuel.

Type locality (Michx. trans.): Near Charleston, "in the parish of Goose Creek."

Herb. Mohr.

Hicoria minima (Marsh.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 284. 1888. BITTERNUT.

Juglans alba minima Marsh. Arb. Am. 68. 1785.

J. minima Borkh. Forst. Bot. **1**: 760. 1800.

Carya amara Nutt. Gen. **2**: 222. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 626. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 469. Chap. Fl. 419. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 411. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 141, *t. 340, 341.*

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, Quebec, New England, west to Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory, south to western Florida and Mississippi to the valley of the Trinity, Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills and Central Prairie region. Most frequent in the hills of the lower Warrior and Cahaba coal basin; rarely over medium size. Montgomery County, bottoms of Alabama River. Flowers in April; fruit ripe in October.

Economic uses: Of little value except for fuel.

Type locality: North America.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hicoria aquatica (Michx.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club. **15**: 284. 1888.
WATER HICKORY. BITTER PECAN.

Juglans aquatica Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **1**: 182, *t. 5.* 1810.

Carya aquatica Nutt. Gen. **2**: 222. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 627. Chap. Fl. 419. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 411. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 149, *t. 144, 145.*

Louisianian to Carolinian area. From eastern Texas (Brazos River) to Mississippi and Florida (Cape Malabar), north to North Carolina, southwestern Tennessee, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Alluvial region. River banks subject to frequent overflow. Baldwin County, near Stockton. Mobile and Montgomery counties. Flowers in May; fruit ripe in October; bitter. Not common.

Economic uses: Of little importance.

Type locality (Michx. trans.): "Confined to the Southern States * * * in swamps, and ditches which surround the rice fields."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MYRICACEAE. Wax-Myrtle Family.

MYRICA L. Sp. Pl. 2:1024. 1753.

Thirty to 35 species, trees and shrubs, of warmer and cooler temperate regions of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America. United States, 6.

Myrica cerifera L. Sp. Pl. 2:1024. 1753.
SOUTHERN WAX MYRTLE. CANDLE BERRY.

Myrica cerifera var. *arborescens* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:228. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2:678. Chap. Fl. 426; ed. 3, 450. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 9:87, *t.* 459.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida through the Maritime Pine belt; along the coast to Maryland, west to the Sabine Valley, northeastern Texas (Cass County, *Mohr*), and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to the seacoast. Sandy and alluvial swamps. Most frequent and in greatest perfection in the coast region, reaching 30 to 40 feet in height and over 12 inches in diameter. A shrub in the upper districts. Mobile, Baldwin, Escambia, Clarke, and Montgomery counties. Flowers in February; fruit ripe in October. Common.
Economic uses: The berries yield wax.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia, Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Myrica pumila (Michx.) Small, Bull. Torr. Club, 23:126. 1893.
DWARF WAX MYRTLE.

Myrica cerifera var. *pumila* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:228. 1803.
Chap. Fl. 427.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. In open pine woods. Dry sandy soil. Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga County, Kingston. Most frequent on sandy ridges in the Lower Pine region. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Scarcely over a foot high. Flowers in March; fruit ripe in October, size of a pin head, profuse. Common; strictly distinct, extending in the interior much farther north than the last.
Type locality: "Hab. in aridis, a Carolina ad Floridam."
Herb. Mohr.

Myrica carolinensis Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 3. 1868.
BAYBERRY. CANDLE BERRY.

Myrica cerifera var. *media* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:228. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2:678. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 470, in part. Chap. Fl. 427; ed. 3, 450.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. In the coast region. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New England to Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy borders of pine-barren streams and sandy swamps. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers in March; fruit ripe October, November. Not rare.
Rarely over 8 or 10 feet high, foliage partially persistent over winter, leaves and bark highly aromatic, pungent.
Economic uses: The bark of the root, as "bayberry bark," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. a Nova Anglia ad Floridam, in udis et juxta rivulis."
Herb. Mohr.

Myrica inodora Bartram, Travels, 405. 1791. BARTRAM'S WAX MYRTLE.

Chap. Fl. 427. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 9:91, 460.
Louisianian area. Florida to South Carolina west to Mississippi (Pearl River Valley).

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swamps along pine-barren streams. Mobile County, Springhill, Whistler. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers February, March; fruit ripe September, October. Tree 15 to 25 feet high, diameter 3 inches; mostly shrubby.
Economic uses: The berries, called "candle berries," yield wax.
Type locality: "Taensa Bluff" on the Mobile River, August 5, 1776.
Herb. Mohr.

SALICACAE. Willow Family.

POPULUS L. Sp. Pl. 2:1034. 1753. POPLAR. COTTONWOOD.

About 20 species, temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere. North America, 9; Atlantic States 5 or 6.

Populus deltoides Marsh. Arb. Am. 106. 1785.
CAROLINA POPLAR. BIG COTTONWOOD.

Populus carolinensis Moench. Verz. Pl. 81. 1785.
P. monilifera Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 406. 1789.
P. angulata Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 407. 1789.
P. angulosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 243. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 711. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 487. Chap. Fl. 431. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 420. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **9**: 179, *t. 494, 495.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario west to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; New England west to Minnesota, Colorado, and Nevada, south to Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast. Most frequent in alluvial swamps on the lower Alabama and Tombigbee rivers.
Economic uses: A timber tree.
Type locality: North America.
Herb. Mohr.

Populus heterophylla L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1034. 1753.
SWAMP COTTONWOOD. BLACK COTTONWOOD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 712. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 487. Chap. Fl. 431. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **9**: 163, *t. 489.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Missouri, to Florida and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Chiefly bottoms, margins of swampy forests. Montgomery and Clarke counties. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers middle of February.
Economic uses: Timber tree.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Mohr.

Populus alba L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1034. 1753. SILVER-LEAF POPLAR.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 486. Chap. Fl. 431.
Introduced and escaped from cultivation through the State. Mobile County.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa temperatiori."

SALIX L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1015. 1753. WILLOW.

One hundred and sixty species, cooler and temperate zones of Northern Hemisphere. Trees and shrubs.

Salix nigra Marsh. Arb. Am. 139. 1785. BLACK WILLOW.

Salix caroliniana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 226. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 670. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 480. Chap. Fl. 430. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 419. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 83. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **9**: 103, *t. 462.*
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Throughout eastern North America to Florida, and west to Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona, and California.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Wet banks of streams, lakes, ponds. Flowers in April.
Economic uses: Of some value for its wood. The bark, as "black willow bark," is used medicinally.
Type locality: North America.
Herb. Mohr.

Salix wardi Bebb, Gard. & For. **8**: 363. 1895. WARD'S WILLOW.

Salix nigra var. *wardi* Bebb in Ward, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. **22**: 114. 1881.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 481. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 495, *f. 1174.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. District of Columbia west to Missouri, south to western Florida and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. So far only known from Lauderdale County in the river hills on gravelly banks of streams.
Type locality: "First met with among the rocks on the river bottom adjacent to the Chain Bridge and Little Falls [Potomac River, D. C.]."
Herb. Mohr.

Salix cordata Muhl.; Willd. Neue Schrift. Gesell. Nat. Fr. Berlin **4**: 236, *t. 6, f. 3.* 1803. HEART-LEAF WILLOW.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick to British Columbia, south to Virginia, west to Missouri, Colorado, and California.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low banks of water courses. Butler County,

banks of Muscle Creek. Shrub about 8 feet high. Only locality known in the State Collected May 16, 1898.
Type locality: Pennsylvania?
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salix humilis Marsh. Arb. Am. 140. 1785. PRAIRIE WILLOW.
Salix longirostris Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 226. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 669. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 483. Chap. Fl. 430.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario, New England, New Jersey, and along the mountains to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Nebraska.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. In the barrens, flat gravelly ground. Lauderdale County. Shrub 3 or 4 feet high.
Type locality not specifically given.
Herb. Mohr.

BETULACEAE. Birch Family.

CARPINUS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 998. 1753.

Twelve species, temperate regions of Europe, Asia, North America. North America and Mexico, 1. Small deciduous trees.

Carpinus caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 236. 1788. IRONWOOD. HORNBEAM.
Carpinus americana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 201. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 618. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 474. Chap. Fl. 425. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 413. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 42, *t. 447*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Georgian Bay; New England west to Minnesota and eastern Kansas, south to Tampa Bay, Florida, and through the Gulf States to eastern Texas and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In low rich woods. Common throughout. Flowers in May; fruit ripe in October. A tree below medium size.
Economic uses: The wood valuable for minor purposes.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OSTRYA Scop. Fl. Carn. 414. 1760.

Two species, Southern Europe. Japan, 1; Mexico and North America, 1. Deciduous trees.

Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 469. 1805. HOP HORNBEAM. IRONWOOD.
Carpinus virginiana Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 4. 1768.
Ostrya americana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 202. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 618. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 474. Chap. Fl. 426. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 414. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **9**: 34, *t. 445*.
MEXICO, GUATEMALA.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Ontario throughout the Atlantic States to Tampa Bay, Florida, west to eastern Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Kansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division of Coast Pine belt in calcareous soil. Lauderdale and Montgomery counties. Flowers April, May.
Economic uses: The wood is useful.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CORYLUS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 998. 1753. HAZELNUT.

Seven species, temperate Europe, Asia. North America, 2. Shrubs.

Corylus rostrata Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 364. 1789. BEAKED HAZELNUT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 612. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 474. Chap. Fl. 425.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario to Saskatchewan, British Columbia to Pacific coast; New England west to Minnesota, Colorado to the Pacific, Washington; south from New Jersey to upper Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high, most frequent in the Metamorphic hills. Clay, Tallapoosa, and Randolph counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*).? Flowers in March; fruit ripe September, October.
Economic uses: The nuts are edible.

Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Corylus americana Walt. Fl. Car. 236. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 611. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 474. Chap. Fl. 425.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Assiniboia; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, and Arkansas, south to New Jersey, upper district of Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coosa Valley, dry woods. Claiborne County, (*E. A. Smith*). Lauderdale County, river hills. Flowers in March; fruit ripe September, October. Not frequent.
Economic uses: The nuts are edible.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BETULA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 982. 1753. BIRCH.

About 30 species, boreal and temperate zones of Northern Hemisphere, Europe and Asia. North America, 11. Deciduous trees.

Betula lenta L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 983. 1753. CHERRY BIRCH. MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY.

Betula excelsa Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 337. 1789.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 617. Gray, Man. ed. **6**: 471. Chap. Fl. 428. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **9**: 50, *t. 447*.
Canadian zone, Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Newfoundland, Ontario; New England to northern Delaware, south along the mountains 3,000 to 5,000 feet to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky ridges of greatest elevation. Clay County, Chehawhaw Range, 2,400 feet; shrubby, scarcely over 4 feet high. Winston County, rocky banks Sipsey fork, 1,600 feet; tree of medium size. Very rare.
Economic uses: On its extreme southern limit of no importance, being of stunted growth.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Betula nigra L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 982. 1753. BLACK BIRCH.

Betula rubra Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **2**: 142. 1812.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 616. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 472. Chap. Fl. 428. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 413. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **9**: 61, *t. 452*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and eastern Kansas, south to New Jersey, Florida, and the Gulf States, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Of largest dimensions and most frequent on river banks of the Lower hills, as for example, on the Mulberry Fork of the Warrior River in Blount County, and Marriotts Creek in Cullman County.
Economic uses: Timber tree of lesser value.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALNUS Gaertn. Fruct. **2**: 54, *t. 90*. 1791. ALDER.

Fourteen species, cooler and temperate regions. Europe, Asia, South America, South Africa. Extratropical South America. North America, 8 species. Deciduous trees.

Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) Koch, Dendrol. **2**: 635. 1872.

Betula alnus rugosa Du Roi, Harbk. **1**: 112. 1771.
Alnus serrulata Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 336. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 567. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 473. Chap. Fl. 429. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 413.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Michigan, south to Florida and the Gulf States, west to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Low banks of streams, common. Flowers in February.
Economic uses: The bark, known as "alder bark," is used as a dyestuff, and in domestic medicine.
Type locality of *A. serrulata*: "Hab. a Pensylvania ad Carolinam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FAGACEAE. Beech Family.

FAGUS L. Sp. Pl. 2:997. 1753. BEECH.

Four species, deciduous trees. Europe and temperate North America.

Fagus americana (Muench.) Sweet, Hort. Brit. 370. 1826. AMERICAN BEECH.

Fagus americana (*latifolia*) Muench. Hausv. 5:162. 1770.
F. sylvatica atropunicea Marsh. Arb. Am. 45. 1785.
F. ferruginea Ait. Hort. Kew. 3:362. 1789.
Ell. Sk. 2:613. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 480. Chap. Fl. 425. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:418. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 9:27, *t. 444.* 1895.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario to Georgian Bay; New England, through the Atlantic and Gulf States; Wisconsin, south to valley of Trinity River, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Rich woods. Common on the hammock lands of the coast. Baldwin County, Stockton. Mobile County.
Economic uses: Timber tree.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CASTANEA Adans. Fam. Pl. 2:375. 1763. CHESTNUT.

Three species, deciduous trees, temperate Europe and North America.

Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh. Forst. Bot. 1:741. 1800. AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

Fagus castanea dentata Marsh. Arb. Am. 46. 1785.
Castanea vesca americana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:193. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2:614. Gray, Man. ed. 6:479. Chap. Fl. 424. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 9:11, *t. 440, 441.* 1896.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario, New England, west to southern Michigan, southern Illinois, from Delaware along the mountains to South Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County, most frequent on the rocky ridges of the table-lands, above an elevation of 800 feet. Cullman, Dekalb, Morgan, and Winston counties. Flowers in May; fruit ripe in October. Frequent. South of the hill country at present almost extinct. In the mountains, the region of its best development, young trees of thrifty growth are scarcely met with.
Economic uses: Important timber and nut tree.
Type locality: North America.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Castanea pumila (L.) Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 2. 1768. CHINQUAPIN.

Fagus pumila L. Sp. Pl. 2:998. 1753.
Ell. Sk. 2:615. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 479. Chap. Fl. 424. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:418. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 9:15, *t. 442, 443.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania to Florida, west to eastern Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, southern Indiana, and eastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the Gulf. Dry open woods, copses. Flowers white, May; fruit ripe in September and October. A small tree, often shrubby; frequent.
Economic uses: The nuts are edible.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

QUERCUS L. Sp. Pl. 2:994. 1753. OAK.[1]

About 250 species, widely distributed through the Northern Hemisphere. Europe, Asia, Mexico, North America, 40; South Atlantic North America, 24; Pacific, 13; Middle States, New England, 10. Deciduous and evergreen trees; more rarely shrubby.

Quercus alba L. Sp. Pl. 2:996. 1753. WHITE OAK. RIDGE WHITE OAK.

Ell. Sk. 2:607. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 475. Chap. Fl. 423. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:414. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 8:16, *t. 356, 357.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, eastern Kansas, south to the St. Johns River and Tampa Bay, and from Florida to eastern Texas.

---

[1] Charles S. Sargent, Silva of North America, vol. 8. 1895.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In rich woodlands. Flowers in April; fruit ripe in October. Most frequent, and attaining greatest perfection, in the rich terraces above the alluvial bottoms and in similar situations in the valleys and coves of the upper Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and their tributaries. South of the Central Prairie region of little importance.

Economic uses: One of the most valuable of our hard wood timber trees. The bark is the "white oak bark, Quercus alba," of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus minor (Marsh.) Sargent, Gard. & For. **2**: 471. 1889. POST OAK.

Quercus alba minor Marsh. Arb. Am. 120. 1785.

Q. stellata Wangenh. Am. 78, *t. 6, f. 15*. 1787.

Q. obtusiloba Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 1, *t. 1*. 1801.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 606. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 475. Chap. Fl. 423. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 414. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 37, *t. 368, 369*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario, southern New England to eastern Nebraska and Kansas, south to Florida and west to central Texas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In the uplands of the Tennessee Valley with a richer clay soil a good sized timber tree. Most frequent in the open woods of the Central Prairie region. In the Upper division of the Coast Pine belt of a more sturdy growth, inferior in size in the poorer soils of the Warrior table-lands, the lower hills, and the pine barrens. Flowers in April; fruit ripe in October.

Economic uses: Valuable timber tree.

Type locality: North America.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus lyrata Walt. Fl. Car. 235. 1788. OVERCUP OAK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 607. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 475. Chap. Fl. 423. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 414. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 47, *t. 374*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina along the coast to Florida, west to the lower Brazos. Texas, southern Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to the Mobile River. Of best development and most frequently met with in the swampy alluvial bottoms of the Alabama River in the center of the State. Much reduced in size near the coast. Montgomery County, 80 to 90 feet high, 2½ feet diameter. Mobile County, Battles Creek, small tree.

Economic uses: Valuable timber tree.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus prinus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 995. 1753.
MOUNTAIN OAK. TAN-BARK OAK. CHESTNUT OAK.

Quercus prinus monticola Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 5, *t. 7*. 1801.

Q. montana Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 440. 1805.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 609. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 476. Chap. Fl. 424. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 51, *t. 357, 376*.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern Ontario, southern New England, New York, New Jersey, south throughout the Alleghenian Mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods and hillsides. Of large dimensions and most frequent on the table-lands above 800 feet. Stunted, scarcely reaching medium size, on rocky and gravelly ridges in the Coosa Valley. Cullman and Morgan counties. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain ridges. Winston, Marshall, Cleburne, and Talladega counties. Calhoun County, about Anniston, 800 feet, of low growth.

Economic uses: Valuable timber tree; most important for tan bark.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus acuminata (Michx.) Sargent, Gard. & For. **8**: 93. 1895.
YELLOW CHESTNUT OAK. CHINQUAPIN OAK (in Alabama).

Quercus prinus acuminata Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 5, *t. 8*. 1801.

Q. castanea Willd. Neue Schrift. **3**: 391. 1807. Not Née.

Q. muhlenbergii Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **3**: 391. 1877.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 610. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 476. Chap. Fl. 424. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 415. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 55, *t. 377*.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England (Vermont), northern New York, Ohio Valley west to Missouri, south to New Jersey and along the mountains to northern Alabama, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley and Mountain region to Lower hills. Lawrence

County, Big Nancy. Morgan, Madison, and Lauderdale counties. Bibb County, Tionus. Not frequent. Prefers a calcareous soil.

Economic uses: Of little importance.

Type locality not ascertained. Locality in Michx. Fl.: "Hab. in montibus Alleghanis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus michauxii Nutt. Gen. **2**: 215. 1818. COW OAK. BASKET OAK.

Quercus prinus var. *michauxii* Chap. Fl. 424. 1860.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 609. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 476. Chap. Fl. 424. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 414. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 67, *t. 382*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Florida, southern Indiana, Missouri. Throughout the Gulf States to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In rich bottom lands, subject only to occasional overflow. Most frequent and of largest dimensions in the Tennessee Valley, on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and their larger tributaries north of the lower Coast Pine belt. Rare in the Pine region and in the Coast plain. Mobile County, Bayou La Batre.

Economic uses: Of great importance as the most abundant source of white oak timber.

Type locality: "Indigenous to alluvial lands, from the Delaware to St. Marys in west Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus brevilobata (Torr.) Sargent, Gard. & For. **8**: 93. 1895.
TEXAN WHITE OAK. PIN OAK. BASTARD OAK.

Quercus obtusifolia var. *brevilobata* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 206. 1858.

Quercus durandii Buckl. Proc. Phila. Acad. **1860**: 445. 1861.

Chap. Fla. ed. 3, 447. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 415. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 71, 384.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia to Alabama, central Mississippi, and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie region. On rich calcareous ridges. Blount County, valley of Mulberry Fork; Warnock Mountain, 600 feet. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry (*E. A. Smith*). Most frequent and of best development in the Prairie region, between the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Hale County, Gallion. Dallas County, Uniontown. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Frequently 80 feet high and 2 feet in diameter.

Economic uses: Of some value for its timber and for fuel.

Type locality: "Mountain gorges near Howards Springs, western Texas (*Bigelow*)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus virginiana Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 16. 1768. LIVE OAK.

Quercus sempervirens Walt. Fl. Car. 234. 1788.

Q. virens Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 356. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 595. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 477. Chap. Fl. 421. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 416. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 99, 395.

CUBA, NORTHERN MEXICO, COSTA RICA.

Louisianian area. Coast of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, from southern Virginia to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, and adjacent pine hills; scarcely seen north of latitude 31°. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers middle of April; fruit ripe, October, November.

Economic uses: Valuable for its timber. The bark is used in tanning.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus virginiana maritima (Michx.) Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 100. 1895.

Quercus phellos maritima Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 7, *t. 13, f. 3*. 1801.

Q. maritima Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 424. 1805.

Q. virens maritima Chap. Fl. 421. 1860.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 596. Chap. Fl. l. c.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands near the seashore. Mobile County, Navy Cove.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus texana Buckl. Proc. Acad. Phila. **1860**: 444. 1861.
TEXAN OAK. SOUTHERN RED OAK. SPOTTED OAK.

Sargent, Gard. & For. **7**: 81; Silv. N. A. **8**: 129. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 416.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States to Tennessee, western Kentucky, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, Iowa, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and the Colorado Valley in Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast In rich low woods. Morgan County, Falkville. Cullman County. Monroe County, Claiborne. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Mobile County, Pierce's Landing. Baldwin County, Stockton.

Economic uses: Important timber tree. The bark, under name of "red-oak bark," is used medicinally.

Type locality: Texas.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus coccinea Muench. Hausv. **5**: 254. 1770. SCARLET OAK.

Quercus rubra β L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1414. 1763.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 602. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 477. Chap. Fl. 422. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 133, *t. 412*.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern Delaware to Tennessee, along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry uplands, sandy and rocky soil. Table-land of Warrior River; frequent. Highlands of Coosa Valley rarely below 800 feet. Lawrence, Winston, Dekalb, Cullman, and Etowah counties.

Economic uses: Of little value except for fencing and fuel.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus rubra L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 996. 1753. RED OAK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 602. Gray, Man. ed. 6. 477. Chap. Fl. 422. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 416.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canada to Georgia and Mississippi.?

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County, frequent on Lookout Mountain. Jefferson County, Red Mountain, near Birmingham (*Sargent*).

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Economic uses: Timber tree of moderate value. The bark is the "red oak bark," Quercus rubra, of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Quercus velutina Lam. Encycl. **1**: 721. 1783. BLACK OAK. QUERCITRON OAK.

Quercus discolor Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 358. 1789.

Q. tinctoria Bartram, Travels, 37. 1791. Name only.

Q. tinctoria Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 13, *t. 25*. 1801.

Q. coccinea var. *tinctoria* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 454. 1868.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 601. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 477. Chap. Fl. 422. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 37, *t. 415, 416*.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario, Minnesota, southern Maine, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley over the mountains to the Upper division of the Coast Pine belt. In the Lower Pine region of stunted growth. Flowers April; fruit ripe in October. Frequent on the table-lands.

Economic uses: Timber tree. Bark used in tanning and for dyestuff—"quercitron bark."

Type locality: "On le dit originaire de l'Amérique septentrionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus catesbaei Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 17, *t. 29, 30*. 1801.
TURKEY OAK. BARREN OAK. FORKED-LEAF BLACK JACK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 603. Chap. Fl. 422. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 143, *t. 417*.

Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina, south to Cape Malabar, Florida, and west to Louisiana (east of the Mississippi).

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the coast. On sterile sandy pine ridges. Autauga County, Kingston, and throughout the Coast Pine belt. Flowers March; fruit ripe in October. Small tree. Abundant in sandy pine barrens.

Economic uses: For fuel.

Type locality not ascertained. Locality in Michx. Fl.: "Hab. in Marylandia, Virginia, et Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus digitata (Marsh.) Sudworth, Gard. & For. **5**: 98. 1892.
SPANISH OAK. RED OAK (in northern Alabama).

Quercus nigra digitata Marsh. Arb. Am. 121. 1785.
Q. cuneata Wangenh. N. Am. Holzart. 78, *t. 5, f. 14.* 1787.
Q. falcata Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 16, *t. 28.* 1801.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 604. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 478. Chap. Fl. 422. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 417. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 147, *t. 420.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the valley of the Brazos, Texas, through the Gulf and Atlantic Southern States west to Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and north to New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State, excepting the highest summits, to the coast. Of largest size in the bench lands of the Tennessee Valley and in rich bottoms. Most common, but of inferior quality, on the uplands. Mobile County. Flowers March and April; fruit ripe in October.
Economic uses: Valuable timber tree. The bark used for tanning.
Type locality: North America.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus pagodaefolia (Ell.) Ashe, Bot. Gaz. **24**: 375. 1897. SPANISH OAK.

Quercus falcata var. *pagodaefolia* Ell. Sk. **2**: 605. 1821–24.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia to North Carolina, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to the Tennessee Valley. Damp alluvial forests. Morgan County, Falkville. Hale County.
To this species have been somewhat dubiously referred the forms differing more or less in their foliage from the typical *Q. digitata* of the uplands and confined to the rich damp forests of the valleys.
Tree of large size, 90 to 100 feet high and from 2 to 3 feet and over in diameter.
Economic uses: Fine timber tree.
Type locality: "This tree I first noticed on the banks of the Roanoke in North Carolina, along the road from Petersburg to Raleigh. I have since seen it near Granby, S. C."

Quercus marylandica Muench. Hausv. **5**: 253. 1770. BLACK JACK.

Quercus nigra Wangenh. N. Am. Holzart. 133. 1781.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 600. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 478. Chap. Fl. 421. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 417. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 861, *t. 426, 427.*
Alleghenian? to Louisianian area. Long Island, New York; west from northern Ohio to Minnesota, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory; south from New Jersey to Florida, through the Gulf States to the Nueces Valley, Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Mobile County, April; common.
Economic uses: For fuel.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus nigra L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 995. 1753. WATER OAK.

Quercus nigra aquatica Lam. Encycl. **1**: 721. 1783.
Q. aquatica Walt. Fl. Car. 234. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 599. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 478. Chap. Fl. 421. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 417. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 165, *t. 428.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the Colorado Valley, Texas to Florida; north to Delaware, southwestern Tennessee, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast. Low rich woods and sandy pine-barren swamps. Clay County, Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Morgan County, Falkville. Madison and every county south. Flowers March; fruit ripe in October, November. Common.
Economic uses: Timber tree. A common shade tree.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus laurifolia Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 10, *t. 17.* 1801.
LAUREL OAK. WATER OAK.

Quercus phellos laurifolia Chap. Fl. 420. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 597. Chap. Fl. 420. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 169, *t. 429.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern Gulf States to Florida (Mosquito Inlet). North along the Atlantic coast to the Dismal Swamp in Virginia.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Low rich woods. In great perfection in the Central Prairie belt and Coast plain. Frequent.

Economic uses: Little valued for the timber, most esteemed as an evergreen shade tree.

Type locality not ascertained. Locality of Michx. Fl.: "Hab. in Carolina meridionali et Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus phellos L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 994. 1753. WILLOW OAK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 593. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 479. Chap. Fl. 420. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 417. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 179, *t. 433*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Staten Island, New York, along the coast to northeastern, Florida and the central parts of the Gulf States to the Sabine Valley, Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. In the bottom lands, borders of swamps. Most frequent in the coves of the Tennessee basin in low woods of a cold damp soil. Morgan County, Falkville, 600 feet. Franklin County, Russellville. Tuscaloosa County. Farther south rare.

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus myrtifolia Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 424. 1805. SEASIDE SCRUB OAK.

Quercus phellos var. *arenaria* Chap. Fl. 420. 1860.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 597. Chap. Fl. 420, ed. 3, 445. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 123, *t. 408*.

Louisianian area. Coast from South Carolina to Florida, west to Alabama.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Scarcely over 6 to 8 feet high, covering the drifting sands of the seacoast and islands. Baldwin County, Fish River, Navy Cove, Perdido Bay.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus brevifolia (Lam.) Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 171, *t 431*. 1893.
UPLAND WILLOW OAK. BLUE JACK.

Quercus phellos brevifolia Lam. Encycl. **1**: 722. 1783.

Q. humilis Walt. Fl. Car. 234. 1788.

Q. cinerea Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 8, *t. 146*. 1801.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 594. Chap. Fl. 421. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 417.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Gulf States west to the Brazos Valley, Texas. From Florida (Cape Malabar) along the coast to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Central and Coast Pine belt. Common in the dry sandy pine barrens. Walker County, South Lowell.

Economic uses: Valuable for fuel.

Type locality: "Il croît dans un terroir sec et maigre" [in North America].

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus imbricaria Michx. Hist. Chên. Am. no. 9, *t. 15, 16*. 1801. SHINGLE OAK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 598. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 478. Chap. Fl. 420. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **8**: 175, 432.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Western Pennsylvania through the Ohio Valley to southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, southern Nebraska, southern Kansas, and Missouri, south to Virginia and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Etowah County, about 600 feet altitude, near Gadsden. One single tree at the present known.

Type locality not ascertained. Locality in Michx. Fl.: "Hab. in montibus Alleghanis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Quercus heterophylla Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **2**: 87, *t. 16*. 1813. BARTRAM OAK.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 417.

Believed to be a hybrid of *Q. phellos* and *velutina* or *rubra* or *coccinea*.

Carolinian area. Sparsely diffused and local from Staten Island to Delaware, North Carolina, northern Alabama, and northeastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. In low woods. Morgan County, Falkville, about 600 feet. Associated with willow, black, and Texas oak. Only locality known in the State.

Type (Michx. trans.) locality: "On the banks of the Schuylkill River, four miles from Philadelphia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ULMACEAE. Elm Family.

ULMUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 225. 1753. ELM.

Sixteen species, of temperate region of North Hemisphere and in the mountains of the tropics. Deciduous trees.

Ulmus americana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 226. 1753. WHITE ELM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 333. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 462. Chap. Fl. 416. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 406. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 43, *t. 311*.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan, 53° latitude; New England west to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Arkansas, and the headwaters of Missouri River, south through the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic and Gulf States to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In rich woods. Nowhere abundant. Tuscaloosa and Cullman counties. Jefferson County, Birmingham. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers in February; fruit ripe in May.

Economic uses: Timber and ornamental tree. Frequently planted for shade.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ulmus alata Michx. Fl. Am. Bor. **1**: 173. 1803. WAHOO. WINGED ELM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 334. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 462. Chap. Fl. 417. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 406. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 51, *t. 313*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, middle Tennessee, southern Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, south and west from North Carolina to Florida, Alabama, and the valley of the Trinity River in Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low woods, banks of streams. Lauderdale, Cullman, and Autauga counties. Baldwin County, Stockton. Of largest development in the low forests of the Central prairies. Forty to 60 feet high, 12 to 18 inches in diameter.

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia et Carolina inferiore."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ulmus fulva Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 172. 1803. SLIPPERY ELM. RED ELM.

Ulmus pubescens Walt. Fl. Car. 112. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 333. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 462. Chap. Fl. 416. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 406. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 53, *t. 305*.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and Missouri; south to western Florida and the Gulf States, to the valley of San Antonio River, Texas.

ALABAMA: Rich bottoms. Cullman County. Jackson County, Stevenson. Montgomery County. Autauga County, banks of Alabama River. Flowers in February; fruit ripe in April. Not frequent. Not observed south of Montgomery.

Economic uses: Of little importance for its timber. The bark is the "slippery elm bark," or "Ulmus," of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Vermont, Connecticut, montibus Alleghanis, etc. frigid. Americæ regionibus."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ulmus serotina Sargent, Bot. Gaz. **27**: 92. 1899.

Ulmus racemosa Chap. Fl. ed. 2, 649. 1887. Same, ed. 3, 440. 1897.

A stately tree, trunk 30 to 40 feet high, and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. "Leaves oblong-obovate, acuminate, variously oblique at the base, coarsely and doubly crenate-serrate, glabrous and lustrous above, puberulous below on the prominent midrib and veins; flowers perfect, autumnal, racemose, long-pedicellate; calyx six-parted, its divisions oblong-obovate, rounded at the apex; ovary sessile, narrowed at the base, hirsute; samaras stipulate, oblong-elliptical, deeply two-parted at the apex, ciliate on the margins; seed obovate, raphe conspicuous."

Carolinian area. North Carolina, French Broad River (*Rugel*, 1842). Tennessee, limestone ridges near Nashville (*Gattinger*). Georgia, near Rome (*Boynton*); also planted in the streets (*Sargent*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Limestone ridges, Madison County.

There can be no doubt that the large trees with bark-winged branchlets met with in the forests of the Cretaceous plain of the Central Prairie belt when observed in flower and fruit will be found to belong to this late-blooming elm.

Type locality not specifically given. Specimens cited from points already mentioned.

PLANERA Gmel. Syst. Pl. **1**: 150. 1791. PLANER TREE.

Monotypical North American deciduous aquatic tree.

Planera aquatica (Walt.) Gmel. Syst. Pl. **1**: 150. 1791.

Anonymos aquatica Walt. Fl. Car. 230. 1788.
Planera gmelini Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 248. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 584. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 463. Chap. Fl. 417. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 407. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 61, 316.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the Trinity Valley, Texas, southern Arkansas to southern Alabama and western Florida along the Atlantic coast to North Carolina (Cape Fear River). Western Tennessee, southern Illinois (Gray, Man.).

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Densely shaded river banks almost perpetually overflowed. Montgomery County. Clarke County, Lisbon. Mobile County, Mount Vernon (Davis Lake). Flowers February; fruit ripe early in April, not rare. A low tree 20 to 30 feet high, scarcely over 1 foot in diameter.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CELTIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1044. 1753. NETTLE TREE.

Fifty to 60 species, temperate and warmer regions. North America, 5 or 6. United States and Canada, 2 or 3. Deciduous trees, more rarely shrubs.

Celtis mississippiensis Bosc, Encycl. Agr. **7**: 577. 1822. SOUTHERN HACKBERRY. SUGARBERRY.

Celtis laevigata Willd. Berl. Baumz. ed. 2, 81. 1811.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 463. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 407. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 71, *t. 318*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Frequent all over the Gulf and South Atlantic States to middle Tennessee, southern Illinois, southwestern Kentucky, west to central Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and southern Kansas.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the coast plain, excepting the valleys of the highest level in the mountain region. In rich woods. Of largest size and most frequent in the bottom lands of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and their larger tributaries. Lauderdale and Florence counties. Cullman County, Marriotts Creek. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery and Mobile counties. Baldwin County, Stockton. Frequent.
Economic uses: Valuable timber tree.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Celtis occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1044. 1753. SUGARBERRY. HACKBERRY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 463. Chap. Fl. 417. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 407.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England to Ontario, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado, south to Texas, and from New Jersey to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Rocky banks. Clay County (*Baker & Earle*).
At its southern limit a tree of about medium size.
Type locality: "Hab in Virginia."

Celtis occidentalis pumila (Pursh) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 397. 1856. SCRUBBY SUGARBERRY.

Celtis pumila Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 200. 1814.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 463. Chap. Fl. 417.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to western Florida, Texas, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Dry rocky banks and hillsides. Hale County, bald prairies, Gallion. Straggling shrub, rarely over 10 feet high. Flowers April; fruit ripe September, purplish black.
Type locality: "On the banks of rivers: Maryland and Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MORACEAE. Mulberry Family.

TOXYLON Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 118. 1817. BOIS D'ARC.

(MACLURA Nutt. Gen. **2**: 233. 1818.)

Toxylon pomiferum Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 118. 1817. OSAGE ORANGE.

Maclura aurantiaca Nutt. Gen. **2**: 234. 1818.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 464. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 408. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 89, *t. 122, 123*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Northwestern and central Texas and southern Arkansas

ALABAMA: Introduced from the Southwest, and frequently cultivated for hedges. Not rarely naturalized about fields and dwellings, chiefly in the Prairie region. Flowers in April. Fruit ripe in October.
Economic uses: Valuable for the wood; hedge plant.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BROUSSONETIA L'Herit.; Vent. Tabl. 3:547. 1799.

Two species, China, Japan. Trees.

Broussonetia papyrifera (L.) Vent. Tabl. 3:548. 1799. PAPER MULBERRY.
Morus papyrifera L. Sp. Pl. 2:986. 1753.
Introduced from Japan. Frequently cultivated in the Southern States as a shade tree; not infrequently of spontaneous growth, and difficult to eradicate.
ALABAMA: Mobile and Montgomery counties.
Type locality: "Hab. in Japonia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MORUS L. Sp. Pl. 986. 1753. MULBERRY.

Ten species, temperate Northern Hemisphere, tropical mountains. United States and Canada, 2. Deciduous trees.

Morus rubra L. Sp. Pl. 2:986. 1753. RED MULBERRY.
Ell. Sk. 2:574. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 464. Chap. Fl. 415. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:408. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 7:79, *t. 320*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; New England, west to Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to the Gulf States; from Florida to Texas and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Throughout the State, in low rich woods, to the delta of Mobile River. Baldwin County, Stockton. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Flowers March; fruit ripe in July. Not common.
A large tree in the upper division of the State.
Economic uses: Timber tree. The berries are edible.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Morus alba L. Sp. Pl. 2:986. 1753. WHITE MULBERRY.
Ell. Sk. 2:574. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 464. Chap. Fl. 415; ed. 3, 438.
Introduced from Europe, occasionally spontaneous around dwellings. Mobile County.
Economic uses: The form known as *Morus multicaulis* was at one time largely cultivated for silkworms.
Type locality: "Hab. in China."

CANNABIS L. Sp. Pl. 2:1027. 1783.

Annual. East India, Europe.

Cannabis sativa L. Sp. Pl. 2:1027. 1753. HEMP.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 463.
Rarely adventive on ballast. Mobile County.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

HUMULUS L. Sp. Pl. 2:1028. 1753. HOP.

Two species, temperate regions of the globe. Japan. North America, 1. Perennial climbing herbs.

Humulus lupulus L. Sp. Pl. 2:1028. 1753. COMMON HOP PLANT.
Ell. Sk. 2:695. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 464. Chap. Fl. 414.
EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Manitoba and British Columbia, New England and throughout the Eastern States.
ALABAMA: Hills, borders of woods near dwellings. Scarcely indigenous. Cullman County. Flowers greenish; July, August.

Economic uses: Here and there cultivated for its strobules used in making yeast and for medicinal purposes. "Humulus," United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae sepibus et ad radices montium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

URTICACEAE. Nettle Family.

URTICA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 983. 1753. NETTLE.

From 30 to 40 species, mostly in colder and cooler temperate regions. America about 30 species, North America 10, Eastern States 2, exclusive of naturalized species. Herbs.

Urtica gracilis Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 341. 1789. COMMON AMERICAN NETTLE.
Urtica procera Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 353. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 571. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 465. Chap. Fl. 412. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 408.
Hudsonian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario, north to Mackenzie River, west to the base of the Rocky Mountains, New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Over the State to the coast. Border of swamps, waste places. Mobile County.
July, August; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of Hudson's Bay."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Urtica dioica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 984. 1753. LARGE STINGING NETTLE.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 571. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 465. Chap. Fl. 412. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 408.
Introduced from Europe; naturalized throughout the continent from Canada to Mexico.
ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places. Lawrence County, Moulton. Mobile County, ballast ground. July, August; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Urtica urens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 984. 1753. SMALLER STINGING NETTLE.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 570. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 465. Chap. Fl. 412. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 408.
Adventive from Europe, naturalized from Canada to Mexico.
ALABAMA: Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, ballast heaps. July, August; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Urtica chamaedroides Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 113. 1814. PURPLISH NETTLE.
Urtica purpurascens Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **5**: 169. 1837.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 570. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 465. Chap. Fl. 412. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 408.
MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky to the Gulf States.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*); rare. Annual.
Type locality: "On the islands of Georgia: St. Simons, &c."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

URTICASTRUM Fabr. Enum. 204. 1759.

(LAPORTEA Gaud. Bot. Voy. Freyc. 498. 1826.)

About 2 species, in tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, Mexico. Temperate North America, 1.

Urticastrum divaricatum (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 635. 1891. WOOD NETTLE.
Urtica divaricata and U. canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 985. 1753.
Laportea canadensis Gaud. Bot. Voy. Freyc. 498. 1826.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 573. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 465. Chap. Fl. 413.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario to Saskatchewan Valley; New England throughout the Eastern States to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Moist rich thickets and woods. Flowers July, August; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ADICEA Raf. Ann. Nat. 179. 1815. CLEAR WEED.

(PILEA Lindl. Coll. *t. 4.* 1821.)

One hundred and twenty-five species, mostly in the tropics. Temperate North America.

Adicea pumila (L.) Raf.; Torr. Fl. N. Y. **2**: 223. As synonym. 1843. RICH WEED.
Urtica pumila L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 984. 1753.
Pilea pumila Gray, Man. ed. 1, 437. 1848.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 569. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 466. Chap. Fl. 413.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick and Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to New Jersey, Georgia, and northern Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich damp woods. Madison County, Montesano. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Cullman County. Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Adicea microphylla herniarioides (Sw.) Kuntze Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 622. 1891.
Urtica herniarioides Sw. Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockh. **8**: 64. 1787.
Pilea herniarioides Lindl. Coll. Bot sub t. 4. 1821.
Pilea microphylla herniarioides Wedd. in DC. Prodr. **16**, pt. 1: 106. 1869.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Mobile. Escaped from cultivation. Light, shaded ground. July, August.
Type locality (Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ.): "Hab. supra saxa in rivulis et fluviis Domingensibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BOEHMERIA Jacq. Stirp. Am. 246, *t. 157.* 1763.

About 45 species, mostly tropical and subtropical, but extending to extratropical North America and Japan. North America, 1.

Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 340. 1809. FALSE NETTLE.
Urtica cylindrica L. Sp. Pl. 1396. 1753.
U. capitata Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 363. 1809.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 568. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 466. Chap. Fl. 414. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 409. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 160.
WEST INDIA ISLANDS, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida and through the Gulf States to Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Damp thickets and woods. July, August; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Boehmeria nivea (L.) Gaud. Bot. Voy. Freyc. 499. 1826. RAMIE PLANT.
Urtica nivea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 985. 1753.
In the southern part of the State found here and there as an escape from cultivation. Perennial.
Boehmeria tenacissima (Roxb.) Gaud., cultivated with the above, also occurs.
Economic uses: Valuable fiber plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Chinae muris."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

PARIETARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1052. 1753. PELLITORY.

Eight species, mostly of temperate regions. North America, 2.

Parietaria pennsylvanica Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 955. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 575. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 466. Chap. Fl. 413. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 409.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to British Columbia; southern New England throughout the Atlantic States west to Colorado and Nevada, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shaded rocky copses, woods, on limestone rocks. Madison County, Montesano, 1,200 feet. May; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Parietaria officinalis erecta (Mert. & Koch) Weddell, Monogr. Urt. 507. 1856.

Parietaria erecta Mert. & Koch, Deutschl. Fl. **1**: 825. 1823.
Adventive with ballast from Mediterranean Europe. Mobile County, 1891. Annual.
Herb. Mohr.

LORANTHACEAE. Mistletoe Family.

PHORADENDRON Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. ser. 2, **1**: 185. 1847–1850.

About 80 species, tropical, subtropical, and warmer temperate America. United States, 4 or 5 species. Shrub, parasitical on trees.

Phoradendron flavescens (Pursh) Nutt.; Gray, Man. ed. 2, 383. 1856.

Viscum flavescens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 114. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 677. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 450. Chap. Fl. 397.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Florida to Texas and Arkansas; north to New Jersey, west to southern Illinois; southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Parasitic on various hard-wood trees. In the Central Prairies and southward. Most frequent on the water oak. Flowers in February and March. Fruit ripe October, November; berries white. Common.
Economic uses: The young twigs and leaves are used medicinally.
Type locality: "[North America.] Parasitic on oaks and other trees; rare."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SANTALACEAE. Sandalwood Family.

COMANDRA Nutt. Gen. **1**: 157. 1818.

Four species, perennial herbs. Europe. North America, 3.

Comandra umbellata (L.) Nutt. Gen. **1**: 157. 1818.

Thesium umbellatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 208. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 311. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 450. Chap. Fl. 396; ed. 3, 417. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 385.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Ontario to Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains; New England southward along the mountains to Georgia, west to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Warrior table-land. Rocky copses, dry open places. Morgan County, June, 1899. Jackson County, Sand Mountain, near Starkey Creek. Flowers greenish white. Perennial; parasitic on the roots of trees. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Pensylvaniae pascuis siccis. Kalm."
Herb. Biltmore.

NESTRONIA Raf. New Fl. **3**: 12. 1836.

(DARBYA Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **1**: 388. 1846.)

One species, southern Atlantic North America. Low shrub.

Nestronia umbellulata Raf. New Fl. **3**: 13. 1836.

Darbya umbellulata Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **1**: 388. 1846.
Chap. Fl. 396.
Carolinian area. North Carolina, central Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Warrior table-land, 800 feet. Shaded hillsides. Cullman County. Lee County, near Auburn. Rocky shaded banks, not rare (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers greenish. Only male plants have been met with in the State. May, rare.
Type locality: "Near Milledgeville, Ga.," *Dr. Boykin*, and at Macon, *Prof. Darby:* also at Lincoln, N. C., *Mr. M. A. Curtis.*
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE. Birthwort Family.

ARISTOLOCHIA L. Sp. Pl. 2:960. 1753.

About 170 species, mostly tropical, of the Northern Hemisphere. North America, 7; eastern United States, 3. Climbing perennial herbs or shrubs.

Aristolochia serpentaria L. Sp. Pl. 2:961. 1753. VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

Ell. Sk. 2:511. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 445. Chap. Fl. 372, in part.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the eastern Gulf States and Florida north and west to Connecticut, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower Pine region. Dry open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Washington, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers maroon purple. May; not frequent. Perennial.

Economic uses: The root, known as Virginia snakeroot, is the "Serpentaria" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Mohr.

Aristolochia nashii Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:485. 1894.
NARROW-LEAF VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

Stem mostly simple, erect, slender, flexuose from a short rootstock with numerous crowded fibrous roots; leaves from linear-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at the apex, narrowly sagittate to auriculate at the base, short-petioled; peduncles 1 to 3 near the base of the stem, one-flowered, slender, pubescent above; capsule villous, especially upon the ribs.

Louisianian to Carolinian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Mountain region. Open dry woods. Mobile County; not rare in sandy rolling pine woods. Cullman County. Jackson County, on Sand Mountain (*Boynton*) in light soil. Flowers in May Not infrequent.

Readily distinguished from *A. serpentaria* by the narrow, short-petioled leaves.

Type locality: "Collected at Lake Ella, Fla., in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash."

Aristolochia sagittata Muhl.; Duchartre in DC. Prodr. **15**, pt. 1:434. 1864. As synonym.

Aristolochia hastata Nutt. Gen. **2**:200. 1818. Not H. B. K. 1817.

Ell. Sk. **2**:512.

Carolinian area. South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Lower hills and mountain region. Dry open woods. Cullman County.

Type locality not specifically given.

Aristolochia macrophylla Lam. Encycl. **1**: 255. 1783. LARGE-LEAVED PIPE VINE.

Aristolochia sipho L'Her. Stirp. Nov. 13. 1784.

Ell. Sk. 2:510. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 454. Chap. Fl. 372.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Pennsylvania west to Missouri and Minnesota, south along the mountains to Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). Woody climber; not collected of late.

Type locality: "Cette plante croît naturellement dans l'Amérique septentrionale, and vraisemblament dans la Virginie."

Aristolochia tomentosa Sims, Bot. Mag. *t. 1369.* 1811. HOARY PIPE VINE.

Ell. Sk. **2**:511. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 445. Chap. Fl. 372.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mountains of North Carolina to Florida, central Tennessee, north and west to southern Illinois, southern Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Central Pine belt to Upper division of Coast Pine belt; river banks. Blount County, Mulberry River. Tuscaloosa and Bibb counties. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers greenish brown; June. Climbing over bushes and small trees; not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ASARUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:442. 1753.

Thirteen species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. Europe. Japan, 7. North America, 4. Low perennials.

Asarum virginicum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 442. 1753. WILD GINGER. COLIC ROOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 532. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 445. Chap. Fl. 371.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Virginia along the mountains to North Carolina, Georgia, and eastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rich shaded copses and hillsides. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers maroon; March, April; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, terra Mariana, Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asarum macranthum (Shuttlew.) Small, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 136. 1894. LARGE-FLOWERED WILD GINGER.

Asarum virginicum var. *grandiflorum* Michx.; Duchartre in DC. Prodr. **15**: 426. 1864.

Asarum grandiflorum Small, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 150. 1894. Not Klotzsch.

Homotropa macranthum Shuttlew.; Small & Heller, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**: 11. 1892. As synonym.

Carolinian area. West Virginia to northern Alabama.

ALABAMA: Higher mountain ranges. Rocky shaded banks, Dekalb County. On Lookout Mountain, near Mentone 1,800 to 2,000 feet. June 3. Only locality known in the State. Flowers purple brown; bright-spotted inside.

Type locality: "Collected by Rugel in 1841 on the Broad River, N. C."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asarum arifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 279. 1803. SOUTHERN WILD GINGER.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 532. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 445. Chap. Fl. 371.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia and eastern Tennessee to the low country of the Atlantic and Gulf States, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Rich shaded hillsides. Tuscaloosa, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers maroon. March; common.

Economic uses: The root of the several species is used medicinally under the names of "wild ginger" and "colic root."

Type locality: "Hab. in umbrosis sylvis Carolinae inferioris."

Herb. Mohr.

POLYGONACEAE. Buckwheat Family.

ERIOGONUM Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 246. 1803.

About 100 species, almost exclusively confined to the Sonoran area from Texas to the Pacific. Southeastern Atlantic States, 2. Herbs, chiefly perennial.

Erigonum tomentosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 246. 1803. DOWNY ERIOGONUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 465. Chap. Fl. 392.

Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, western Florida.

ALABAMA: Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Dry sandy pine ridges in the so-called wire-grass counties. Henry County, Abbeyville. Dale County, Ozark. Geneva County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. August to October; not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in aridissimis, pinetis Carolinae et Georgiae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUMEX L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 333. 1753. DOCK.[1]

About 100 species, cosmopolitan in the Northern Hemisphere. North America, 20. Eastern States and adjoining Provinces of Canada, 9. Herbs mostly perennial.

Rumex acetosella L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 338. 1753. SAND SORREL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 415. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 439. Chap. Fl. 386. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 379.

EUROPE.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Naturalized over the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In light sandy soil, waste places, worn-out fields. Flowers reddish. April, May. An abundant and troublesome weed. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis et arvis arenosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] William Trelease, The species of Rumex north of Mexico, Report Mo. Bot. Gard., vol. 3, pp. 74 to 95. 1892.

Rumex hastatulus Baldwin in Ell. Sk. **1**: 416. 1817. ENGELMANN'S SORREL.

Rumex engelmannii Meiss. in DC. Prodr. **14**: 64. 1856.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 439. Chap. Fl. 386. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 379.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New York and New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Dry sandy soil. Montgomery, Perry, and Marion counties. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Arid cultivated land in the south of Georgia and east Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex altissimus Wood, Classbook, 477. 1855. PALE DOCK.

Rumex britannicus Meiss. in DC. Prodr. **14**: 47. 1856. Not L. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 438. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 380.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Massachusetts west to Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south from New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Deep marshes, muddy borders of streams, ditches. Autauga County, Prattville. Mobile and Baldwin counties. May, June; common.
Type locality: "Marshy prairies and borders of streams, Indiana!"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex verticillatus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 334. 1753. SWAMP DOCK.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 413, inter *R. britannicus*. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 438. Chap. Fl. 385. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 380.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south from Missouri to Texas, south from New York to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Deep open swamps, ditches. Most frequent in the Coast plain. Two and one-half to 3 feet high. Flowers April, May.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex crispus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 335. 1753. CURLED DOCK. YELLOW DOCK.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 414. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 438. Chap. Fl. 385. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 379.
Introduced from Europe, widespread over the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, and from Canada to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp grassy places, waste and cultivated ground. May, June; common everywhere.
Economic uses: The root is the "yellow dock" or "Rumex" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae suculentis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex britannicus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 334. 1753. GREAT WATER DOCK.

Rumex orbiculatus Gray, Man. ed. 5, 420. 1867.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 438.
MEXICO.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, south to New Jersey and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, river swamps. July; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex sanguineus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 334. 1753.

Ell. Sk **1**: 413 Gray, Man. ed. 6, 438.
The form with greenish veins (var. *viridis* Smith in Trelease, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **3**: 90. 1892).
EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas.
ALABAMA: Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Sparingly naturalized.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia." (But probably native in Europe.)
Herb. Mohr.

Rumex pulcher L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 336. 1753. SLENDER DOCK.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 413. Chap. Fl. 386.
MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Adventive. Coast plain. Fully naturalized. Roadsides, ditches, borders of swamps about Mobile. May. Becoming a common wayside weed. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Gallia, Italia, Veronae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex conglomeratus Murr. Prodr. Fl. Goett. 52. 1770.

Fugitive from Europe with ballast.

ALABAMA: Mobile, ballast heaps, October, 1893; rare.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex cuneifolius Campdera, Monogr. Rumex, 66, 95. 1819. WEDGE-LEAF DOCK.

Spreng. Syst. Veg. **2**: 159.
Perennial. Stem 12 to 18 inches long, assurgent, simple or branched from the base, roughish; leaves thickish, oblong-ovate, obtuse, cuneate at the base, crenately denticulate; flowering branches nearly leafless; flowers almost sessile, in dense whorls; valves, scarcely over 1 line long, crenulate, with 3 callosities.

ARGENTINA, MONTEVIDEO, CHILE, SOUTH AFRICA.
Louisianian area. Adventive in ballast from Buenos Ayres, and firmly established in western Florida (Pensacola).

ALABAMA: Dry sandy places. Mobile County, near and on ballast heaps. Flowers in June; fruit ripe in August.
First observed in 1891. Spreading along the river banks. 1895.
Type locality: "Hab. in Buenos Ayres."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rumex obtusifolius L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 335. 1753. BITTER DOCK.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 438. Chap. Fl. 385. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 381.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Introduced from Europe. Naturalized over the North American continent.

ALABAMA: All over the State, in cultivated and waste grounds; a coarse and troublesome weed. May.
Economic uses: The root is used indiscriminately with the yellow dock for medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Germania, Helvetia, Gallia, Anglia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUMEX OBTUSIFOLIUS × CRISPUS. This hybrid has been collected in St. Clair County, near Ashville. September. On roadsides.

POLYGONUM L. Sp. Pl. 1: 359. 1753.[1]

About 150 species, cosmopolitan, mostly northern. North America and Mexico, about 50 species. Atlantic North America, 21. Ours all herbs.

Polygonum aviculare L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 362. 1753. WAYSIDE KNOTWEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 453. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 439. Chap. Fl. 390.
Cosmopolitan in the temperate regions. Europe, Asia, North Africa, Mexico, South America.
Boreal zones to Louisianian area. Over the North American continent; most frequent east of the Rocky Mountains.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Roadsides, waste places, everywhere in the interior. May to October. Rare near the coast. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum erectum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 363. 1753. ERECT DOOR WEED.

Polygonum aviculare var. *erectum* Roth, Tent. Fl. Germ. **1**: 174. 1788. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 440. Chap. Fl. 390. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 375. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 11.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England south to New Jersey and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt and Central Prairie region. In yards, waste places. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Uniontown. Montgomery County. June; not common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Philadelphia, enata ex seminibus D. Kalmii."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] John K. Small, A preliminary list of American species of Polygonum, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 351. 1892.

Polygonum tenue Michx. Fl. Am. Bor. **1**: 238. 1803.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 440.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. From Ontario to the Pacific coast; New England south to New Jersey, along the mountains to Georgia, and west to Arizona and California.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Exposed rocky soil. Dekalb County, Mentone. September. Frequent on Lookout Mountain.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Polygonum maritimum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 361. 1753.

Polygonum aviculare var. *littorale* Chap. Fl. 390.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 453. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 439.

EUROPE.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Seacoast from Nova Scotia to Georgia and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, banks of Alabama River, near the shipping. To all appearance adventive with ballast. August, September. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. Monspelii, in Italia, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum bellardi All. Fl. Ped. **2**: 207. 1785.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 562.

SOUTHERN EUROPE, WESTERN ASIA.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile, 1884, and September, 1893. Stems numerous from the same root; prostrate, rigid, over 2 feet long, forming large patches. Annual.

Type locality: "In arvis inter Bussolino e Bardassan [Piedmont]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum lapathifolium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 360. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 440. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 376.

ALABAMA: Naturalized about Mobile. June; rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Gallia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum incarnatum Ell. Sk. **1**: 456. 1817.

Polygonum lapathifolium incarnatum Gray, Man. ed. 6, 440. 1890.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. l. c. Chap. Fl. 388. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 376.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island; from Vermont and western New York west to Nebraska, and throughout the Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, and Colorado, south to Florida and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low cultivated ground, damp places. Cullman, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers flesh color. September, October; frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Ditches and shallow ponds [South Carolina and Georgia]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum pennsylvanicum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 362. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 457. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 440. Chap. Fl. 388. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 376.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Ontario; New England west to Dakota, Nebraska, and California, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low damp places, ditches. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers rose color. July to September; frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum portoricense Bertero, Meiss. in DC. Prodr. **14**: 121. 1856.

DENSE-FLOWERED PERSICARIA.

Polygonum densiflorum Meiss. in Mart. Fl. Bras. **5**: 13. 1855. Not Blume.

Chap. Fl. 388. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 556, *f.* *1322*. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 161 (as *Polygonum glabrum* Willd.).

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL, EASTERN ASIA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida, eastern Texas, southeastern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded swamps. Mobile County, swampy alluvial forest on the old telegraph road, copious. Hale County, Greensboro. Flowers bright pink. October. Annual.
Type locality: West Indies.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum persicaria L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 361. 1753. LADY'S THUMB.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 441. Chap. Fl. 389. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 377.
Introduced from Europe. Extensively naturalized all over the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Ditches, low places. Most frequent in the Central Prairie belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Uniontown. Mobile County, ballast ground. Flowers greenish white. June to October; not common Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum setaceum Baldwin; Ell. Sk. **1**: 455. 1817. BRISTLY PERSICARIA.
Chap. Fl. 389. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 377.
Louisianian area. Georgia to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt. Ditches, borders of ponds. Montgomery County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers white. October; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "In clayey soils, Savannah; St. Marys, Ga. Baldwin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum hydropiperoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 239. 1803.
MILD WATER PEPPER.
Polygonum mite Pers. Syn. **1**: 440. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 456. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 441. Chap. Fl. 389. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 377.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England, west to Nebraska; south to Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: All over the State, border of swamps, shallow ponds, ditches. Most abundant from the Central Pine belt to the coast. Montgomery, Escambia, and Mobile counties. Flowers white. July to October; abundant. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum punctatum Ell. Sk. **1**: 455. 1817. SMART WEED. WATER PEPPER.
Polygonum acre H. B. K. Nov. Gen. **2**: 179. 1817. Not Lam.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 442. Chap. Fl. 389. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 377. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 161.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England west to Dakota and Nebraska, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Wet places. Flowers white. July to October; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "In ditches and shallow ponds [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum hydropiper L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 361. 1753. WATER PEPPER.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 441. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 377.
EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Throughout the continent. Mostly naturalized from Europe

ALABAMA: Low wet places. Dallas County, Uniontown. June; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae subhumidis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum opelousanum Riddell; Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 354. 1892.
OPELOUSAS PERSICARIA.
Polygonum opelousanum Riddell, Cat. Fl. Lud. in N. Orl. Med. & Surg. Journ. 1852. Name only.
Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 559.
MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy border of ponds. Mobile County, foot of Springhill. Flowers white. May, 1897; copious. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Louisiana: Low prairies near Opelousas (Carpenter, 26)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum virginianum L. Sp. Pl. **1**:360. 1753. VIRGINIA KNOTWEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**:454. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 442. Chap. Fl. 390.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, southern New England, west to Nebraska, south to Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Damp woods and copses. Bottoms. Lauderdale County. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman and Talladega counties. Chilton County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery, Clarke, Escambia, and Mobile counties. Flowers green. July to September; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum sagittatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**:363. 1753. ARROW-LEAVED TEAR-THUMB.

Ell. Sk. **1**:458. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 442. Chap. Fl. 390. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:378.

ASIA, SIBERIA.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Illinois, Ontario, New England, west to Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Kansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie belt. Low damp thickets. Clay County. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Uniontown. Lee County. Auburn. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Marilandiae madidis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum convolvulus L. Sp. Pl. **1**:364. 1753. BLACK BIND WEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**:459. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 442. Chap. Fl. 390. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:378.

EUROPE, MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, west to the Pacific, most probably introduced; New England, throughout the Eastern States to the Gulf, Texas, and Mexico.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places. Mobile County on ballast. June to August; frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonum cristatum Engelm. & Gr. Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**:259. 1847. CLIMBING FALSE BUCKWHEAT.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:378.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Georgia, Indian Territory, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In thickets and cultivated ground, climbing over bushes. Cullman, Bibb, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. A pernicious bindweed.

The specimens from Alabama so far observed, referred to *P. dumetorum* and *P. scandens*, belong to this species.

Type locality: "Margins of woods, &c. near Industry [Texas]."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

THYSANELLA Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**:24. 1845.

One species. Southern Atlantic North America.

Thysanella fimbriata (Ell.) Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**:24. 1845. FRINGED THYSANELLA.

Polygonum fimbriatum Ell. Sk. **1**:583. 1817.

Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 391.

Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Arid sandy ridges. Geneva County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. September; rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Grows on the poorest pine barrens, on the high ridges between the Flint and Chattahoochie rivers, along what is termed the Federal road."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYGONELLA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:240. 1803.

Seven species, herbs or shrubs. Southeastern North America, 6.

Polygonella polygama (Vent.) Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**:231. 1847. OCTOBER FLOWER.

Polygonum polygamum Vent. Jard. Cels. 665. 1800.

Polygonella parvifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:241. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 458. Chap. Fl. 386.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Loose sands. Baldwin County, Fish River Bay, shore of Perdido Bay. Flowers white to pink. October, November; not frequent. Shrubby.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonella gracilis (Nutt.) Meiss. in DC. Prodr. **14**: 80. 1856.
SLENDER JOINTWEED.

Polygonum gracile Nutt. Gen. **1**: 255. 1818.
Chap. Fl. 387.
Louisianian area. On the coast of South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Annual.
Type locality: "In Georgia? *Dr. Baldwyn.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygonella americana (Fisch. & Mey.) Small, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 141. 1894.
AMERICAN JOINTWEED.

Gonopyrum americanum Fisch. & Mey., Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. ser. 6, **4**: 144. 1840.
Polygonella ericoides Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 230. 1845.
P. meissneriana Schuttlew.; Meiss. in DC. Prodr. **14**: 81. 1856.
Chap. Fl. 387.
Carolinian area. Georgia, southwestern Texas (Riddell), Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Limestone hills. Blount County, Warnock Mountain, about 1,000 feet altitude (*Miss Mary Mohr*). Jackson County, Pisgah. Flowers rose color. August; rare. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRUNNICHIA Banks; Gaertn. Fruct. **1**: 213, *t. 45, f. 2.* 1788.

One species, perennial climber, southern Atlantic North America.

Brunnichia cirrhosa Banks; Gaertn. Fruct. **1**: 214, *t. 45.* 1788.
LADIES' EAR DROPS.

Rajania ovata Walt. Fl. Car. 247. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 521. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 444. Chap. Fl. 392.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Gulf coast and southern Atlantic slope to central Tennessee, southern Illinois; and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast, banks of streams, common. Central Prairie region. Lauderdale County, Florence, banks of Tennessee River. Hale, Dallas, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish white. July, August.
Type locality: "Hab. in Bahama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHENOPODIACEAE. Goosefoot Family.

CHENOPODIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 218. 1753. GOOSEFOOT. PIGWEED.

About 50 species, almost cosmopolitan, including some of the most common weeds, numbers of them naturalized in America. About 8 species native in North America.

Chenopodium album L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 219. 1753. LAMB'S QUARTERS.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 330. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 432. Chap. Fl. 376. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 367. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 46.
Common weed, introduced from Europe, naturalized over the continent.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In cultivated and waste places. Mobile County, frequent on the sea beach. July, August. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in agris Europae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium glaucum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 220. 1753. OAK-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 432.
Introduced from Europe. Naturalized in New York and New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Near dwellings. Baldwin County, Blakely. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. ad Europae fimeta."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium berlandieri Moq. Chenop. Enum. 23. 1840. BERLANDIER'S GOOSEFOOT.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 367.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Missouri to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Damp gravelly beach. West Fowl River and outlying islands. July. 3 to 4 feet high. Annual.

Type locality: "Circa Mexico. Berlandier 1906."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium murale L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 219. 1753. NETTLE-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 329. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 432. Chap. Fl. 376. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 367. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 46.

EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, WEST INDIES, AND BRAZIL.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England west to Michigan and Missouri, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places. Mobile, near the shipping and on ballast. July to September; not rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae muris aggeribusque."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium vulvaria L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 220. 1753. ILL-SCENTED GOOSEFOOT.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Adventive on ballast. Mobile County. July, August. Annual.

Fetid annual weed; observed in 1886, and each succeeding year.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis oleraceis."

Chenopodium anthelminticum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 220. 1753. WORMSEED.

Chenopodium ambrosioides var. *anthelminticum* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 408. 1867.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 331. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 433. Chap. Fl. 377. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 368.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.

Over the North American continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State, excepting the higher mountain ranges. Roadsides, waste places. July to September; a common weed. Annual.

Economic uses: The seeds, "American wormseed," Chenopodium United States Pharmacopœia, are used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania, Bonaria."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium ambrosioides L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 219. 1753. MEXICAN TEA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 330. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 433.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Probably introduced from tropical America and naturalized in all warmer parts of the globe.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County, gardens, waste places. July, August. Annual.

Economic uses: The seeds are used like those of the above.

Type locality: "Hab. in Mexico, Lusitania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium botrys L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 219. 1753. JERUSALEM OAK.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 330. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 433. Chap. Fl. 376. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 368.

Introduced from southern Europe, all over temperate and warmer North America.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste ground, near dwellings. Tuscaloosa County. Mobile County, ballast. July, August. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae australis arenosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chenopodium rubrum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 218. 1753. COAST BLITE.

Blitum maritimum Nutt. Gen. Add. 1818.

B. rubrum Reich. Fl. Germ. Exsic. 582. 1832.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 432. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 367.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario; New England west to British Columbia, California; New Jersey west to Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, and California.

ALABAMA: Waste places. Adventive with ballast. Mobile, wharf. June, 1893. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis, ruderatis.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ROUBIEVA Moq. Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2, **1**: 292. 1834.

One species, South America.

Roubieva multifida (L.) Moq. Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2, **1**: 293, *t. 10*. 1834. CUTLEAF GOOSEFOOT.

Chenopodium multifidum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 220. 1753.

SOUTH AMERICA, SICILY (naturalized).

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Adventive along the seashore from New Jersey to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County. June, July; a frequent ballast weed; perennial. Observed since 1887.
Type locality: "Hab. in Bonaria."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ATRIPLEX L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1052. 1753. ORACHE.

About 120 species. Cosmopolitan, mostly in maritime regions and alkaline plains of the interior. North America, 40.

Atriplex arenaria Nutt. Gen. **1**: 198. 1818. SAND ORACHE.

Obione arenaria Moq. Chenop. Enum. 71. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 578. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 434. Chap. Fl. 377.

MEXICO, BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From the shores of southern New England to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Sandy beaches, subject to occasional overflow by the tide. Mobile County, West Fowl River. July; not rare. Annual.
Type locality: "On the sandy seacoast of New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Atriplex hastata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1053. 1753. HALBERD-LEAF ORACHE.

Atriplex patula var. *hastata* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 409. 1867.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 434. Chap. Fl. 377.

Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario, lake shore, south along the seashore to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile. To all appearance adventive with ballast. July. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa frigidiori."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DONDIA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 261. 1763.

SUEDA Forsk. Fl. Aegypt. Arab. 69, *t. 186*. 1775.

Six species, warmer regions North Hemisphere, mostly North American.

Dondia linearis (Ell.). TALL SEA-BLITE.

Salsola linearis Ell. Sk. **1**: 332. 1817.
Sueda linearis Moq. Chenop. Enum. 130. 1840.
Chenopodium maritimum Walt. Fl. Car. 111. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 406.

CUBA.

Louisianian area. Seacoast from South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Sandy low beach. Mobile County, West Fowl River. July; not frequent. Annual.
Type locality (Elliott): "Grows along the margin of the ocean [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SALICORNIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 3. 1753.

Eight species, seashores of the Old and New World.

Salicornia bigelovii Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. Surv. 184. 1859. BIGELOW'S GLASSWORT.

Salicornia mucronata Bigelow, Fl. Bost. ed. 2, 2. 1824. Not Lag. 1817. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 434. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 370.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia on the coast to New England, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline marshes on the seashore. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Cat Island. July, August; not rare. Annual.

Type locality: "On the beach at Brazos Santiago, May; *Schott.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salicornia ambigua Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 2. 1803. SHRUBBY SAMPHIRE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 4. 1817. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 435. Chap. Fl. 378. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 370.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. On the seashore from Massachusetts to Florida, west to Texas; Pacific coast from Vancouver's Island to California.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Wet sands and shallow salt marshes. Mobile County, Dauphin Island, West Fowl River. July, August; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality. "Hab. in Carolinae scirpetis maritimis."

Herb Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SALSOLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 222. 1753. SALTWORT.

About 40 species, temperate regions North Hemisphere. Mostly on salty plains of the interior.

Salsola kali L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 222. 1753. COMMON SALTWORT.

Salsola caroliniana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 174. 1803. Ell. Sk. **1**: 331. Gray, Man. ed. 6: 435. Chap. Fl. 378.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; New England south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Loose sands on the coast. Baldwin County, east shore Mobile Bay; not rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae litoribus maris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMARANTHACEAE. Amaranth Family.

AMARANTHUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 989. 1753.

About 50 species, warm temperate and tropical regions of the globe. Many cosmopolitan weeds. North America, 6 truly indigenous, and an equal number introduced in cultivated grounds.

Amaranthus retroflexus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 991. 1753. GREEN AMARANTH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 428. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 358.

SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE.

All over the continent. Cultivated ground, waste places, chiefly Northern.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In cultivated and waste ground. Mobile County. August, September; not frequent. A coarse weed. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amaranthus hybridus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 990. 1753. PIGWEED.

Amaranthus hypochondriacus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 991. 1753.
A. chlorostachys Willd. Amaranth. 34, *t. 10, f. 19.* 1790.
A. chlorostachys var. *hybridus* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 428. 1890.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 428. Chap. Fl. 380. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 358.

All over tropical and temperate America.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Introduced in cultivated ground, waste places. Variable; common weed. July to October. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amaranthus spinosus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 991. 1753. SPINY PIGWEED.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 428. Chap. Fl. 380. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 359.

Eastern North America from New York to the Gulf, Texas, and Arkansas. Introduced from tropical America.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated ground. July to October. Abundant. A most troublesome weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amaranthus graecizans L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 990. 1753. TUMBLEWEED.

Amaranthus albus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1404. 1763.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 428. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 359. Chap. Fl. 380.

MEDITERRANEAN REGION OF EUROPE, MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to British Columbia; southern New England and New York to Pennsylvania, thence to Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Found only on ballast. Mobile County. July, August; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amaranthus deflexus L. Mant. **2**: 295. 1771. LOW AMARANTH.

Euxolus deflexus Raf. Fl. Tell. **3**: 42. 1836.
Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **1**: 590. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 400.

BRAZIL, PERU, SOUTHERN EUROPE, AFRICA.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County. September, 1891. Annual. Also observed in Pensacola, Fla.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amaranthus muricatus Moq. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2: 276. 1849.
MURICATE AMARANTH.

PERU, BRAZIL.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from South America, on ballast. Mobile County. September, 1891. Annual.
Type locality: "Prope Mendoza (Gillies!) et Buenos-Ayres (Tweedie!)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCLEROPUS Schrad. Ind. Sem. Hort. Goett. 1835.

One species, West Indies, Florida.

Scleropus crassipes (Schlecht.) Moq. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2: 271. 1849.
AMARANTH-LIKE SCLEROPUS.

Amaranthus crassipes Schlecht. Linnaea, **6**: 757. 1831.
Scleropus amarantoides Schrad. Ind. Sem. Hort. Goett. 1835.
Chap. Fl. 381. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 68.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, PERU.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. October, 1892, 1893. Annual.
Type locality: "In locis paludosis ad rivulos insulae Sti. Thomae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACNIDA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1027. 1753.

Four or 5 species, North America, West Indies. Coarse paludial herbs.

Acnida cannabina L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1027. 1753. WATER HEMP.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 694. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 429. Chap. Fl. 381.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, along the coast to Florida, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Margin of brackish marshes. Mobile County, mouth of Dog River, One-mile Creek, 5 to 6 feet high, October 8, 1896. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia paludibus salsis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALTERNANTHERA R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. 417. 1810.

A vaguely limited genus of about 16 species, of the subtropical and tropical zones. Southeastern Atlantic North America, 4.

Alternanthera polygonoides R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Hol. 417. 1827.

Gomphrena polygonoides L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 225. 1753.
Telanthera polygonoides Moq. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2: 363. 1849.
Chap. Fl. 383. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 67.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County, September, 1886 to 1895. Perennial.
Type locality: "In America littoribus maris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Alternanthera pungens H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **2**: 206. 1817.

Telanthera pungens Moq. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2: 371. 1849.
Alternanthera achyrantha var. *leiantha* Mart. Fl. Bras. **5**, pt. 1: 183, *t. 55*. 1855.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from the West Indies on ballast heaps. Mobile County. August to October. Flowers white; perennial. Observed for a series of years until destroyed.
Type locality: "Crescit in ripa Orinoci prope nobilem cataractam Maypurensium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Alternanthera repens (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 536. 1891. FORTY KNOT.

Achyranthes repens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 225. 1753.
Alternanthera achyrantha R. Br. Fl. Nov. Holl. 413. 1810.
Illecebrum achyrantha Walt. Fl. Car. 103. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 309. Chap. Fl. 382. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 67. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 361.
In most of the warmer regions of the globe.

WEST INDIES TO ARGENTINA, SOUTHERN EUROPE, ASIA.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry exposed places near dwellings. Mobile, pavements and sidewalks, streets of the city. Flowers white. August to November. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb is used domestically as a medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Turcomannia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TELANTHERA R. Br. in Tuckey, Congo Exp. 477. 1818.

About 56 species, littoral plants; perennials. West Indies to Brazil.

Telanthera philoxeroides acutifolia Moq. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2: 363. 1849.
Mart. Fl. Bras. **5**, pt. 1: *t. 51, f. 11.*

Stem slender, 2 or 3 feet long, decumbent, rooting in the mud; lower part submersed, upper part ascending; round, hollow, fleshy, pubescent in lines and at the internodes, else smooth like the opposite, oblong-lanceolate, slightly acuminate leaves which are attenuated at the base into a short, broad, pubescent petiole. Flowers white in roundish heads, borne near the apex of the stems on a stout peduncle shorter than the leaves. The scarious bracts ovate, cuspidate, shorter than the 5-carinate, 3-nerved, acute, glabrous sepals.

WEST INDIES, BRAZIL.

ALABAMA: Stagnating tide-water streams. Mobile County. One-mile Creek, near its mouth, filling completely the bed of the creek. Flowers white. September, 1897. Adventive.
Type locality: "In Brasiliâ prope S. Paul civitatem, * * *, circa Bahiam * * *, prope Buenos-Ayres."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACHYRANTHES L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 204. 1753.

Tropical and subtropical regions.

Achyranthes aspera obtusifolia (Lam.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 62. 1864.

Achyranthes obtusifolia Lam. Encycl. **1**: 545. 1783.

WEST INDIES, UNITED STATES, EAST INDIES.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from the neighboring tropics. Mobile County, ballast grounds. Perennial.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît naturellement dans l'Inde."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CELOSIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 205. 1753.

About 35 species, tropical zone.

Celosia margaritacea L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 297. 1762.

Fugitive from the tropics, on ballast. Mobile County. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FROELICHIA Moench, Meth. 50. 1794.

Ten species, in warmer regions. America, United States to Brazil.

Froelichia floridana (Nutt.) Moq. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2:420. 1849. FLORIDA FROELICHIA.

Oplotheca floridana Nutt. Gen. **2**:79. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**:155. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 430. Chap. Fl. 384. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:363.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Wisconsin and southern Minnesota to Nebraska and Colorado; Illinois south to Georgia and Florida, thence west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry sands. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay. June, July; not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "On the banks of the Altamaha River. Baldwyn."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BATIDACEAE. Batis Family.

BATIS P. Br. Hist. Jam. **1**:356. 1756.

A single species, a frutescent halophyte of the warmer parts of America.

Batis maritima L. Syst. ed. 10, 1380. 1759. BATIS.

Chap. Fl. 411. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 61.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO VENEZUELA.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline marshes. Mobile County, shores of Mississippi Sound and outlying islands. July; not infrequent. Shrub.
Type locality not ascertained, probably West Indian.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHYTOLACCACEAE. Pokeweed Family.

PHYTOLACCA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:441. 1753. POKEBERRY. POKEWEED.

About 11 species, widely diffused over the Old World and America. Perennial herbs.

Phytolacca decandra L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**:631. 1762. COMMON POKEBERRY.

Ell. Sk. **1**:530. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 436. Chap. Fl. 375. Coulter, Contr. Nat Herb. **2**:372.

SOUTHERN EUROPE (introduced).
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Border of woods, fields, copses, in fertile soil. Tuscaloosa, Cullman, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers rose-pink, July to October; berries purplish black, September, October. Frequent.
Economic uses: The root is the "pokeroot," "Phytolaccae radix," and the berries, the "pokeberry," "Phytolaccae fructus," of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NYCTAGINACEAE. Four o'clock Family.

ALLIONIA Loefl. Iter. Hisp. 181. 1758.

OXYBAPHUS L'Her.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**:105. 1797.

About 10 species, perennial. North America to Mexico.

Allionia albida Walt. Fl. Car. 84. 1788. PALE UMBRELLAWORT.

Oxybaphus albida Chois. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 2:434. 1849.
Ell. Sk. **1**:187. Chap. Fl. 373; ed. 3, 393. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:352.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry hills. Montgomery County. Flowers white or pale pink. July to September; local and rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Allionia nyctaginea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 100. 1803. HEART-LEAF UMBRELLAWORT.

Oxybaphus nyctagineus Sweet, Hort. Brit. 429. 1830.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 425. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 644; ed. 3, 393. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 351.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Manitoba to northern Saskatchewan; Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Tennessee basin. Rocky dry copses, border of woods. Madison County, Montesano, about 1,000 feet. Flowers purplish red. May, June; rare. Perennial.
Stem simple, 12 to 15 inches high, from a stout cylindrical rootstock.
Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas fluminis Tennassée."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BOERHAVIA L. Gen. Pl. ed. 5, 4. 1753.

About 20 species, annuals, tropical and subtropical zones. North America, 19; western Texas, 15; South Atlantic States, 3.

Boerhavia erecta L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 3. 1753. ERECT BOERHAVIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 41. Chap. Fl. 373. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 356. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 69.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Dry cultivated and waste places, about dwellings. Flowers pale red. July to October; common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Vera Cruce."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Boerhavia hirsuta Willd. Phyt. no. 3. 1794. HAIRY BOERHAVIA.

Chap. Fl. 373. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 356. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 69.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO GUIANA, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida. Southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from the tropics. On ballast ground, Mobile County, September, 1893.
Type locality (Willd. Sp. Pl.): "Hab. in siccis arenosis Jamaicae."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

AIZOACEAE. Figwort Family.

MOLLUGO L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 89. 1753. INDIAN CHICKWEED.

About 1 dozen species, in warmer parts of the globe.

Mollugo verticillata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 89. 1753. CARPETWEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 183. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 198. Chap. Fl. 48. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 138. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 56.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.
Naturalized and widely diffused through temperate and warmer North America. From Ontario to the Columbia River, south to the Gulf and southern California.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In cultivated and waste ground. June to October. Common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Africa, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SESUVIUM L. Syst. ed. 10, 1058. 1759.

Four species of the seacoast and inland saline places in warm regions. North America, 2 or 3 species.

Sesuvium portulacastrum Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1058. 1759. LARGER SEA PURSLANE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 555. Chap. Fl. 44. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 137. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 251. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 57.
Widely distributed on the seacoasts of tropical and subtropical regions.

ASIA, AFRICA, WEST INDIES TO ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and California.

ALABAMA: Sandy sea beaches exposed to the waves. Mobile County, Sand Island. Flowers red. December; not common. Perennial.
The prostrate and ascending stems, many from the same rootstock, and from 8 to 12 inches long, cover large patches.
Type locality (L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2): "Hab. in Indiae maritimis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sesuvium revolutifolium Ortega, Hort. Matrit. 19. 1800.

Sesuvium sessile Pers. Syn. **2**: 39. 1805.
S. portulacastrum DC. Hist. Pl. Grass. *t. 9.*
S. portulacastrum var. *subsessile* Gray, Pl. Wright. **1**: 13. 1853.
South America; North America, alkali plains of western Texas to southeastern California.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast, Mobile County, September, 1892. Annual.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sesuvium maritimum (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. Fl. N. Y. 20. 1888. SEA PURSLANE.

Pharnaceum maritimum Walt. Fl. Car. 117. 1788.
Sesuvium pentandrum Ell. Sk. **1**: 556. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 198. Chap. Fl. 44.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Seacoast from Long Island to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline pools on sandy beaches. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Flowers greenish white. August; not frequent. Annual?
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PORTULACACEAE. Purslane Family.

PORTULACA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 445. 1753.

About 16 species, of warmer temperate and tropical regions, chiefly American. North America, 10; west of the Mississippi, 5; Eastern Atlantic States, 2.

Portulaca oleracea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 445. 1753. COMMON PURSLANE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 534. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 90. Chap. Fl. 44. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 74.
Cosmopolitan. Widely and abundantly diffused in temperate regions. Doubtfully indigenous in the Atlantic region of North America. Naturalized from southern Ontario to the Gulf and across the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In cultivated ground. Flowers yellow; May to September. Ripens its seeds to the close of the season. Common everywhere. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi, India, Insula Ascensionis, America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Portulaca pilosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 445. 1753. RED-FLOWERING PURSLANE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 91. Chap. Fl. 44. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 32. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 74. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 57.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO PERU, BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. From Texas to Florida and North Carolina; also California.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region to Central Pine belt. Dry sandy places. Mobile County, Grand Bay, about dwellings. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*) Flowers July, August. Annual.
Apparently introduced from the tropics.
Type locality: "Hab. in America meridionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TALINUM Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 245. 1763.

Fifteen species, warmer parts America, West Indies to Brazil. United States, 8; Southern States, 1.

Talinum teretifolium Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 365. 1814. PURPLE TALINUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 535. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 91. Chap. Fl. 44.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southeastern New York; Pennsylvania south to North Carolina and Georgia, northwest from Indiana to Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Colorado.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. On exposed rocks. Clay County, Baldrock, 2,200 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet (*Misses Emily and Mary Mohr*). Blount County, Warnock Mountains, 1,000 feet. Walker County, Clear Creek Falls. Flowers rose purple, July; not frequent, local. Perennial.

Type locality: "On sunny rocks: Delaware and Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLAYTONIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:204. 1753.

About 20 species, perennials, boreal and temperate regions, chiefly western North America. Atlantic United States, 2.

Claytonia virginica L. Sp. Pl. 1:204. 1753. VIRGINIAN SPRING BEAUTY.

Ell. Sk. 1:306. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 91. Chap. Fl. 44.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario to Saskatchewan and Alaska; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south throughout the Ohio Valley, west to Missouri and Arkansas, and from Virginia along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Tennessee basin. In rich copses and open woods. Lawrence County, Moulton. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Flowers white or pale rose. April, May; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALSINACEAE. Pink Family.

AGROSTEMMA L. Sp. Pl. 1:435. 1753.

Agrostemma githago L. Sp. Pl. 1:435. 1753. CORN-COCKLE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 85. Chap. Fl. 52.

Introduced from Europe with grain. Canada throughout the Eastern Atlantic and Gulf States, sparingly diffused southward.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Roadsides, borders of fields. Tuscaloosa County. Mobile County, ballast ground. Flowers purple. June, July; not frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. inter Europae segetes."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SILENE L. Sp. Pl. 1:416. 1753.

Three hundred and more species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere; most frequent in the Old World. Europe, 150 species, North America, about 30; of these nearly one-third adventive from Europe. Western North America 16, Atlantic States about 15, indigenous 9.

Silene stellata (L.) Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, 3: 84. 1811. STARRY CAMPION.

Cucubalus stellatus L. Sp. Pl. 1:414. 1753.

Ell. Sk. 1:514. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 84. Chap. Fl. 51.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Rhode Island west to Minnesota, Colorado, and Utah, south to the Ohio Valley and Arkansas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Rich shaded banks. Clay County, Emory's Gap, 1,600 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Bibb County. Tuscaloosa County, 400 feet (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. July, August; not common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene ovata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 316. 1816. SOUTHERN CAMPION.

Ell. Sk. 1:517. Chap. Fl. 51. Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. 1:190.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mountains of North Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie region. Dry sandy banks. Montgomery County, ravines on Chinquapin Hill. Cullman County (*Miss M. Mohr*). Flowers white. August; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "In the western part of Georgia and Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene rotundifolia Nutt. Gen. 1:288. 1818. ROUND-LEAVED CAMPION.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 84. Chap. Fl. 51.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky; Tennessee, Cumberland Mountains.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady rocks. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500

feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,600 feet. Flowers scarlet. July; infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "In the State of Ohio and Tennessee, on the moist ledges of rocks."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 142. 1788. WILD PINK.

Silene pennsylvanica Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 272. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 515. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 84. Chap. Fl. 51.
Carolinian area. Eastern New England to New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky banks and hillsides. Cullman County (*Misses Mohr*). Flowers white to pale pink. April; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 419. 1753. FIRE PINK. CATCHFLY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 516, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 84. Chap. Fl. 51.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Ontario; western New York, west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, west to Missouri and Arkansas, and from New Jersey to western Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Open woods. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Montgomery counties. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Flowers crimson. April to June; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene regia Sims, Bot. Mag. **41**: *t. 1724*. 1815. ROYAL CATCHFLY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 84. Chap. Fl. 51.
Carolinian area. Prairies Ohio, Kentucky, southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Open woods. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Butler County (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox County, prairies (*S. B. Buckley*). Flowers deep scarlet. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North-America. Found by Mr. Nuttall, * * * in the environs of St. Louis, on the Mississippi; from whose seeds our plant was raised."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene antirrhina L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 419. 1753. SNAPDRAGON CATCHFLY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 517. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 84. Chap. Fl. 52. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 29. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 63.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. From Canada to Florida and Tennessee, west to Colorado; British Columbia.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated ground, roadsides. Mobile County. Flowers white. April; frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silene anglica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 416. 1753.

Silene gallica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 417. 1753.
Introduced.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from Europe. Ballast ground, Mobile County. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Anglia, Gallia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAPONARIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 408. 1753.

Saponaria officinalis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 408. 1753. SOAPWORT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 514. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 83. Chap. Fl. 52.
Naturalized from Europe. Nova Scotia, Ontario, and throughout the Atlantic States.

ALABAMA: Adventive all over the State. Most frequent in central and upper districts. Roadsides, borders of fields and gardens. Clay, Cullman, Autauga, and Mobile counties. Flowers pink, frequently double. July, August. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root, called "soap root," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa media."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VACCARIA Medic. Phil. Bot. **1**: 96. 1789.

Vaccaria vaccaria (L.) Britton in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 18. 1897. COWHERB.

Saponaria vaccaria L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 409. 1753.
Vaccaria vulgaris Host. Fl. Aust. **1**: 518. 1827.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 83.
Adventive from Europe. Occasionally met with in Canada and throughout the Atlantic States, and in Colorado.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, cultivated ground. Flowers May, June; pink. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. inter segetes Galliae, Germaniae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAGINA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 128. 1753. PEARLWORT.

About 12 species, temperate regions of Europe and North America.

Sagina decumbens (Ell.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 177. 1838.

Spergula decumbens Ell. Sk. **1**: 523. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 89. Chap. Fl. 48; ed. 3, 41.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York west to southern Illinois and Missouri, south to North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt. Pastures, roadsides. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers April; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Grows in fields and pastures [South Carolina and Georgia]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sagina decumbens smithii (Gray) Wats. Bibl. Index, 105. 1878.

Sagina subulata smithii Gray, Man. ed. 5, 95. 1867.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 89. 1890.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. In dry sandy soil. Barren fields, roadsides. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers March, April; very common. Annual.
The plants examined from the lower countries of Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi belong to this variety. From the remark of Elliott, "Seeds roughish under a strong microscope," it appears that some of the plants under his type belong to this variety.
Type locality: "Near Philadelphia, in waste ground, and sandy fields, &c., Somers Point, N. J."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CERASTIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 437. 1753.

Fifty to 60 species of the temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 9.

Cerastium longipedunculatum Muhl. Cat. 46. 1813. NODDING CHICKWEED.

Cerastium nutans Raf. Prec. Decouv. 36. 1814.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 88. Chap. Fl. 50.
MEXICO.
Hudsonian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario to Hudsons Bay, British Columbia, and Vancouver; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, the Rocky Mountains, and Washington, south to Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. May; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cerastium viscosum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 437. 1753. MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. Fl. Paris, ed. 2, 226. 1796.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 88. Chap. Fl. 50.
EUROPE.
Widely spread over North America from Canada to the Gulf. Most probably introduced.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Roadsides, pastures, in dry ground. Mobile County. Flowers February, March; common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis macilentis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EUROPE.

Cerastium vulgatum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 627. 1762. LARGER MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.
Cerastium triviale Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. **1**: 433. 1821.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 88. Chap. Fl. 50. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 29.
Naturalized from Europe. Distribution of the last, less frequent.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In gardens, borders of fields, grass plots. Flowers white. March, April; less common than the above. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Scaniae et Europae australioris pratis, areis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ALSINE L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 272. 1753.

(STELLARIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 421. 1753.)

About 75 species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere.

Alsine media L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 272. 1753. COMMON CHICKWEED.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 86. Chap. Fl. 50.

EUROPE.
Throughout the continent; introduced.

ALABAMA: Abundant on cultivated ground and in damp waste places. One of the most common of our winter annuals.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Alsine pubera (Michx.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club. **4**: 107. 1893.
SOFT HAIRY STARWORT.
Stellaria pubera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 273. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 517. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 87. Chap. Fl. 50.
Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Rich woods, in the hills. Tuscaloosa County. May, June; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in montibus sylvaticis Carolinae septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Alsine pubera tennesseensis var. nov.

Perennial, from a slender, creeping rootstock, stem ascending, 6 to 8 inches high, smoothish; leaves broadly ovate ½ inch wide, sessile or petiolulate, calyx lobes more or less obtuse or acutish, almost as long as the petals.
Readily distinguished from the type by the foliage of rich dark green, broader leaves, and stouter habit of growth.
Carolinian area. Kentucky.

ALABAMA: Rich shaded banks. Tuscumbia County, shaded rocky shelves, bluffs of the Tennessee River near Sheffield. Madison County, Montesano (*Baker & Earle*).
Dr. J. Small finds our plant identical with specimens collected in Kentucky by Dr. Short.
Intermediate forms from the knobs in Southern Indiana connect it with the type. (Mohr.)
Type locality: The stations mentioned above.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARENARIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 423. 1753.

(ALSINE Wahl. Fl. Suppl. 127. 1812. Not L.)

About 150 species, widely distributed over the globe, mostly in cool temperate, alpine, and arctic regions. North America, 30. Southern United States, 5.

Arenaria stricta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 274. 1803. MICHAUX'S SANDWORT.
Arenaria michauxii Hook. f. Trans. Linn. Soc. **23**: 287. 1867.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 521. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 85. Chap. Fl. 49. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 30.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area.
Ontario to Lake Superior and Saskatchewan; New England west to Michigan,

Wisconsin, south from southern New York and New Jersey along the mountains to Georgia; mountains of southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region at greatest elevations. On rocks. Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). Flowers white. June, July. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus Novae Angliae, Canadae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arenaria patula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 273. 1803. PITCHER'S SANDWORT.
Arenaria pitcheri Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 180. 1838.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 86. Chap. Fl. 49.
Carolinian area. Southern Virginia, west to southern Illinois, southern Missouri, and Arkansas, south to North Carolina, Tennessee, and southwestern Texas. (Riddell, in herb.)

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Tennessee basin. Lawrence County. Madison County, Huntsville. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Frequent on exposed limestone rocks. Occasionally on river banks in the lower country. Sumter County, Espes Station (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County, Point Clear, adventive from the upper country on drifted rubbish on the bay shore. Flowers white. May. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus circa Knoxville."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arenaria brevifolia Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 180. 1838.
SHORTLEAF SANDWORT.
Chap. Fl. 49.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Exposed sandstone rocks. Dekalb County, summit of Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet. Flowers white. June; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "On rocks, Georgia, *Nuttall!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 423. 1753. THYMELEAF SANDWORT.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 518. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 85. Chap. Fl. 49.
EUROPE.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, New England along the mountains to Georgia. Naturalized.?

ALABAMA: Mountain region. On dry or damp rocky places, to all appearances indigenous. Madison County, Montesano, about 1,000 feet. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Flowers white. May; not infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae sylvis glareosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arenaria lanuginosa Rohrb. in Mart. Fl. Bras. **14**, pt. 2: 274, *t. 63*. 1872.
SPREADING STARWORT.
Spergulastrum lanuginosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 275. 1803.
Arenaria diffusa Ell. Sk. **1**: 519. 1817.
Stellaria lanuginosa Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. **1**: 187. 1838.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 49.
MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA TO ARGENTINA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coast plain. Shady copses, thickets in dry soil. Franklin County, Russellville. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Most frequent near the coast. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained; Michaux's locality: "Hab. in meridionalibus Americae septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPERGULA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 440. 1753.

Two or three species of temperate Europe and Asia. Widely naturalized weeds in fields.

Spergula arvensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 440. 1753. CORN SPURRY.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 523. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 90. Chap. Fl. 48.
EUROPE.
Naturalized from Canada to the Gulf and sparingly on the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Abundant in sandy low fields, pastures. Mobile County. Flowers white. March. Annual.
Economic uses: Useful for fodder; valuable for early pasture.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TISSA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 507. 1763.

(SPERGULARIA Pers. Syn. **1**: 504. 1805.)

About 20 species. Seacoast and saline inland stations of temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. North America, 6.

Tissa marina (L.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **16**: 127. 1889. SAND SPURRY.

Arenaria rubra var. *marina* L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 423. 1753.
Spergularia salina Presl, Fl. Cech. 95. 1819.
Buda marina Dumort. Fl. Belg. 110. 1827.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 89. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 71. 1876. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 30. 1891.

EUROPE, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, seashore; saline plains west to the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia, and California; New England along the seashore to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Brackish sands. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Fruit purplish. May. Seeds with rough projections, scarcely margined. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in litoribus marinis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Tissa rubra (L.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **16**: 127. 1889. PINK SAND SPURRY.

Arenaria rubra L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 423. 1753.
Spergularia rubra Presl, Fl. Cech. 93. 1819.
Buda rubra Dumort. Fl. Belg. 110. 1827.
Chap. Fl. 48. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 89.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; New England south to Virginia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County, found once. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae arenosis collibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STIPULICIDA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 26. 1803.

A single species, southern United States.

Stipulicida setacea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 26, *t. 6*. 1803. TINY STIPULICIDA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 51. Chap. Fl. 47.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region, Central Pine belt. Baldwin County, drifting sands. Eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Autauga County, Prattville, gravelly banks of streams. April to June; not rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in sabulosis aridis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYCARPON L. Syst. ed. 10, 881. 1759.

Six species, warmer and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum L. f. Suppl. 116. 1781.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 182. Chap. Fl. 48.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Louisianian area. Cosmopolitan in warmer regions. Introduced into South Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy exposed soil. Mobile County, on ballast ground, and in waste places along the river front. Annual.
Type locality (Willd. Sp. Pl.): "Hab. in Italiae, Istriae, G. Narbonensis vineis.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PARONYCHIA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 272. 1763. WHITLOW-WORT.

About 40 species, in warmer regions of the Northern Hemisphere. North America, 9 or 10. Southern States, 5.

Paronychia baldwinii (Torr. & Gray) Chap. Fl. 46. 1860.
BALDWIN'S WHITLOW-WORT.

Anychia baldwinii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. **1**: 172. 1838.
Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 397.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Sandy soil. Baldwin County, Fish River Bay. Flowers in September and October; rare. Annual to biennial.
Type locality: "Florida, *Baldwin!* West Florida, *Mr. Ware!* Middle Florida, *Dr. Chapman!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SIPHONYCHIA Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. **1**: 172. 1838.

Four species, seacoast of southern Atlantic America.

Siphonychia erecta Chap. Fl. 47. 1860. LARGER WHITLOW-WORT.

Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 397.
Louisianian area. Coast of western Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands of the seashore. Baldwin County. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Flowers white. July, August; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Sands along the west coast of Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Siphonychia diffusa Chap. Fl. 47. 1860. LOW WHITLOW-WORT.

Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 398.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry sandy shores. Baldwin County, Bayou La Launch. Flowers white. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Dry sandy pine barrens, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ANYCHIA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 112. 1803. FORKED CHICKWEED.

Two species, Atlantic America.

Anychia dichotoma Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 112. 1803.

Anychia canadensis Ell. Sk. **1**: 307. 1817. Not *Queria canadensis* L.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 426. Chap. Fl. 46.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England west to Missouri, south to Tennessee and upper districts of North Carolina, thence to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region and Lower hills. Exposed sandy or gravelly hillsides. Clay County, shaded shelves of rocks; abundant. Chehawhaw Mountain, 2,400 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet. Calhoun County, near Anniston, 700 feet. September; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in collibus calcariis Pensylvaniae superioris et Kentucky."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HERNIARIA L.

About 15 species, perennials, of the Mediterranean region.

Herniaria incana Lam. Encycl. **3**: 124. 1789.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. June; rarely observed. Perennial.
Type locality: "Dauphiné * * * proche le Bourg-d'Oisans."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYCARPAEA Lam. Journ. Hist. Nat. Par. **2**: 8, *t. 25.* 1792.

(MOLLIA Willd. Hort. Berol. 11, *t. 11.* 1806.)

About 30 species; shrubby; warmer regions of the Old World.

Polycarpaea alsinefolia (Spreng.).

Mollia alsinefolia Spreng. Syst. **1**: 795. 1825.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. June. Perennial.
Type locality: "Sicilia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NYMPHAEACEAE. Water Lily Family.

NELUMBO Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**:76. 1763. SACRED BEAN.

Two species, temperate and tropical America.

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers. Syn. **2**:92. 1805. NELUMBO. WATER CHINQUAPIN.

Nelumbium luteum Willd. Sp. Pl. **2**:1259. 1799.

Ell. Sk. **2**:67. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 55. Chap. Fl. 18. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:11. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1:75.

WEST INDIES.

Alleghanian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Florida, and to the Rio Grande, Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Coast plain. In deep still-flowing water. Montgomery County. Geneva County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, in the delta. Flowers yellow. May, June. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Carolinae, Floridae fluviis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Economic uses: The farinaceous tubers and the seeds are edible. Ornamental aquatic.

NELUMBO NUCIFERUM Gaertn. Fruct. **1**:72. 1788. SACRED LILY.

N. speciosum Willd. Sp. Pl. **2**:1258. 1799.

For a few years past cultivated in a few places, this plant of eastern Asia has made its appearance spontaneously in Kelly's pond, beyond the western suburbs of Mobile, growing vigorously and producing its flowers perfectly. June 18, 1897. Perennial.

CABOMBA Aubl. Pl. Guian. **1**:321. 1775.

Three species, of warmer America. Atlantic North America, 1.

Cabomba caroliniana Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**:47. 1837. CAROLINIAN CABOMBA.

Cabomba aubleti Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:206. 1803. In part.

Ell. Sk. **1**:416. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 55. Chap. Fl. 19. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:11. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1:74.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, western Tennessee, from North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. In stagnant and still-flowing water. Flowers white. May, June; not infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality of *C. aubleti* Michx.: "Hab. in aquosis Carolinae et Georgiae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRASENIA Schreb. Gen. Pl. 372. 1789. WATER SHIELD.

(HYDROPELTIS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:324. 1803.)

Brasenia purpurea (Michx.) Casp. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. **3**, pt. 2:6. 1890. PURPLE WATER SHIELD.

Hydropeltis purpurea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:324, *t. 29*. 1803.

Menyanthes peltata Thunb. Nov. Act. Upsal. **7**:142. 1815.

Brasenia peltata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**:389. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**:66. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 55. Chap. Fl. 19. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1:74.

ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, CUBA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario; New England to Minnesota, south to the Gulf, Texas, and Arkansas, west to California and Washington.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In still water, ponds, ditches. Flowers maroon purple. May to July; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in aquis tranquillis Carolinae inferioris et Provinciae Tennassée."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CASTALIA Salisb. in Koen. & Sims, Ann. Bot. **2**: 71. 1805. POND LILY.

Thirty-two species, temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. North America, 6. Eastern States and Canada, 3.

Castalia odorata (Dryand.) Woodv. & Wood in Rees, Cycl. **6**: no. 1. 1806. SWEET-SCENTED WATER LILY.

Nymphaea alba Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 311. 1803. Not L.
N. odorata Dryand. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 227. 1789.
Castalia pudica Salisb. in Koen. & Sims, Ann. Bot. **2**: 72. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 7. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 55. Chap. Fl. 19. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 76.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario; Eastern United States to the Gulf, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Still waters, ponds, ditches; common. Flowers white, fragrant. April to June. Perennial.
Type locality (Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2): "Native of North America and the east of Siberia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Castalia odorata rosea (Pursh) Britton. ROSE-COLORED WATER LILY.

Nymphaea odorata var. *rosea* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 369. 1816.
Distribution that of the type.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Ponds. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers rose-tinted. April, May; rare.
Type locality: "In ponds and slow-flowing waters: Canada to Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NYMPHAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 510. 1753.

(NUPHAR Sibth. & Smith, Fl. Graec. Prodr. **1**: 391. 1806.)

Three or 4 species, mostly of the north temperate zone.

Nymphaea advena Soland. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 226. 1789. YELLOW POND LILY. SPATTER DOCK.

Nuphar advena R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **3**: 295. 1811.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 8. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 56. Chap. Fl. 20. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 12. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 77.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba to British Columbia; Eastern United States to the Rocky Mountains.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Stagnant and still-flowing water. Flowers bright yellow. June, July.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nymphaea sagittifolia Walt. Fl. Car. 155. 1788. SOUTHERN YELLOW POND LILY.

Nuphar sagittifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 370. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 8. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 56. Chap. Fl. 20. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 78.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, southern Indiana and North Carolina to Florida, west to southern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Still-flowing water. Most frequent in the Coast region. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers lemon-yellow. June, July; not rare.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE. Hornwort Family.

CERATOPHYLLUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 992. 1753.

A few species, perhaps forms of one, temperate regions.

Ceratophyllum demersum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 992. 1753. HORNWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 488. Chap. Fl. 398. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 420. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 78.

EUROPE, SIBERIA TO JAPAN.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England to the Gulf; across the continent to Nevada and California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In stagnant water. Abundant. Mobile County.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae fossis majoribus sub aqua."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MAGNOLIACEAE. Magnolia family.

MAGNOLIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 535. 1753.

Twenty-one species, warmer temperate to tropical regions of eastern Asia; Mexico. Atlantic North America, 7.

Magnolia foetida (L.) Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 3, *t. 1, 2.* MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia virginiana var. *foetida* L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 536. 1753.
Magnolia grandiflora L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, **2**: 1082. 1759.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 36. Chap. Fl. 13. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 59.

Louisianian area. Atlantic coast region from Cape Fear River, North Carolina, south to Mosquito Inlet and Tampa Bay, Florida, west along the coastal plain of the Gulf States to eastern Texas and southern Arkansas south of latitude 32° 30′.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to northern limit of Central Prairie region from Russell County on the Alabama and Georgia State line to Autauga County, Prattville, and to Sumter County. Cuba, on the Alabama and Mississippi State line. In deep light loamy soil rich in humus, not subject to overflow. Tree 70 to 100 feet high and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Flowers white, heavily fragrant. April to June; frequent.

Economic uses: Timber tree. Successfully cultivated for ornament in the Tennessee Valley and in the Mountain region to an elevation of 800 feet. Cullman County. The bark is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Magnolia virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 535. 1753.
WHITE BAY. SWEET BAY. BEAVER TREE.

Magnolia virginiana var. *glauca* L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 535. 1753.
M. glauca L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 755. 1763.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 37. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 49. Chap. Fl. 13. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 5, *t. 3.* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 59.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Massachusetts (Cape Ann) along the coast to Bay Biscayne and Tampa, Fla.; through the Gulf States to southwestern Arkansas, and to Trinity River in Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Central Pine belt to the coast. Extreme northern station, Etowah County, Ballplay. Lamar County, Vernon. Tuscaloosa County. Most frequent in the sandy swamps of the Coast Pine belt. Tree 60 to 70 feet high. Flowers white, fragrant. May, June.

Economic uses. Of some value for its wood. The bark is used medicinally under the name of "white bay bark."

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Magnolia acuminata L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 756. 1763. CUCUMBER TREE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 37. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 49. Chap. Fl. 14. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 7, *t. 4, 5.* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 61.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Western New York to southern Illinois; southern Pennsylvania and West Virginia to Mississippi and southwestern Arkansas. In mountainous districts mostly.

ALABAMA: Most frequent in the Mountain region. More rarely in the Coast plain. Rich wooded hillsides. Madison County, Montesano, 1,200 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lamar County, Vernon. Pike, Troy, Wilcox, and Clarke counties. Baldwin County, Stockton, extreme southern station. Flowers white or greenish white. April. Fruit ripe in September.

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Magnolia acuminata cordata (Michx.) Sargent, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 3, **32**: 473. 1886.
YELLOW-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia cordata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 328. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 38. Chap. Fl. 14. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 61.
Carolinian area. Middle Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Winston County. Abundant in a secluded valley on a tributary of Sipsey Fork, 1,200 feet. Flowers greenish-yellow to lemon-yellow, end of April (April 26, 1880). Only locality known in the State. Tree 60 to 70 feet high, 18 to 20 inches in diameter.

Type locality: "Hab. in collibus apricis Carolinae superioris et Georgiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Magnolia tripetala L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 756. 1762. ELKWOOD. UMBRELLA TREE.
Magnolia umbrella Lam. Encycl. **3**: 673. 1783.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 38. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 49. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 13, *t. 9, 10*. Chap. Fl. 13.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Pennsylvania, south along the mountains to Georgia and northeastern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich hillsides. Winston County. Autauga County, Prattville. Clarke County (*E. A. Smith*). Small tree. Flowers white, May, June; not frequent.
Economic uses: An ornamental tree.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, rarius in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Magnolia fraseri Walt. Fl. Car. 159. 1788. FRASER'S MAGNOLIA.
Magnolia auriculata Lam. Encycl. **3**: 673. 1783.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 39. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 50. Chap. Fl. 14. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 19, *t. 11, 12*. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 60.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Virginia along the mountains to Alabama and Pearl River Valley, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt, Upper division Coast Pine belt. Chilton County, Knight's Ferry. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Butler County, Monterey (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, June; infrequent.
A slender tree 25 to 30 feet high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Magnolia macrophylla Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 327. 1803.
LARGE-LEAF CUCUMBER TREE.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 40. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 49. Chap. Fl. 14. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 11, *t. 7*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Kentucky, North Carolina to western Florida, and the Gulf States to the Mississippi River.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the coast. Rich woods on hillsides and in ravines. Most frequent and of best development in the valleys of the mountain region and among the hills in the upper division of the Coast Pine belt, where trees were observed 16 to 30 inches in diameter. Rare in the Lower division of the Pine belt. Winston, Cullman, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers April, May.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Hab. in regionibus occidentalibus fluvio Tennassée trajectis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIRIODENDRON L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 535. 1753.

A single species of Eastern North America.

Liriodendron tulipifera L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 535. 1753. TULIP TREE. YELLOW POPLAR.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 40. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 50. Chap. Fl. 14. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 19, *t. 13, 14*. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 61.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, west to southern Michigan, southward to Florida and to the Gulf States. East of the Mississippi to latitude 31°. Outlying region, southern Missouri and southeastern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Of greatest development in the Tennessee Valley. Less frequent in the rich lands above overflow in the Central Prairie region and Upper division of the Coast Pine belt. Flowers April, May.
Large tree, 100 to 120 feet high, 2 to 4 feet and over in diameter.
Economic uses: First-class timber tree. The bark, "yellow-poplar bark," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ILLICIUM L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 1050. 1759.

Four species; China and Japan, 2. South Atlantic North America, 2.

Illicium floridanum Ellis, Phil. Trans. **60**: 524, *t. 12*. 1770. FLORIDA STAR ANISE.
Chap. Fl. 13. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 59.
Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the coast. Rich low woods. Most frequent in the

Coast Pine belt in the semi-swampy woods bordering pine-barren streams. Mobile, Baldwin, Monroe, Clarke, Washington, Montgomery, Hale, and Tuscaloosa counties. Lamar County, Vernon. Flowers maroon, March, April. Shrub 6 to 8 feet high. Ill-scented.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCHIZANDRA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 218. 1803.

Three or 4 species, woody climbers, warmer regions of Asia. South Atlantic North America, 1.

Schizandra coccinea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 219, *t. 47*. 1803.
SCARLET-FRUITED SCHIZANDRA. WILD SARSAPARILLA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 582. Chap. Fl. 13. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 58.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, western Louisiana (Red River, *Jos. Hale*).

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. In rich woods, bottoms. Marengo County, Luther's Store. Flowers deep crimson, June. Berries scarlet. Ripe August, September. Rare.

A climbing shrub, stem 20 to 25 feet long.

Economic uses: The aromatic stem, called "wild sarsaparilla," is used like sassafras as a domestic remedy.

Type locality: "Hab. in umbrosis Carolinae et Georgiae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ANONACEAE. Custard Apple Family.

ASIMINA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 365. 1763.[1]

About 7 species, trees and shrubs of warmer America. Atlantic North America 6, chiefly Southern.

Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal, Monogr. Anon. 83. 1817. PAPAW.

Anona triloba L. Sp. Pl. 537. 1753.

Uvaria triloba Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 45. 1838.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 42. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 50. Chap. Fl. 15. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 23, *t. 15, 16*. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 63.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, western New York, and central Pennsylvania, west to Michigan, southeastern Nebraska, and Kansas, south throughout the Ohio Valley to the pine belt of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and west to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Upper division of the Coast Pine belt. Rich woods. Montgomery County. Autauga County, Prattville (southern limit). Common throughout the Mountain region. Flowers brown. March, April; fruit yellow, pulpy, edible. August, September; frequent.

Small tree, 10 to 15 feet high.

Economic uses: The fruit is edible.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asimina parviflora (Michx.) Dunal, Monogr. Anon. 82, *t. 9*. 1817.
SMALL-FLOWERED PAPAW.

Orchidocarpum parviflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 329. 1803.

Uvaria parviflora Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 45. 1838.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 41. Chap. Fl. 15. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 63.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Lower Mountain region to Coast plain. Most frequent throughout the Lower Pine belt. In sandy dry open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Clarke counties. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish purple, April; fruit August, September; common.

Shrub 2 to 4 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] Geo. Nash, Revision of the Genus Asimina in North America, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 23, pp. 234 to 241. 1896.

Asimina pygmaea (Bartram) Gray, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 164. 1886. Not Dunal. 1817.
LOW ASIMINA.

Anona pygmaea Bartram, Travels, 18, *t. 1.* 1791.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 43. Chap. Fl. 15.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Dale County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, August; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.
Sand hills near "the ferry on St. Ille about sixty miles south of the Altamaha."

RANUNCULACEAE. Crowfoot Family.

HYDRASTIS L. Syst. ed. 10, 1088. 1759.

Two species. Atlantic North America, Japan. Perennial herbs.

Hydrastis canadensis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 784. 1762.
YELLOWROOT. YELLOW PUCCOON.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 48. Chap. Fl. 11. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 56.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southwestern Ontario, New York to Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Ohio Valley, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast Pine belt. Rich shady woods. Cullman County. Chilton County, Knight's Ferry. Flowers greenish white, April; rare. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root is the "golden seal" or "Hydrastis" of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canadae aquis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ISOPYRUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 557. 1753.

Seven species, temperate zones North Hemisphere. Europe, eastern Asia. Perennial herbs.

Isopyrum biternatum (Raf.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 660. 1840.
MOUNTAIN WIND FLOWER.

Enemion biternatum Raf. Journ. Phys. **91**: 70. 1820.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 44. Chap. Fl. 9. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 40.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, southwestern Virginia to Minnesota, south to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Rich shady woods and banks. Lauderdale County, Florence, bluffs of the Tennessee River. Tuscaloosa and Cullman counties. Flowers white, February, March. Not infrequent; perennial.
Type locality: Kentucky (*Short*).
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZANTHORHIZA L'Her. Stirp. Nov. 79. 1784.

One species, Atlantic North America. A low shrub.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia L'Her. Stirp. Nov. 79, *t. 34.* 1784. SHRUB YELLOWROOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 377. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 48. Chap. Fl. 11. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 56.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Allegheny Mountains, from southwestern New York to Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower Pine region, most frequent in the mountains. Shaded banks of brooks. Clay County, waterfall near Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet. Cullman, Madison, Tuscaloosa, Clarke, Choctaw, and Mobile counties.
Shrub ½ to 1 foot high.
Economic uses: The root, known as "yellow root," is used medicinally and as a dye.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia. *Bartram.* Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACTAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 504. 1753.

Two species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. Europe, Atlantic North America.

Actaea alba (L.) Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 2. 1768. WHITE BANEBERRY.

Actaea spicata var. *alba* L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 504. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 15. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 48. Chap. Fl. 11. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 55.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and Ontario, west to British Columbia; southern New England, Ohio Valley to Arkansas, along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Cullman County. Madison County, Montesano. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, April; berries white, ripe in July; infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in nemoribus Americae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CIMICIFUGA L. Amoen. Acad. **8**: 193. 1774. BUGBANE.

About 10 species. Eastern Europe, Asia, North America, 3.

Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt. Gen. **2**: 15. 1818. BLACK COHOSH.

Actaea racemosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 504. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 16. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 47. Chap. Fl. 11. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 54.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Southern Ontario, southwestern New England, west to Wisconsin, south along the mountains to Georgia, Arkansas, central Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coosa Hills. Mountain region. Rich open woods, chiefly in calcareous soil. Blount County, Blount Springs. Dekalb County, Valleyhead, 1,000 feet (*E. A. Smith*). St. Clair and Tallapoosa counties. Flowers white, June; fruit ripe in July; frequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root is the "black snakeroot" or "Cimicifuga" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Florida, Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AQUILEGIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 533. 1753.

About 50 species described. Temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. North America about 14.

Aquilegia canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 533. 1753. WILD COLUMBINE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 20. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 46. Chap. Fl. 9. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 44.
MEXICO.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Quebec and Ontario west to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Rocky Mountains. New England to Nebraska and Dakota, south along the mountains to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Prairie region. Rocky woods. Lauderdale County, bluffs Tennessee River (*M. C. Wilson*). Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers coral-red, June; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DELPHINIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 530. 1753.

About 120 species described. Herbs. Temperate and mountainous regions of the Northern Hemisphere. North America 25, Atlantic 4. Ours perennial.

Delphinium carolinianum Walt. Fl. Car. 155. 1788. AZURE LARKSPUR.

Delphinum azureum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 314. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 18. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 46. Chap. Fl. 10. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 46. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 9.
MEXICO.
Canadian zone to Carolinian areas. Manitoba, Saskatchewan; Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, and western Illinois; south from North Carolina to western Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee valley to Central Prairie region. Open copses. Lawrence County, Moulton. Bibb County, Tionus. Dallas, Montgomery, Autauga counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 18). Flowers azure. April, May; not rare. Perennial. Most frequent in the limestone valleys and central prairies.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Delphinium urceolatum Jacq. Coll. **1**: 153. 1786. TALL LARKSPUR.

Delphinium exaltatum Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 244. 1789.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 19. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 46. Chap. Fl. 10. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 46.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and central Ohio to North Carolina and along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Border of woods, rich copses. Lawrence County, Moulton. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Flowers purplish blue. June; infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Delphinium tricorne Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 314. 1803. DWARF LARKSPUR.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 18. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 46. Chap. Fl. 10. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 45.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Minnesota; Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas; Pennsylvania south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Rich open woods, damp clay soil. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Bibb County, Scottville (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale blue (in specimens from Florence white). April; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in altissimis montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACONITUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 532. 1753.

Sixty species, temperate and mountain regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 5. Perennial herbs.

Aconitum uncinatum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 750. 1762. WILD MONKSHOOD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 20. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 47. Chap. Fl. 10. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 53.
Carolinian area. Wisconsin; southern New York to Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, south along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County, Mentone. Blount County, Murphrees Valley (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers dark blue, September; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Philadelphia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ANEMONE L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 538. 1753.[1]

About 90 species, including Pulsatilla and Hepatica, all of temperate regions or mountains in the tropics. Europe, Asia. Three species in the Southern Hemisphere, South Africa, Australia. North America, 20.
Perennial herbs.

Anemone quinquefolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 541. 1753. AMERICAN WIND FLOWER.

Anemone nemorosa var. *quinquefolia* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 38. 1890.
A. nemorosa auct. Am.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 53. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 38. Chap. Fl. 4. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 13.
SIBERIA, AMURLAND.
Boreal region to Carolinian area. Hudson Bay to Alaska; Rocky Mountains to California; New England to Minnesota, south through the Ohio Valley; New York to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills, copses, border of woods. Madison County, Huntsville. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers white. April; not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Anemone decapetala Ard. Animad. Spec. Alt. 24, *t. 12*. 1764. SOUTHERN ANEMONE.

Anemone trilobata Juss. Ann. Mus. Par. **3**: 248, *t. 21, f. 3*. 1804.
A. heterophylla Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 12. 1838. As synonym.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 8, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 10.
MEXICO, SOUTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West to northwestern Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, north to the Great Plains.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Auburn County (*Underwood & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale blue. May; rare.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, The American species of the genus Anemone, and the genera which have been referred to it, Annals of the N. Y. Acad. Sci. vol. 6, pp. 215 to 238. 1891.

Anemone caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 157. 1788. PRAIRIE ANEMONE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 53. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 37. Chap. Fl. 4. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 11. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 8, in part.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Illinois to Nebraska and Dakota; south from North Carolina to upper Georgia, western Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Open woods. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers purplish to white. March, April; not frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Anemone virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 540. 1753. VIRGINIAN ANEMONE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 54. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 37. Chap. Fl. 5. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 11.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick; Manitoba, northwest to latitude 55° through the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver; New England; Ohio Valley to Kansas; from New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rocky woods and copses. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Cullman County. St. Clair County, Coosa Hills, 700 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. April, May; not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HEPATICA Scop. Fl. Carn. 567. 1760. LIVERWORT.

Three species, north temperate regions. Perennial herbs.

Hepatica hepatica (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 559. 1880–83. LIVERWORT.

Anemone hepatica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 538. 1753.
Hepatica triloba Chaix. in Vill. Hist. Pl. Dauph. **1**: 336. 1786.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 55. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 38. Chap. Fl. 5.

EUROPE, SIBERIA, CHINA, JAPAN.

Boreal region to Louisianian area. Hudson Strait, Alaska; New Brunswick, west to Winnipeg; Ohio Valley, south to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Shady hillsides and woods. Cullman County. Lauderdale County, Florence. Tuscaloosa County. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers white or purplish, March; not frequent. Perennial.

Economic uses: The herb, known as "liverwort," or "Hepatica," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae nemoribus lapidosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SYNDESMON Hoffmg. Flora, **15**, pt. 2, Intell. Bl. No. 4: 34. 1832.

(ANEMONELLA Spach, Hist. Veg. **7**: 239. 1839.)

One species, Atlantic States.

Syndesmon thalictroides (L.) Hoffmg. Fl. **15**, pt. 2, Intell. Bl. No. 4: 34. 1832. RUE ANEMONE.

Anemone thalictroides L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 542. 1753.
Thalictrum anemonoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 322. 1803.
Anemonella thalictroides Spach, Hist. Veg. **7**: 240. 1839.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 52. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 39. Chap. Fl. 6.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, Mountain region to Lower hills. Open copses and woods. Lauderdale, Lawrence, Winston, Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and St. Clair counties. Flowers white; April, May. Not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLEMATIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 543. 1753.

Over 150 species described, perennials, mostly climbers, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions. Europe 8 species, United States and Canada 20, with 5 strictly defined varieties.

Clematis virginiana L. Amoen. Acad. **4**: 275. 1759. VIRGIN BOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 44. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 35. Chap. Fl. 4. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 4.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario to Lake Winnepeg; New England west to Nebraska, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich banks. Winston County. Calhoun County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Tuscaloosa and Monroe counties. Flowers white, fragrant, July, August; fruit in October. Climber.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clematis catesbyana Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 736. 1816. CATESBY'S CLEMATIS.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 44. Chap. Fl. 4. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 4.

Carolinian area. South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Dry copses, borders of woods. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers white, August; fruit ripe in October. Climber.

Type locality: "In South Carolina. *Catesby.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clematis viorna L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 543. LEATHER FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 46. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 36. Chap. Fl. 3. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 7. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A, **1**, pt. 1: 5.

Carolinian area. Southern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, central Ohio, and Missouri, south to Tennessee and upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Banks of streams. Franklin County, Russellville. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers reddish purple (Indian purple). June; not frequent. Climber.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clematis reticulata Walt. Fl. Car. 156. 1788. NETTED-LEAVED CLEMATIS.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 47. Chap. Fl. 4. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 7. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 6.

Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Dry sandy copses. Conecuh County, Evergreen (*Baker & Earle*). Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers maroon purple. June; not frequent. Climber.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clematis crispa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 543. 1753. WAVY-FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

Clematis cylindrica Sims, Bot. Mag. 1160. 1816.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 49. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 36. Chap. Fl. 3. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 7. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 7.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia along the coast to Florida and through the Gulf States to Texas to the one hundredth meridian; Arkansas and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the coast. Low swampy thickets. Tuscaloosa County. Pike County, Troy. Dallas County, Uniontown. Autauga, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers lilac. May. Climber.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clematis crispa walteri (Pursh) Gray, Bot. Mag. under t. 6594. 1881.

Clematis walteri Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 384. 1814.

C. linearifloba DC. Syst. **1**: 155. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 45. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 7.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low shaded banks. Mobile. Flowers lilac. May; rare. Low climber.

Type locality: "In Carolina, v. s. in Herb. Walter."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MYOSURUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 284. 1753. MOUSETAIL.

Five species, temperate regions. Europe, North America.

Myosurus minimus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 284. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 40. Chap. Fl. 6. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 19.

EUROPE.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario and Northwest Territory to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island; southern Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Central Prairie region. Low alluvial soil. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Flowers greenish. May; not frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae collibus apricis aridis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRAUTVETTERIA Fisch. & Mey. Ind. Sem. Petrop. **1**: 22. 1834. FALSE BUGBANE.

Two species, perennials, temperate North America.

Trautvetteria carolinensis (Walt.) Vail, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, **2**: 42. 1890.

Hydrastis carolinensis Walt. Fl. Car. 156. 1788.

Cimicifuga palmata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 316. 1803.

Trautvetteria palmata Fisch. & Mey. Ind. Sem. Petrop. **1**: 22. 1834.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 17. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 40. Chap. Fl. 6. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 18.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Maryland and Virginia, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp borders of woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers white, June; not frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RANUNCULUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 548. 1753.

A large cosmopolitan genus of about 200 species, mostly perennial herbs (ours with yellow flowers), most frequent in temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. North America 52.

Ranunculus tener nom. nov. SLENDER SPEARWORT.

Ranunculus trachyspermus Engelm.; Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 211. 1847. Not Ell. 1821–24.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 25.

MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. (Lower Sonoran area, western Texas.)

ALABAMA: Southern edge of Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn, March, 1897 (*Baker & Earle*). Rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Margin of ponds near Houston, &c."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus pusillus Poir. Encycl. **6**: 99. 1804. SMALL SPEARWORT.

Ranunculus flammula Walt. Fl. Car. 159. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 57. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 42. Chap. Fl. 7. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 8. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 26.

Carolinian area. Staten Island, New York, New Jersey, along the low country to Florida, west to Texas, southern Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Most common in the low country, in ditches, wet fields, shallow ponds. Lawrence County, Moulton. Mobile and Baldwin counties. April; abundant. Perennial.

Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans la Caroline, dans les lieux humides & marécageux."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus pusillus lindheimeri Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **21**: 367. 1886.

Ranunculus trachyspermus lindheimeri Engelm. Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 211. 1845.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 8. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 26.

Louisianian area. Louisiana and Texas; California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Exposed miry places, ditches. Mobile, Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers March, April; frequent. Perennial.

A stronger plant than the type, stem 8 to 16 inches high, branched, achenes turgid, slightly margined, and more roughish-papillose.
Type locality: "Near Houston, &c."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus abortivus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 551. 1753. ABORTIVE-FLOWERED CROWFOOT.
Ranunculus nitidus Walt. Fl. Car. 159. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 58. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 42. Chap. Fl. 7. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 32.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario to British Columbia; New England west to the Rocky Mountains, south to western Florida.
ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie region. Low shaded banks. Madison County, Montesano. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Perry County, Uniontown. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). April; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus micranthus Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 18. 1838.
SMALL-FLOWERED CROWFOOT.
Ranunculus abortivus var. *micranthus* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 44. 1867.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 42. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 32.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario, British Columbia; Massachusetts west to Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, and Colorado, south to Tennessee.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Prairie region. Low pastures. Lauderdale and Montgomery counties. May; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Margin of ponds throughout the upper and western part of Missouri; likewise in Arkansas, collected by Dr. Pitcher."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. Encycl. **6**: 125. 1804. SILVAN CROWFOOT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 63. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 43. Chap. Fl. 8. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 33.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; southern New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Damp rich woods, most frequent throughout the mountains. Lauderdale, Cullman, Madison, and Blount counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 34). Tuscaloosa County. Clarke County, Thomasville. April, May; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît en Amérique, dans les environs de New York."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus sceleratus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 551. 1753.
CELERY-LEAVED or CURSED CROWFOOT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 59. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 42. Chap. Fl. 8. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 33.
EUROPE, ASIA, INDIA, CHINA, SIBERIA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Throughout Atlantic North America west to British Columbia and Arizona.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Wet ditches, muddy places. Mobile County. April, May. Acrid, poisonous. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. ad Europae fossas et paludes."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus hispidus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 321. 1803. MARYLAND BUTTERCUP.
Ranunculus repens var. *marylandicus* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 21. 1838.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 62. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 36.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Georgia.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to coast plain. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 32). Shady banks and borders of woods. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Cullman and Mobile counties. Flowers in April; scattered, not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in umbrosis sylvis Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus palmatus Ell. Sk. **2**: 61. 1821–24. SOUTHERN BUTTERCUPS.
Ranunculus septentrionalis Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **21**: 376. 1886. In part. Not Poir.
Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 8. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 37.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida. Flowers in May.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, Huntsville. Flowers in May. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in St. John's Berkley."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl. Cat. 54. 1813. EARLY BUTTERCUP.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 43. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 9. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 37.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south to Virginia, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Tennessee to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Rocky woods. Damp or dry calcareous soil. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Madison County, Montesano. April, May; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus muricatus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 555. 1753. PRICKLY-FRUITED BUTTERCUP.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 64. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 44. Chap. Fl. 7. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 38.
EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Virginia to California and southern Oregon; naturalized along the coast from Virginia to Florida and to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Ditches, suburbs of Mobile. April, May. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae australis fossis et humentibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus parviflorus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 780. 1763.

Ranunculus trachyspermus Ell. Sk. **2**: 65. 1821–24. SMALL-FLOWERED CROWFOOT.
SOUTH EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized from Maryland to Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp waste ground near dwellings. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers in April; common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ranunculus acris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 554. 1753. TALL BUTTERCUPS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 44.
EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Most common in Canada and the Northern States.

ALABAMA: Adventive. Grass plots. Mobile. May; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis, pascuis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

BATRACHIUM S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. **2**: 720. 1821.

About 20 species, aquatics; temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Batrachium divaricatum (Schrank.) Wimm. Fl. Schles. 10. 1841. FROGWEED.

Ranunculus divaricatus Schrank. Baier. Fl. **2**: 104. 1789.
R. circinatus Sibth.; J. E. Smith, Fl. Brit. 2, 596. 1800.
R. aquatilis var. *divaricatus* Gray, Man. ed. 2, 7. 1856.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 40. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 21.
EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Manitoba to British Columbia; eastern United States west to Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon, south to Alabama and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Gently-flowing water. Mobile County, estuary Mobile River and Dog River. Flowers white. May to July; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Stille Wasser allenthalben [Bavaria]."
Herb. Mohr.

THALICTRUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 545. 1753. MEADOW RUE.

About 70 species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. Perennial herbs.

Thalictrum clavatum DC. Syst. **1**: 171. 1818. MOUNTAIN MEADOW RUE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 39. Chap. Fl. 6. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 15.
Carolinian area. Southern Alleghenies from West Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Springy rocky banks. Clay County, Mosley, 1,000 feet. Winston County, Davids Creek, 1,500 feet. Lawrence County, Mountain Home, 900 feet. Flowers white. April, May; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali. *Michaux.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Thalictrum polygamum Muhl. Cat. 54. 1813. TALL MEADOW RUE.

Thalictrum pubescens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 388. 1814. In part.
T. cornuti Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 38. 1838. Not L.
T. cornellum DC. Syst. **1**: 172. 1818.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 39; Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 17. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 5.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. New Brunswick and Ontario, New England and New York, west to Missouri, south along the mountains to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coosa hills. Low damp copses. Calhoun County, near Jacksonville. Flowers white. June; rare.
Type locality: "Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Thalictrum purpurascens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 546. 1753. PURPLISH MEADOW RUE.

Thalictrum rugosum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 388. 1816.
T. revolutum DC. Syst. **1**: 173. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 51. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 39. Chap. Fl. 5. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 7. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 17.
Canadian to Louisianian area. Quebec and Ontario, New England west to Dakota and Nebraska, south to Texas, Florida, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Rocky open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Lauderdale County, Florence. Madison County, Gurley. Flowers greenish white to purplish. May; infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada?"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Thalictrum dioicum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 545. 1753. SMOOTH MEADOW RUE.

Thalictrum laevigatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 322. 1803.
T. carolinianum Bosc in DC. Syst. **1**: 174. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 50. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 39. Chap. Fl. 5. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 17.
Boreal zone to Carolinian area. Canada to north latitude 67°, across the continent to the Pacific; throughout the northeastern United States, along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich wooded hillsides. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Flowers greenish. April; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Thalictrum debile Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 175. 1843. WEAK MEADOW RUE.

Chap. Fl. 5. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 18. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 7.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich woods. Wilcox County, Allentown. Flowers white. April; local, rare. Perennial. The stem and leaves decay and disappear about the 1st of May.
Type locality: "Rich woodlands near Allenton, Wilcox County, Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ADONIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 547. 1753.

Twenty species, warmer Europe and Asia.

Adonis annua L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 547. 1753. PHEASANT'S EYE.

Adonis autumnalis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 771. 1762.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 40. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 19.
Adventive from Europe; a low annual, sparingly naturalized in the Atlantic States.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coast plain. Waste places, borders of fields. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Tuscaloosa County. Mobile, on ballast heaps. Flowers scarlet with dark spot in the center. May, June; infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. inter segetes Europae australis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BERBERIDACEAE. Barberry Family.

PODOPHYLLUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:505. 1753.

Five species, temperate and warmer regions, eastern Asia, Japan, China. North America, 1.

Podophyllum peltatum L. Sp. Pl. 1:505. 1753. MANDRAKE. MAY APPLE.

Ell. Sk. 2:14. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 54. Chap. Fl. 18. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:72.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to western Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Most frequent in open rich woods in calcareous soil throughout the mountains southward, rare. Winston, Lawrence, Madison, Tuscaloosa, and Clarke counties. Baldwin County, Silvers Mill. Flowers white, March; fruit ripe in May Perennial.

Economic uses: The root, "mandrake root," "Podophyllum," United States Pharmacopœia, is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAULOPHYLLUM Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:204. 1803.

Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:205. 1803. BLUE COHOSH.

Leontice thalictroides L. Sp. Pl. 1:312. 1753.

Ell. Sk. 1:411. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 53. Chap. Fl. 17. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:70.

JAPAN, MANCHURIA.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska; Ohio Valley to Missouri; south along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shady woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Flowers white, May 1; fruit ripe in June; rare. Perennial.

Economic uses: The rhizoma and roots are the blue cohosh of medicine—"Caulophyllum," United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MENISPERMACEAE. Moonseed Family.

CEBATHA Forsk. Fl. Aegypt. 171. 1755.

(COCCULUS DC. Syst. Veg. 1:515. 1818.)

About 30 species, perennials, climbers, tropical Asia, Africa, Australia. South Atlantic North America, 1.

Cebatha carolina (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club 5:162. 1894.
CAROLINA MOONSEED.

Menispermum carolinum L. Sp. Pl. 1:340. 1753.

Cocculus carolinus DC. Syst. Veg. 1:524. 1818.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 51. Chap. Fl. 16. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:10. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:65.

MEXICO:

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, southern Missouri south to Florida to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Banks of streams, low borders of woods. Clay County, Talladega Creek, 800 feet. Lauderdale County, Florence. Franklin, Tuscaloosa, Hale, Dallas, and Autauga counties, Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers greenish white, July. Fruit scarlet. October. Climber; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CALYCOCARPUM Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 48. 1838.

One species, perennial climber, South Atlantic North America.

Calycocarpum lyoni (Pursh) Gray, Gen. Ill. **1**: 76. 1848. CUP SEED.

Menispermum lyoni Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 371. 1816.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 51. Chap. Fl. 16. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 66.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, southern Missouri and from southern Kentucky and Tennessee to Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Rich damp banks. Mostly in alluvial soil. Lauderdale County. Franklin County, Russellville. Blount County, Mulberry River. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers white, June. Fruit ripe September, October, black; twining over bushes.
Type locality: "In Kentucky and Tennassee."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BUTNERIACEAE (CALYCANTHACEAE). Calycanthus Family.

BUTNERIA Duhamel, Trait. Arb. 113, *t. 45*. 1755.

(BEURERA, Ehret. Pl. Rar. *t. 13*. 1755.)
(CALYCANTHUS L. Syst. ed. 10, 1066. 1759.)

Five species, shrubs, temperate North America and Japan.

Butneria fertilis (Walt.) Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 175. 1894.
SMOOTH CALYCANTHUS. MOUNTAIN SPICE-WOOD.

Calycanthus fertilis Walt. Fl. Car. 151. 1788.
C. glaucus and *C. laevigatus* Willd. Enum. 559. 1809.
C. inodorus Ell. Sk. **1**: 576. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 168. Chap. Fl. 130.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Allegheny Mountains from Pennsylvania and Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Coosa hills. Low damp thickets, borders of streams. Dekalb County, Mentone, banks of Little River, 1,800 feet. St. Clair County, Coosa Hills, 650 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers maroon purple, June; fruit ripe in September and October, remaining to the next season. Deleterious to cattle. Shrub 6 to 8 feet high.
Economic uses: Ornamental shrub.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Butneria florida (L.) Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 175. 1894.
CALYCANTHUS. CAROLINA ALLSPICE.

Calycanthus floridus L. Syst. ed. 10, 1066. 1759.
C. sterilis Walt. Fl. Car. 151. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 576. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 167. Chap. Fl. 130.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, border of pine-barren streams. Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers maroon purple, April; fruit rarely seen. Frequent in the Lower Pine region, thus far not observed north of the Coast Pine belt.
Type locality not ascertained.
Economic uses: Ornamental shrub.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LAURACEAE. Laurel Family.

PERSEA Gaertn. Fruct. **3**: 222. 1805.

Ten species, trees, of subtropical and tropical America.

Persea borbonia (L.) Spreng. Syst. **2**: 268. 1824. RED BAY.

Laurus borbonia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 370. 1753.
L. carolinensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 245. 1803.
Persea carolinensis Nees, Syst. 150. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 461. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 447. Chap. Fl. 393. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 383. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 4, *t. 301*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia south to Bay Biscayne and Cape Romanes. Florida west to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Swampy alluvial forests. Montgomery, Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, June; fruit purplish black (plum purple), September, October. Tree 60 to 70 feet high. Appears to be in the Gulf region less frequent than in the South Atlantic States. Full-sized trees rarely met with.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Persea pubescens (Pursh) Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 7, *t. 302*. 1895. SWAMP RED BAY.

Laurus carolinensis var. *pubescens* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 276. 1814.

Persea carolinensis var. *palustris* Chap. Fl. 393. 1860.

Chap. Fl. l. c.

Louisianian area. North Carolina along the coast region to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Alluvial river swamps and pine-barren ponds. Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia counties. Flowers white, June; fruit purplish black, October.

Shrubby in poor sandy pine barrens; on rich borders of streams and in alluvial forests a tree from 50 to 60 feet high and 12 to 16 inches in diameter, or frequently a large shrub.

Type locality: "In deep cedar and cypress swamps: Virginia to Louisiana."

Economic uses: Valuable for the wood.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SASSAFRAS Nees & Eberm. Handb. Ph. Bot. **2**: 418. 1831.

One species, temperate North America.

Sassafras sassafras (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 505. 1882. SASSAFRAS.

Laurus sassafras L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 371. 1753.

Sassafras officinale Nees & Eberm. Handb. Ph. Bot. **2**: 418. 1831.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 464. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 447. Chap. Fl. 394. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 383.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; eastern Massachusetts to southeastern Iowa and eastern Kansas, south to western Florida, and through the Gulf States to the Brazos Valley, Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Light and rich soil. Woodlands and in the open; of best development in the rich forests of the Tennessee Valley and upper Alabama River. Flowers yellowish, April. Fruit purplish black, September, October.

On poor soil rarely above medium size; in rich bottom lands 70 to 80 feet high and 2 feet in diameter.

Economic uses: Timber tree. The bark of the root is used medicinally—"Sassafras," United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina, Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BENZOIN Fabr. Enum. Pl. Hort. Helmst. 1763. POND SPICE.

(LINDERA Thunb. Diss. Nov. Gen. **3**: 44. 1783.)

Ten species. Eastern Asia. Eastern North America, 2.

Benzoin benzoin (L.) Coulter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 164. 1894.
SPICEWOOD. FEVERBUSH.

Laurus benzoin L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 370. 1753.

Benzoin aestivale and *B. odoriferum* Nees, Syst. 495. 1832.

Lindera benzoin Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd. **1**: 324. 1857.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 463. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 447. Chap. Fl. 394. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 383.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; eastern Massachusetts west to Michigan and Missouri, south to Florida and central Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Low shady woods. Madison, Hale, and Wilcox counties. Flowers greenish, March. Fruit scarlet, September. Shrub 4 to 6 feet high. Not rare in the prairie region.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Benzoin melissaefolium (Walt.) Nees, Syst. 494. 1836.

Laurus melissaefolia Walt. Fl. Car. 134. 1788.
Lindera melissaefolia Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd. **1**: 324. 1857.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 464. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 447. Chap. Fl. 394.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Louisiana to Florida, and along the Atlantic coast to Virginia, west to southern Illinois and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low thickets, border of woods. Wilcox County, Allenton (*S. B. Buckley*). Flowers yellowish, February, March; rare. Shrub 2 to 3 feet high.

Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PAPAVERACEAE. Poppy Family.

SANGUINARIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 505. 1753.

One species, eastern North America.

Sanguinaria canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 505. 1753. RED PUCCOON.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 13. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 58. Chap. Fl. 22. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 86.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba; New England west to Dakota, south to northern Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. Tuscaloosa County, 350 feet (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County (*Wm. McNeal*). Flowers white; March, April. Perennial.

Economic uses: The root is the "bloodroot" or "Sanguinaria" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARGEMONE L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 508. 1753. PRICKLY POPPY.

Five species, warmer regions of America, Mexico. Western Texas. Annuals or biennials.

Argemone mexicana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 508. 1753. MEXICAN PRICKLY POPPY.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 13. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 59. Chap. Fl. 21. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 12. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 87.

MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Adventive sparingly in North Atlantic ports, frequent on the South Atlantic and Gulf coast.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, roadsides, waste places near dwellings. Flowers lemon yellow; April, May; not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Mexico, Jamaica, Caribaeis nunc in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Argemone alba Lestib. Bot. Belg. ed. 2, **3**, pt. 2: 132. 1799.

Argemone albiflora Hornem. Hort. Hafn. 439. 1815.
Argemone mexicana albiflora DC. Prodr. **1**: 120. 1824.
A. georgiana Croom, Am. Journ. Sci. **25**: 75. 1834.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 88.

Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Nebraska to Texas, South Atlantic States to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places. Mobile. Flowers white, April, May; not rare. Annual.

Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BICUCULLA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**, App.: 23. 1763.

(DICENTRA Bernh. Linnaea, **8**: 468. 1833.)

Fifteen species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. Asia, North America. Perennial herbs.

Bicuculla cucullaria (L.) Millsp. Bull. W. Va. Exp. Sta. **2**: 327. 1892.

Fumaria cucullaria L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 699. 1753.
Diclytra cucullaria DC. Syst. **2**: 108. 1821.

Dicentra cucullaria Torr. Fl. N. Y. **1**: 45. 1843.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 60. Chap. Fl. 23. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 95.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario to the Pacific coast; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, and along the mountains from New York to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Wooded hillsides. Cullman County, rich soil (*Miss Mary Mohr*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers, flesh-colored; March, April. Not frequent, local.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAPNOIDES Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 431. 1763.
(CORYDALIS Vent. Choix. 19. 1803.)

About 100 species, temperate and warmer regions, Mediterranean Europe. Northeastern Asia, southern Africa. North America, 10. Ours biennial.

Capnoides flavulum (Raf.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 14. 1891. YELLOWISH CORYDALIS.
Corydalis flavula Raf.; DC. Prodr. **1**: 129. 1824.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 61. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 604; ed. 3, 22. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 98.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario to Pennsylvania and Virginia, south to Tennessee, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills to Coast plain. Gravelly open places. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers yellow, April, May. Scattered, not frequent.
Type locality: "Circa Philadelphiam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Capnoides micranthum (Engelm.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 166. 1894. SMALL-FLOWERED CORDYALIS.
Corydalis aurea var. *micrantha* Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 62. 1867.
C. micrantha Gray, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 189. 1886.
Gray, Man. l. c.; ed. 6, 61. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 22. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 98.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. North Carolina, Minnesota, and Nebraska to Uintah Mountains (Utah); Iowa and Missouri south to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Open sandy places. Mobile County, Springhill. Observed for the first time April, 1895, in cultivated ground; abundant. Flowers all cleistogamous, outer petals wanting, crest of inner petals little developed, anthers closely adhering to the stigma.
Type locality: "Western Illinois and St. Louis, *Riehl*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FUMARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 699. 1753.

Fumaria officinalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 700. 1753. COMMON FUMITORY.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 179. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 61. Annual.

ALABAMA: Adventive from Europe on ballast. Mobile. Observed since 1882 every season; not spreading beyond the ballast grounds.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris, cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fumaria vaillantii Loisel. Desv. Journ. Bot. **2**: 358. 1809.
SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile, with the above. May, July, 1884 to 1894.
Type locality: European.
Herb. Mohr.

BRASSICACEAE. Mustard Family.

LEPIDIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 643. 1753.

About 100 species, temperate regions both hemispheres. North America, 16. Annuals.

Lepidium virginicum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 645. 1753. WILD PEPPERGRASS.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 140. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 73. Chap. Fl. 30. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 126. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 14.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, GUATEMALA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. From Ontario, Quebec throughout the Atlantic United States to the Gulf, west to Arkansas and Nebraska.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places, roadsides, in dry soil. Common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Jamaicae glareosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lepidium ruderale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 645. 1753. EUROPEAN PEPPERGRASS.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 73; Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 128.

EUROPE.
Sparingly adventive on the Atlantic and the Gulf coast.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places. Mobile County, ballast heaps near mouth of the river, July 18, 1888. Baldwin County, Navy Cove, August 28, 1879.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis et ad vias."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lepidium apetalum Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 439. 1805. APETALOUS CRESS.
Lepidium micranthum var. *apetalum* Ledeb. Fl. Ross. **1**: 205. 1842.
L. intermedium Gray, Man. ed. 2, 6. 1856.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 73; Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 127.

NORTH ASIA, EUROPE.
New England to Texas.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County, July.
Type locality: "Hab. in Sibiria."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CORONOPUS Gaertn. Fruct. **2**: 293. 1791. SWINE CRESS.
(SENEBIERA Poir. Encycl. **7**: 76. 1806.)

Twelve species, temperate regions, both hemispheres.

Coronopus coronopus (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 673. 1880–1883. WART CRESS.
Cochlearia coronopus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 648. 1753.
Coronopus ruellii All. Fl. Ped. **1**: 256. 1785.
Senebiera coronopus Poir. Encycl. **7**: 76. 1806.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 139. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 74. Chap. Fl. 30. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 130.

EUROPE.
Naturalized in the Middle States, and in the ports from Rhode Island to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Adventive with ballast. Mobile County, Pinto Island. April, 1879. May, 1896. Annual. Firmly established in waste places about the shipping.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae apricis, nudis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coronopus didymus (L.) J. E. Smith, Fl. Brit. **3**: 691. 1800. PEPPERGRASS.
Lepidium didymus L. Mant. 92. 1776.
Senebiera pinnatifida DC. Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Par. **1**: 144. 1799.
S. didyma Pers. Syn. **2**: 185. 1815.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 139. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 74. Chap. Fl. 30. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 48. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 14. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 130.

EUROPE, BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized in Canada and the North Atlantic States, west to Vancouver and California, and from Florida to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Damp open ground, pastures, grass plots. Lawrence County, Moulton. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. Flowers white, March to May; a common weed. Winter annual.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAKILE Gaertn. Fruct. **2**: 287. 1791. SEA ROCKET.

Four maritime species, temperate and warmer regions. Europe, West Indies. North America, 2. Annuals.

Cakile maritima Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, **2**: 35. 1772.

EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Adventive on ballast in Middle Atlantic and Southern ports.

ALABAMA: A fugitive on ballast. Mobile, August, 1891 (not seen since).
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Cakile chapmani Millspaugh in lit.

Cakile maritima var. *aequalis* Chap. Fl. 31. 1860. Not *C. aequalis* L'Her. 1827. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 132. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 14.

WEST INDIES.
Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Wet sands and borders of sandy saline pools on the seashore, Dauphin Island. Flowers purplish. June to August; frequent. Annual.
Prostrate, tardily ascending, much branched, 1 to 2 feet long; racemes elongated, 4 to 6 inches long.
Type locality: "Drifting sands along the coast."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SISYMBRIUM L. Sp. Pl. 2: 657. 1753.

Fifty species (Engl. & Prantl), temperate regions both hemispheres.

Sisymbrium officinale Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, **2**: 26. 1772. HEDGE MUSTARD.

Erysimum officinale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 660. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 148. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 72. Chap. Fl. 28. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 41. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 137.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized and widely distributed from Canada to the Gulf; also in California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places, common wayside weed. Flowers yellow. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in ruderatis et circa vias."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRASSICA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 666. 1753.

Fifty species, Europe and Asia; including the many cultivated varieties of cabbages, turnips, ruta-baga, colza, and mustard.

Brassica campestris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 666. 1753. TURNIP. RUTA-BAGA.

EUROPE.
Escaped from cultivation and adventive in the wild form over the continent.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast heaps. Mobile, May.
Type locality: "Hab. in agris non argillosis Europae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch in Roehl. Deutschl. Fl. ed. 3, **4**: 713. 1833. BLACK MUSTARD.

Sinapis nigra L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 668. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 72. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 28. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 118.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Extensively naturalized in fields and waste places in the Northern States.
ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County. Annual.
Economic uses: The seed is the "black mustard seed" or "Sinapis" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in aggeribus ruderatis Europae septentrionalioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIPLOTAXIS DC. Syst. 2: 628. 1821.

About a dozen species. Central and southern Europe.

Diplotaxis muralis (L.) DC. Syst. **2**: 634. 1824. WALL ROCKET.

Sisymbrium murale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 658. 1753.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 134. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 120.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Adventive with ballast near seaports from eastern Canada to western Florida.

ALABAMA: On ballast along the Mobile River, observed every year for the past fifteen years. Flowers buff yellow; May to September. A common ill-scented ballast weed. Annual or biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. Gallia, Sicilia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Diplotaxis tenuifolia (L.) DC. Syst. **2**: 632. 1821. NARROW-LEAF SAND MUSTARD.
Sisymbrium tenuifolium L. Cent. Pl. **1**: 18. 1755. Amoen. Acad. **4**: 279. 1788. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 134. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 120.
EUROPE.
From the same region, and found in about the same situations as the above.
ALABAMA: Less frequent than the last on ballast heaps at Mobile. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Gallia, Italia, Helvetia."
Herb. Mohr.

IODANTHUS Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 72. 1838.

(THELYPODIUM Wats. Index, 73. 1878.)

A single species, Atlantic North America.

Iodanthus pinnatifidus (Michx.) Steud. Nomenc. ed. 2, 812. 1841. VIOLET ROCKET.
Hesperis pinnatifida Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 31. 1803.
Iodanthus hesperidoides Torr. & Gray in Gray, Gen. Ill. **1**: 134, *t. 54*. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 72; Chap. Fl. 25. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 150. Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. **3**, Abt. 2: 183.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio Valley, and Minnesota, south to Texas and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Rich woods. Lawrence County, Moulton. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Flowers violet, April, May; fruit ripe in July. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in humidis sylvarum Tennassée."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RORIPA Scop. Fl. Carn. 520. 1760.

(NASTURTIUM R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **4**: 109. 1812.)

Fifty species, temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. North America, 13.

Roripa nasturtium (L.) Rusby, Mem. Torr. Club, **3**, pt. 3: 5. 1893. WATER CRESS.
Nasturtium officinale R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **4**: 110. 1812.
Sisymbrium nasturtium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 657. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 145. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 69. Chap. Fl. 25. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 43. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 16. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 146.
EUROPE, ASIA, SOUTH AMERICA (introduced).
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized and profusely distributed from Nova Scotia and Ontario to the Gulf, west to Texas, Colorado, Utah, and California.
ALABAMA: Sparingly over the State. Shallow brooks. Mobile County, Springhill. Jefferson County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white; April. Perennial.
Economic uses: The fresh herb, "water cress," is used medicinally and as a salad.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa et America septentrionali ad fontes."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Roripa sylvestris (L.) Bess. Enum. 27. 1821. YELLOW CRESS.
Sisymbrium sylvestre L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 675. 1753.
Nasturtium sylvestre R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **4**: 110. 1812.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 69. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 24. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 147.
EUROPE, ASIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized from Massachusetts to Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri.
ALABAMA: Fully established in shallow marshes and muddy ditches. Mobile. Observed for the past fifteen years, constantly spreading. Flowers deep yellow; April to June. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Helvetiae, Germaniae, Galliae ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Roripa sessiliflora (Nutt.) A. S. Hitchcock, Spring Fl. Manhat. 18. 1894. EARLY FIELD CRESS.
Nasturtium sessiliflorum Nutt. in Torr. & Gray, Fl. **1**: 73. 1838. (Gray, Gen. Illust. **1**: 132, *t. 53*.)
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 70. Chap. Fl. 24. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 17. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 149.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Kentucky to Missouri, south from Tennessee to Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp open places, borders of ditches, low fields. Flowers yellow. March; frequent. Winter. Annual or biennial.
Type locality: "'Banks of the Mississippi,' *Nuttall:* Kentucky? *Rafinesque*!"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Roripa walteri (Ell.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 23. 1897. WALTER'S CRESS.
Sisymbrium walteri Ell. Sk. **2**: 146. 1824.
Nasturtium tanacetifolium Hook. & Arn. Hook. Journ. Bot. **1**: 190.
Sisymbrium tanacetifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 174. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 24. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 17. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 148.
NORTHERN MEXICO.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and western Texas.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp open ground border ditches, low fields. Mobile County. Flowers pale yellow. February, March; fruit. April; frequent. Winter annual.
Type locality: "Common around Charleston and Beaufort."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CARDAMINE L. Sp. Pl. 2: 654. 1753.

About 50 species, cooler and warmer zones of Northern Hemisphere. Few in South America. Europe.

Cardamine pennsylvanica Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 486. 1800.
SMALL BITTER CRESS.
Cardamine hirsuta auct. Am. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 144. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 65, as to the type. Chap. Fl. 26. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 158.
JAMAICA.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia to the Arctic Sea; Ontario (Macoun) to the Pacific; California north to Alaska; New England west to Dakota and Montana, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Wet places, ditches. Conecuh County, Evergreen (*Baker & Earle*, 43). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Most frequent in the Coast plain. Flowers white, February, March; fruit ripe in April. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cardamine bulbosa (Schreb.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 4. 1888.
BULBOUS-ROOTED BITTER CRESS.
Arabis bulbosa Schreb.; Muhl. Trans Am. Phil. Soc. **3**: 174. 1793.
Thlaspi tuberosum Nutt. Gen. **2**: 65. 1818.
Cardamine rhomboidea DC. Syst. **2**: 246. 1821.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 65. Chap. Fl. 25. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 156.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, and New England, west to Dakota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Wet springy places. Tuscaloosa County, Epes Station. Hale County, Havana (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white; March, April. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality (Muhl. Cat.): "Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DENTARIA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 653. 1753.

Fifteen species, temperate region Northern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia. North America 10. Perennial herbs.

Dentaria diphylla Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 30. 1803. PEPPER-ROOT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 142. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 64. Chap. Fl. 26. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 153.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec; New England west to Minnesota; southern West Virginia to Ohio, and along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Rich shaded woods. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers yellowish white; April. Not rare.
Type locality: "In sylvis vastis Tennassée et montibus altissimis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dentaria laciniata Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 479. 1800. LOBED TOOTHWORT.
Dentaria concatenata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 30. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 142. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 64. Chap. Fl. 26. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 153.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to western Florida, and through the Ohio Valley to Missouri.

ALABAMA: Rich woods. Tennessee Valley throughout the mountains to Lower hills. Madison County, Montesano. Tuscaloosa and Chilton counties. Flowers pale rose color; March, April.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dentaria laciniata multifida (Muhl.) J. F. James, Bot. Gaz. **13**: 234. 1888.
FINELY-LOBED TOOTHWORT.
Dentaria multifida Muhl. Cat. 60. 1813.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 142. Chap. Fl. 26. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 153.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, North and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale flesh-color; March, April. Rare.
Plants from Florence, with the divisions of the leaves wider, connect with the type.
Type locality: "Carolina, Cherokee."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dentaria heterophylla Nutt. Gen. **2**: 66. 1818. SLENDER TOOTHWORT.
Cardamine heterophylla Wood, Bot. & Fl. 38. 1870.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 64. Chap. Fl. 26. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 153.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia to Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Hale County, Havana (*E. A. Smith*). April 29; rare.
Type locality: "In western Pennsylvania (in the shady firwoods on the banks of Wishahikon Creek, a few miles from Philadelphia)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEAVENWORTHIA Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**: 87. 1848.

Four species, eastern North America. Low winter annuals.

Leavenworthia aurea Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **4**: 88, *t. 5*. 1848.
GOLDEN-FLOWERED LEAVENWORTHIA.
Chap. Fl. 27. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 152. Gray, Ill. **1**: 140, *t. 57*.
Carolinian area. Tennessee, Arkansas, and northwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Limestone flats. Jackson County, Scottsboro, in the cedar glades, abundant. Flowers yellow. March. Collected fruiting specimens only May 5. Local.
Differs from Gray's figure in the more numerous divisions of the leaves, 5 to 7 pairs.
Type locality: Vicinity of Fort Towson, Arkansas; also in Texas and in Jefferson County, Alabama; *Dr. M. C. Leavenworth!*
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leavenworthia uniflora (Michx.) Britt. Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 171. 1894.
MICHAUX'S LEAVENWORTHIA.
Cardamine uniflora Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 29. 1803.
Leavenworthia michauxii Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **2**: 89. 1848.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 63. Chap. Fl. 27. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 152.
Carolinian area. Kentucky, Indiana?, and Missouri, south to Tennessee and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Limestone ledges. Madison County, Montesano, at 800 to 1,000 feet. Collected in fruit only, May 1, 1880. Local. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus circa Knoxville."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leavenworthia torulosa Gray, Bot. Gaz. **5**: 26. 1880.
NECKLACE LEAVENWORTHIA.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 64. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 152. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 26.
Carolinian area. Kentucky and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: With the above, apparently more rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Barrens of Kentucky, *Short.* Very abundant near Nashville, Tennessee, *Dr. Gattinger.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BURSA Weber in Wigg. Prim. Fl. Hols. 47. 1780.
(CAPSELLA Medic. Pfl. Gatt. **1**: 85. 1792.)

Four species, north temperate zone.

Bursa bursa-pastoris (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 172. 1894. SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

Thlaspi bursa-pastoris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 647. 1753.
Capsella bursa-pastoris Medic. Pfl. Gatt. **1**: 85. 1792.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 141. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 73. Chap. Fl. 30.
An almost cosmopolitan weed, of northern temperate regions.

EUROPE.
Naturalized in America, spread almost over the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places, sandy fields, common everywhere. Flowers white, March to May. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DRABA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 642. 1753. WHITLOW GRASS.

One hundred and fifty species, temperate zone. Arctic and Alpine regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 34 species. Low perennials or annuals.

Draba caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 174. 1788. CAROLINA WHITLOW GRASS.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 138. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 68. Chap. Fl. 29. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 106.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; eastern Massachusetts, west to Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New York to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain and Central Prairie regions. Sandy fields, grassy hillsides. Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*). Montgomery County. Flowers white; March. Not frequent. Winter annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Draba cuneifolia Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 108. 1838. WEDGE-LEAF WHITLOW GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 68. Chap. Fl. 29. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 107.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Kentucky, southern Illinois, Missouri, south to Tennessee, Georgia, western Florida, west to Arkansas, southwestern Texas, southern Utah, California.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Sandy fields. Sumter County, Epes Store (*E. A. Smith*), March 25. Annual.
Type locality: "Grassy places around St. Louis, Mo. Also in Arkansas and west Florida, *Nuttall!* Kentucky, *Short!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Draba brachycarpa Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A **1**: 108. 1838. SMALL-FRUITED WHITLOW GRASS.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 68. Chap. Fl. 29. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 107.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, Kentucky, southern Illinois, and Missouri; south from Tennessee to central Georgia and western Florida; Oregon.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Open grassy places, low hills. Madison County, Huntsville. Montgomery County, similar situations. Baldwin and Mobile counties, sandy shores of Mobile Bay. Flowers white; May. Annual.
Type locality: "Near St. Louis, Mo.; and in Arkansas, *Nuttall!* Milledgeville, Ga., *Dr. Boykin!* Macon, Ga., *Mr. Loomis!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb Mohr.

STENOPHRAGMA Celak. Oester. Bot. Zeitsch. **27**: 177. 1877.

Stenophragma thaliana (L.) Celak. Oester. Bot. Zeitsch. **27**: 177. 1877. MOUSE-EAR CRESS.

Arabis thaliana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 665. 1753.
Sisymbrium thalianum Gay, Ann. Sci. Nat. **7**: 399. 1826.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 72. Chap. Fl. 26. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 140.

EUROPE.
A humble naturalized weed, frequent in Ontario and New England, thence west to West Virginia and Kentucky, and south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Borders of sandy fields, waste places. Madison County, Huntsville. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers white. March; not common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae septentrionalioris sabulosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARABIS L. Sp. Pl. 664. 1753.

One hundred distinct species, of temperate regions, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere; few in South America and Australia. North America 38.

Arabis virginica (L.) Trelease, Branner & Coville, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ark. 1884, **4**: 165. 1891. SOUTHERN SAND CRESS.
Cardamine virginica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 656. 1753.
Arabis ludoviciana C. A. Meyer, Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. **9**: 60. 1834.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 66. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 27. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 19. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 161.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to South Carolina, west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and southern California.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Open sandy places, borders of fields. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties; frequent in the Coast plain. Flowers white. February, March. Winter annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arabis patens Sulliv. Am. Journ. Sci. **42**: 49. 1842. OPEN ROCK CRESS.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 66. Chap. Fl. 27. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 162.
Carolinian area. New York and West Virginia to Ohio and Missouri, south from Tennessee to northwestern Georgia (Cave Springs).

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt. Damp shaded limestone rocks. Bibb County, banks Little Cahaba River, Pratts Ferry. June; rare. Annual or biennial.
Type locality: "Rocky banks of the Scioto River, near Columbus, Ohio."
Herb. Mohr.

Arabis laevigata (Muhl.) Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **1**: 411. 1810.
SMOOTH ROCK CRESS. SICKLE POD.
Turritis laevigata Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 543. 1801.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 66. Chap. Fl. 28. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 162.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Rocky banks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Bibb County, bank of Little Cahaba River. Flowers March, fruit June; not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Arabis canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 665. 1753. SICKLE POD.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 148. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 66. Chap. Fl. 28.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south to Missouri, Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, Huntsville (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers June. Infrequent. Annual or biennial.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAPPARIDACEAE. Caper Family.

CLEOME L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 671. 1753.

Seven species, subtropical and tropical regions, chiefly South America.

Cleome spinosa L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 939. 1763. SPINY CLEOME.
Cleome pungens Willd. Enum. 689. 1809.
Chap. Fl. 32. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 183.
WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Adventive North Carolina to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Coast plain. Waste places. Shelby County, Cahaba (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile, a frequent ballast weed. Flowers pale purple; June, July. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America meridionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cleome aculeata L. Syst. ed. 12, **3**: 232. 1767. PRICKLY CLEOME.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 16.

WEST INDIES, GUIANA.

ALABAMA: Fugitive with ballast. Mobile. Collected once only, at Hunter's Wharf, June 4, 1893, with seeds perfectly mature. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America. D. Zaega."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cleome pentaphylla L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 938. 1762. FIVE-LEAVED GYNANDROPSIS.

Gynandropsis pentaphylla DC. Prodr. **1**: 238. 1821.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 150. Chap. Fl. 32. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 183.

ASIA, EGYPT.
Warmer parts of America. Most probably introduced from the Old World.
Escaped from cultivation, Georgia to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. An escape from gardens, and introduced with ballast; fairly naturalized. Tuscaloosa County. Autauga County, Prattville. Mobile County. Flowers rose-color; June, July. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cleome viscosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 672. 1753. CLAMMY CLEOME.

CEYLON, MALABAR, WEST AFRICA, introduced in warmer America.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 183.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile. Observed from 1878 to 1895. Flowers yellow; August, September. Annual. Also reported on ballast from Philadelphia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Zeylona, Malabaria."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLANISIA Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 98. 1819.

Thirty species, warmer regions of the Old and New World, Northern Hemisphere. Annuals.

Polanisia trachysperma Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 669. 1840.
ROUGH-SEEDED POLANISIA.

Polanisia uniglandulosa Torr. Pac. R. Rep. **4**: 67. 1857. Not DC.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 75. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 606; ed. 3, 32. Coulter. Contr. Nat. Herb **2**: 23. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 182.

MEXICO.
Sporadically diffused over the western part of the continent. Manitoba to Colorado, Oregon, Arizona, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Waste places. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville, 550 feet; only station. Most probably adventive from the southwest. Flowers pink; July. Rare and local. Annual.
Type locality: "Texas, *Drummond!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polanisia tenuifolia Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 123. 1838. NARROW-LEAF POLANISIA.
Chap. Fl. 31. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 182. 1895.
Louisianian area. Coast of Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Sandy hills. Dale County (*E. A. Smith*). Annual.
Type locality: "Georgia, *LeConte!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RESEDACEAE. Mignonette Family.

RESEDA L. Sp. Pl. 1:449. 1753. MIGNONETTE.

Sixty species, Mediterranean Europe, Africa.

Reseda lutea L. Sp. Pl. 1:448. 1753. YELLOW CUT-LEAVED MIGNONETTE.

EUROPE.

Carolinian area. Adventive on ballast on the coast of southern New England and southward.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile, July, 1885. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae australioris montibus cretaceis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SARRACENIACEAE. Pitcher Plant Family.

SARRACENIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:510. 1753.

Six species, perennials, chiefly south Atlantic North America.

Sarracenia purpurea L. Sp. Pl. 1:510. 1753. SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. 2:9. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 57. Chap. Fl. 20.

Boreal zone to Louisianian area. From Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia through Canada to the Rocky Mountains; New England to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Sphagnous bogs. Clarke, Geneva, Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale purple; March, April. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Americae septentrionalis udis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sarracenia psittacina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:311. 1803.
PARROT BEAK. PITCHER PLANT.

Chap. Fl. 20. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:80.

Louisianian area. Coast of Georgia and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp and boggy pine barrens. Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington counties. Flowers pomegranate-purple; April. Not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. ab urbe Augusta Georgiae ad Floridam."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sarracenia rubra Walt. Fl. Car. 152. 1788.
RED-FLOWERED TRUMPET-LEAF OR PITCHER PLANT.

Ell. Sk. 2:10. Chap. Fl. 21. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:80.

Louisianian area. North Carolina and Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp sandy pine barrens, pine-meadows. Mobile County, Bayou LaBatre. Washington County, Vinegar Bend. Flowers reddish purple (wine-purple); April. Not rare.

Economic uses: The rootstocks of *S. rubra, S. drummondii,* and *S. purpurea* are reputed to possess therapeutical properties.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sarracenia drummondii Croom, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 4:100, *t. 6.* 1848.
DRUMMOND TRUMPET-LEAF.

Chap. Fl. 21. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:80.

Louisianian area. Southwestern Georgia and western Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens from Geneva to Washington County. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers maroon purple. April; frequent.

Type locality: "Near the town of Appalachicola in Florida. Abundant on the western borders of the Appalachicola River below Ocheesee. *Dr. A. W. Chapman, in lit.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sarracenia flava L. Sp. Pl. 1:510. 1753. YELLOW TRUMPET-LEAF.

Ell. Sk. 2:10. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 57. Chap. Fl. 21. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:81.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the coast. Wet places, borders ponds, ditches, throughout the Coast Pine belt. Flowers canary yellow. April; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Americae septentrionalis udis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sarracenia catesbaei Ell. Sk. **2**: 11. 1821–24. CATESBY'S TRUMPET-LEAF.

Carolinian area. South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County. Wet banks of Little River, near De Soto Falls, 2,000 feet altitude. Flowers yellow. June. Only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "My specimens * * * were collected by Dr. McBride along the margins of the rivulets amidst the high sandhills of Chesterfield district in South Carolina."
Readily distinguished from the very closely allied *Sarracenia flava* by the strictly erect leaves with ventral wing narrower and the sides of the broad dark purple veined lamina scarcely if at all reflexed.

DROSERACEAE. Sundew Family.

DROSERA L. Sp. Pl. 281. 1753. SUNDEW.

About 100 species, all regions except Pacific islands. North America, 8.

Drosera brevifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 211. 1814. SHORT-LEAF SUNDEW.

Chap. Fl. 37.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp open pine barrens. Mobile. Flowers pale pink. April. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "In sandy swamps of Georgia. *Enslen.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Drosera capillaris Poir. Encycl. **6**: 299. 1804. CAPILLARY SUNDEW.

Drosera brevifolia var. *major* Hook. Journ. Bot. **1**: 194. 1834.
Chap. Fl. 37.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens, borders ponds, ditches. Geneva County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile. Flowers white; April. Not rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît à la Caroline."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Drosera intermedia Hayne in Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 1: 37. 1801. LONGLEAF SUNDEW.

Drosera longifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 186. 1803. Not L.
D. americana Willd. Enum. 340. 1809.
D. foliosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 376. 1817.
D. longifolia var. *americana* DC Prodr. **1**: 318. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 376. Gray Man ed 6, 178. Chap. Fl. 37. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 27.

NORTHERN EUROPE, WESTERN ASIA, KAMTCHATKA, WEST INDIES, BRAZIL.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba to latitude 53°. New England, Maine west to Minnesota, south along the Atlantic coast to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Bogs and shallow ponds. Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; April, May. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in uliginosis turfosis," Germany.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Drosera filiformis Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 360. 1808. NARROW-LEAF SUNDEW.

Drosera tenuifolia Willd. Enum. 340. 1809.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 179. Chap. Fl. 37.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Coast of Massachusetts and New Jersey to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers rose pink; May Frequently covering large patches; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality (Torr. & Gray, Fl.): "Delaware (*Rafinesque*)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PODOSTEMACEAE. River Weed Family.

About 12 species, perennial aquatics of wide distribution.

PODOSTEMON Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:164. 1803.

Two species aquatic perennials. North American.

Podostemon abrotanoides Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. 7:105. 1834. RIVERWEED.
Chap. Fl. 399.
Carolinian area. Eastern Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. On rocks, in swiftly-running streams. Blount County, Mulberry fork, Warrior River. Flowers not seen; June.
Type locality (Chapman): "Gravelly places in Chattahoochee River, *Nuttall.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Podostemon ceratophyllum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:165. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2:517. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 444. Chap. Fl. 399.
Carolinian area. Ontario; New York to Ohio; south from New Jersey to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky river beds. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). June. Only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus saltus fluvii Ohio, juxta Louisville."

CRASSULACEAE. Orpine Family.

SEDUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:430. 1753.

About 150 species, chiefly perennials, mostly of the cooler and temperate regions of the Old World, chiefly Northern Hemisphere. North America, about 13.

Sedum pulchellum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:277. 1803. PRETTY STONECROP.
Ell. Sk. 1:529. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 177. Chap. Fl. 150.
Carolinian area. West Virginia and Kentucky, west to southern Illinois, southern Missouri and Arkansas, south to Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Rocky bluffs and hillsides. Lauderdale and Florence counties. Madison County, south declivity of Montesano on limestone rock, abundant. Flowers white; May 1. Local, abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus circa Knoxville," Tenn.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sedum nevii Gray, Man. ed. 5, 172. 1867. NEVIUS STONECROP.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 177. Chap. Fl. 150.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Virginia and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Rocky cliffs. Tuscaloosa County (*R. D. Nevius*). Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Shaded damp rocks Little Cahaba River. Flowers white, June. Local and rare, forming dense tufts.
Type locality: "Mountains of Virginia (Saltpond Mountain, *W. M. Canby*) to Alabama (*R. D. Nevius*)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sedum ternatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:277. 1803. TERNATE STONECROP.
Ell. Sk. 1:529. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 177. Chap. Fl. 150.
Carolinian area. Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio Valley from Virginia south along the mountains to Georgia and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Lower hills. Rocky woods. Lauderdale County, Florence. Dekalb County, Mentone. Cullman County (*Miss Mary Mohr*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, May. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus occidentalibus Pennsylvaniae, Virginiae et Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIAMORPHA Nutt. Gen. 1:293. 1818.

Single species, Southern Atlantic North America.

Diamorpha pusilla (Michx.) Nutt. Gen. 1:293. 1818. LITTLE STONECROP.
Sedum pusillum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:276. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 1:530. Chap. Fl. 150.
Carolinian area. South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Wet sandstone rocks. Walker County (*T. M. Peters*). Flowers white. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina septentrionali, loco dicto Flat-rock."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TILLAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 128. 1753. TILLAEA.

Cosmopolitan genus of about 20 species. North America, 4.

Tillaea aquatica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 128. 1753. PIGMY-WEED.
Tillaea simplex Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **1**: 114. 1817.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 177. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 622; ed. 3, 150.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southeastern Massachusetts to Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens, border of ponds. Mobile. March; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae inundatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PENTHORUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 432. 1753.

Two species. China, North America.

Penthorum sedoides L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 432. 1753. DITCH STONECROP.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 528. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 176. Chap. Fl. 151.

CHINA, JAPAN.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast Pine belt. Wet woods. Tuscaloosa County. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner; most southern station. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAXIFRAGACEAE. Saxifrage Family.

THEROFON Raf. New Fl. N. A. **4**: 66. 1836.
(BOYKINIA Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 113. 1834. Not Raf.)

Therofon aconitifolium (Nutt.) Millsp. Bull. W. Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. **2**: 361. 1892.
Boykinia aconitifolia Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 113. 1834.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 170. Chap. Fl. 153.
Carolinian area. Mountains of southern Virginia along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp rocky banks of streams. Dekalb County, banks of Little River, 1,800 feet. Walker County, wet rocks on Clear Creek Falls. Flowers white; June, July. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "In the valleys of the Alleghany Mountains, probably in Virginia or North Carolina. * * * In Muhlenberg's herbarium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAXIFRAGA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 398. 1753.

Two hundred species, chiefly perennials, mostly mountainous, alpine, North and South Hemisphere, Europe, South America. North America, 45.

Saxifraga virginiensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 269. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 511. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 170. Chap. Fl. 153.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. New Brunswick west to the Pacific. New England (Mount Desert Island, Maine) west to Michigan, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Shaded rocky banks. Frequent throughout the mountains. Winston County, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Tuscaloosa County, 300 to 400 feet; most southerly station. Flowers yellow; March, April.
Type locality: "Hab. in rupibus Pensylvaniae, Virginiae et in montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TIARELLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 405. 1753. FALSE MITREWORT.

Four or 5 species, Asia. North America, 3.

Tiarella cordifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 405. 1753. FALSE MITREWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 171. Chap. Fl. 154.

NORTHWESTERN ASIA, SIBERIA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Tennessee, North Carolina, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Damp shaded banks and rocky woods. Lauderdale, Lawrence, Winston, Walker, and Tuscaloosa counties. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*); most southerly station. Flowers white, April; not common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America et Asia septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HEUCHERA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 226. 1753.

Twenty-four species, perennials. Atlantic and Pacific North America to the mountains of Mexico.

Heuchera americana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 226. 1753. ALUM ROOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 337. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 172. Chap. Fl. 152.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern Ontario; Connecticut west to Minnesota, south to Arkansas; Ohio Valley, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Rocky open woods. Lauderdale, Cullman, and Blount counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*); most southerly station. Flowers white, April; not common.

Economic uses: The root, called "alum root," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heuchera rugelii Shuttlew.; Kunze, Linnaea, **20**: 43. 1847. RUGEL'S ALUM ROOT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 172. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 622; ed. 3, 144.

Carolinian area. Mountains of Virginia, west to Kentucky and southern Illinois, south on the mountains from Tennessee to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp shaded sandstone rocks. Winston County, Collier's Creek, 1,500 feet. Lawrence County, Mountain Home; in the so-called rock houses. Cullman County. Flowers white, July, August; infrequent.

Type locality: "Broad River, North Carolina." Rugel.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heuchera hispida Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 188. 1814.

Heuchera richardsonii R. Br. in Frankl. Journ. 766, *t. 29*. 1823.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 172. Chap. Fl. 144.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. On rocks. Talladega County, Kahatchee Mountain, June, 1899 (*C. D. Beadle*).

Type locality: "On high mountains of Virginia and Carolina."

Herb. Biltmore.

Heuchera hispida hirsuticaulis Wheelock, Bull. Torr. Club, **17**: 199. 1870.

Carolinian area. Illinois and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Damp shaded cliffs, banks of Tennessee River, Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers June; rare.

Type locality: "Missouri.—St. Louis, Engelmann; Louisiana, Pech."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEPUROPETALON Ell. Sk. **1**: 370. 1817.

One species, southeastern North America.

Lepuropetalon spathulatum (Muhl.) Ell. Sk. **1**: 370. 1817.

Pyxidanthera spathulata Muhl. Cat. 24. 1813.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 152.

Louisianian area. Georgia and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp grassy banks in sandy soil. Mobile County. Flowers in March; not common. A small annual, hidden in the grass and easily overlooked.

Type locality: "Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PARNASSIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 273. 1753.

Nineteen species, temperate and cooler regions, Northern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia. North America, 6.

Parnassia asarifolia Vent. Jard. Malmais. 39. 1803. ARABACCA-LEAF PARNASSIA.

Ell. Sk. 1: 372. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 173. Chap. Fl. 38.
Carolinian area. Allegheny Mountains from Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Margins of brooklets. Without flowers; rare. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PARNASSIA GRANDIFOLIA DC. Prodr. 1: 320, 1824, which occurs from southwestern Virginia to Florida, is not infrequent in the Pearl River Valley, Poplarville, Miss., and is to be looked for in the western parts of the long-leaf pine belt of this State.

PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 184, 1803, is not rare in southeastern Mississippi, and is to be looked for in southwestern Alabama.

PHILADELPHUS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 470. 1753. SYRINGA.

About 20 species, shrubs, temperate regions. Japan, Himalayas. North America 6.

Philadelphus grandiflorus Willd. Enum. 511. 1809. LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA.

Ell. Sk. 1: 538. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 174. Chap. Fl. 156.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mountains of Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*), April, 1896. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*).
Economic uses: An ornamental shrub.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Philadelphus inodorus L. Sp. Pl. 1: 470. 1753. ODORLESS SYRINGA.

Ell. Sk. 1: 538. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 174. Chap. Fl. 156.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mountains of Virginia to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Dry copses, hillsides. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Clarke County, Lisbon, calcareous bluffs of Alabama River. Flowers white, May. Shrub 4 to 6 feet high; not frequent.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Philadelphus hirsutus Nutt. Gen. 1: 301. 1818. ROUGH-HAIRY SYRINGA.

Chap. Fl. 156.
Carolinian area. Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. Mountains of North Carolina and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley and Mountain region. Dekalb County, cliffs Lookout Mountain, 1,600 to 1,800 feet, near Mentone. Lauderdale County, Florence, rocky banks Cypress Creek. Flowers white, May, first days of June. Shrub 3 or 4 feet high; infrequent.
Type locality: "On the rocky banks of French Broad river, Tennessee, near the Warm Springs, abundant."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYDRANGEA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 397. 1753. HYDRANGEA.

Thirty species, warmer temperate eastern Asia. Atlantic North America.

Hydrangea arborescens L. Sp. Pl. 1: 397. 1753. WILD HYDRANGEA. SEVENBARK.

Hydrangea vulgaris Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 268. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 1: 509. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 173. Chap. Fl. 155.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Pennsylvania. Western Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Wooded hillsides. Shaded banks of streams. Clay County, Moseley. Lauderdale County, Florence. Dekalb and Cullman counties. Walker County, near Jasper. Tuscaloosa County. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, June. Shrub 1½ to 2 feet high.
Economic uses: The root, under the name "Hydrangea," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hydrangea arborescens cordata (Pursh) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 591. 1848.
WILD HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea cordata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 309. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 509.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Tennessee, Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shaded rich hillsides, rocky woods. Clay County, Talladega Creek, near Moseley, 1,000 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Winston County, 1,500 feet. Flowers white, July. Shrub 6 to 8 feet high; not frequent.
In the extreme form quite distinct, connected however with the type by intergrading forms.
Type locality: "On the mountains of Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hydrangea cinerea Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 148. 1898.

Robust shrub, 3 to 4 feet high. Leaves thinnish, broadly ovate to elliptical, acuminate, more or less cordate at the base, 2½ to 3½ inches wide, about 5 inches long, cinereous-canescent on the lower side, petioles about half the length of the leaf blades; corymbs spreading; radiate sterile flowers not numerous, their calyx lobes roundish, obtuse; stamens long-exserted; capsules small, crowned by the 2 or 3 erect-spreading styles.

Carolinian area. Tennessee, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Tennessee Valley. Shaded rocky banks and ravines. Tuscaloosa County. Lauderdale County, Florence, banks of the Tennessee River. June, 1892.
Resembles the mountain forms of *Hydrangea arborescens* with broad, cordate leaves, pale beneath; recognized, however, at first sight by its more robust habit of growth, the cinereous close pubescence of the lower side of the leaves, the more widely spreading cymes, the obtuse round calyx lobes of the ray flowers, and the conspicuously exserted stamens.
Type locality: "Western slopes of theAllegheny Mountains, Tennessee and Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hydrangea quercifolia Bartram, Travels, 382, *t.* 7 (ed. 2, 380). 1791.
OAK-LEAF HYDRANGEA. SEVENBARK.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 510. Chap. Fl. 155.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Wooded hillsides, ravines, high banks of streams. Abundant throughout the mountains and lower hills. Sparsely scattered throughout the Prairie region and Coast Pine belt. Winston, Madison, Cullman, and Tuscaloosa counties. Escambia County, Flomaton. Mobile County, shell bank on Dog River. Flowers white, April, May. Shrub 4 to 6 feet high.
Economic uses: Ornamental and cultivated. The bark, "sevenbark," is used in domestic medicine.
Type locality: Region of the Ocmulgee River, southern Georgia.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ITEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 199. 1753.

One species, southern Atlantic North America.

Itea virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 199. 1753. VIRGINIAN ITEA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 293. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 174. Chap. Fl. 155.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey along the Atlantic slope to Florida and throughout the Gulf States to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Shaded wet borders of streams, most common in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Lauderdale. Cullman, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; end of May, June. Shrub 4 to 6 feet high; common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DECUMARIA L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1663. 1763.

Two species, China. Southeastern North America 1.

Decumaria barbara L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1663. 1763. CAROLINA DECUMARIA.

Decumaria sarmentosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 534. 1817–21.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 174. Chap. Fl. 155.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia (Dismal Swamp), along the Atlantic slope to Florida, and throughout the Gulf States to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Alluvial woods, low shaded banks of streams. Lauderdale, Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, fragrant; May. A rooting climber ascending high trees. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. an in Africa? Schreber."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GROSSULARIACEAE.

RIBES L. Sp. Pl. 1: 200. 1753.

About 60 species, mostly of the north temperate zone and in the Andes. North America 46, mostly Western. East of the Rocky Mountains, 14.

Ribes curvata Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 295. 1896.

Armed with subulate spines; leaves orbicular, smoothish, ¾ inch to 4 inches in diameter, 3-lobed, on short petioles, the lobes toothed; flowers small, solitary, on short twisted pedicels subtended by two 3-lobed ciliate bractlets; calyx segments linear, reflexed and recurved, whitish; petals oblong, obtuse, white; stamens conspicuous, anthers red; berries globose, ¼ to ⅓ inch in diameter, black. A low diffuse shrub 2 to 2½ feet high, with purplish recurved or conspicuously drooping branchlets. Flowers early in May; fruit matures July.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Marshall County, near Short Creek (*G. C. Boynton*).
Type locality: "On the slopes of Stone Mountain, Georgia."
Herb. Biltmore.

Ribes cynosbati L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 202. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 175. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 148.

JAPAN.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, along the mountains to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods, Marshall County, rare.
Type locality: "Hab in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Biltmore.

HAMAMELIDACEAE. Witch Hazel Family.

FOTHERGILLA Murr. Syst. Veg. 418. 1774.

Two species, Asia (Himalayas). Atlantic North America.

Fothergilla carolina (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 180. 1894.
CAROLINA FOTHERGILLA.

Hamamelis virginiana carolina L. Mant. **2**: 333. 1771.
Fothergilla gardeni Murr. Syst. Veg. 418. 1774.
F. alnifolia L. f. Suppl. 267. 1781.
F. major Loddiges, Bot. Cab. *t. 1520*. 1825–33.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 547. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 180. Chap. Fl. 157.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia and North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Prairie belt. Swampy borders of streams. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Cullman County, rocky banks (*Miss E. Mohr*). Autauga County, Prattville. Marshall County, banks of Short Creek; May 22, in fruit (*G. C. Boynton*). Flowers white, stamens tinged with pink, appearing before the leaves; March, April. Local, rare; shrub rarely over 3 feet high.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HAMAMELIS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 124. 1753.

Three species. Japan. Atlantic North America.

Hamamelis virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 124. 1753. WITCH HAZEL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 219. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 179. Chap. Fl. 157. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 3, *t. 198*.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England (Mount Desert Island, Maine) west to Michigan and Nebraska, south to northern Florida and eastern Texas. (Sargent).

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Damp woods. Flowers yellow, October, November; fruit ripe June, July. Shrub, rarely a small tree, 10 to 12 feet high.

Economic uses: The leaves are the witch hazel or "Hamamelis" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIQUIDAMBAR L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 999. 1753. SWEET-GUM TREE.

Four species, Asia, Atlantic North America and Mexico.

Liquidambar styraciflua L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 999. 1753. SWEET GUM. RED GUM. BILSTED.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 621. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 180. Chap. Fl. 157. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 18, *t. 199.*

MEXICO, GUATEMALA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Connecticut, southern New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Ohio Valley to southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and throughout the Gulf States to the Trinity Valley, Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich bottoms and border of swamps. In greatest development south of the region of Lower hills to the Coast Pine belt. Flowers green, February, March.
Economic uses: Valuable timber tree. The balsamic exudation, "sweet gum," and the bark, "sweet-gum bark," are used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Mexico."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PLATANACEAE. Plane Tree Family.

PLATANUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 999. 1753. PLANE TREE. BUTTONWOOD.

Three species, Europe, Asia. North America, 2.

Platanus occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 999. 1753. SYCAMORE. BUTTONWOOD.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 620. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 467. Chap. Fl. 418. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 410. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **7**: 102.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, southern Maine, west to Nebraska and Kansas and south throughout the Ohio Valley to Florida, eastern Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In bottom lands, chiefly in the central sections, farther south sparsely scattered, and in the coast region scarcely indigenous. Flowers May; fruit ripe September.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ROSACEAE. Rose Family.

OPULASTER Medic. Pfl. Anat. **2**: 109. 1799.
(PHYSOCARPA Raf. New Fl. N. A. **3**: 73. 1836.)
(NEILLIA Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. 228. 1825.)

Four or 5 species shrubs, mountains of Asia. North America, 2.

Opulaster opulifolius (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 949. 1891. NINEBARK.
Spiraea opulifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 489. 1753.
Physocarpa opulifolia Raf. New Fl. N. A. **3**: 73. 1836
Neillia opulifolia Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. **1**: 612. 1865.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 560. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 153. Chap. Fl. 120.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec and Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado, south to New York, Ohio, Illinois, southeastern Missouri, Arkansas, and from West Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Metamorphic hills. Rocky banks of streams. Lauderdale County, Florence, banks of Cypress Creek (*M. C. Wilson*). Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Flowers white, April. Shrub 8 to 12 feet high; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPIRAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 489. 1753. SPIRAEA.

Forty species shrubs or perennial herbs of the temperate North Hemisphere, Europe, Asia. North America, 4 or 5.

Spiraea corymbosa Raf. Prec. Decouv. 36. 1814. MEADOW-SWEET.
Spiraea betulaefolia var. *corymbosa* Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 153. 1890.



NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS GRAY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 153. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 619; ed. 3, 132.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New York, mountains of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and southern Missouri, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Wooded hillsides. Lauderdale County, Florence. Banks of Cypress Creek (*M. C. Wilson*). Flowers May, June. Rare.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARUNCUS Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 295. 1763.
(SPIRAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 489. 1753. In part.)

Two species, temperate Europe. North America 1.

Aruncus aruncus (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 779. 1880–1883.

Spiraea aruncus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 490. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 513. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 153. Chap. Fl. 121.
Boreal region to Carolinian area. Canada, Lake Superior to British Columbia; Alaska; mountains of New York and Pennsylvania; Ohio valley to Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp thickets. Cullman County. Franklin County, Russellville. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Austriae, Alvorniae montanis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PORTERANTHUS Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 115. 1894.
(GILLENIA Moench. Meth. Suppl. 286. 1802. Not *Gillena* Adans. 1763.)

Two species, Atlantic North America.

Porteranthus stipulatus (Muhl.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 115. 1894.
INDIAN PHYSIC.

Spiraea stipulata Muhl.; Willd. Enum. 542. 1809.
S. stipulacea Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 343. 1814.
Gillenia stipulacea Nutt. Gen. **1**: 307. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 562. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 154. Chap. Fl. 122.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia, throughout the Ohio Valley, western Missouri, Arkansas, south to Tennessee, and along the mountains to South Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Rich borders of woods and shaded banks. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Autauga County, Prattville. Flowers white; not infrequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root, "wild ipecac," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Porteranthus trifoliatus (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 115. 1894.
BOWMAN'S ROOT.

Spiraea trifoliata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 490. 1753.
Gillenia trifoliata Moench. Meth. Suppl. 286. 1802.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 562. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 154. Chap. Fl. 121.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, Michigan, New York to West Virginia, eastern Tennessee along the mountains to South Carolina and Georgia; rare west of the Alleghanies.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Cullman County. Flowers white. June. Only station known. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada.."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NEVIUSIA Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. n. ser. **6**: 373, *t. 30*. 1859.

Single species, South Atlantic North America.

Neviusia alabamensis Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. n. ser. **6**: 374. 1859.
ALABAMA NEVIUSIA.

Chap. Fl. 121.
On the border of the Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Shaded sandstone cliffs on the banks of the Warrior River, in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, March, appearing before the leaves. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high. One of the rarest plants, confined to the above locality. PLATE IV.
Type locality: "In praeruptis umbrosis prope Tuscaloosam Alabamae, ubi legit *Dom. R. D. Nevius*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUBUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**:492. 1753.[1]

About 200 accepted species, mostly shrubs by, of temperate and warmer regions in Northern Hemisphere. Europe, about 56 species. Asia, Mexico. North America, 25.

Rubus argutus Link, Enum. Hort. Berol **2**:60. 1822. LEAFY-CLUSTER BLACKBERRY.

Rubus frondosus Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2, 199. 1824.
Rubus villosus var. *frondosus* Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. **1**:487. 1824.
Rubus suberectus Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:179. 1833.
Ell. Sk. **2**:567, under *R. villosus*. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 155, in part. Chap. Fl. ed. 3. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**:202.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Lake Superior, throughout New England, south to Florida, west to Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Light sandy soil, old fields, borders and openings of woods. Flowers white, latter part of March (Mobile), April; fruit ripe June, shining black, juicy, largely consumed. Abundant everywhere; 6 to 8 feet high.

Economic uses: The common blackberry of the market used fresh and for preserves and for making cordial and wine. The root is the "blackberry root," "Rubus," United States Pharmacopœia, in part.

Type locality: "In America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rubus argutus floridus (Tratt.) Bailey, Ev. Nat. Fruits, 385, *f. 91*. 1898.

Rubus floridus Tratt. Ros. Monogr. **3**:73. 1823.

Differs from the typical form by the short and large-flowered clusters, the floral leaves wedge-obovate and rounded at the top.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Range not well known. Western Florida, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic Hills, Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Light sandy soil. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Mobile and Tuscaloosa counties. Not rare.

Type locality (Bailey): "Trattinick says that Enslen collected this in North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Rubus trivialis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:296. 1803. SOUTHERN DEWBERRY.

Ell. Sk. **1**:569. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 156. Chap. Fl. 125. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:104.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia; all over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Throughout. In light soil, open places, roadsides, old fields. Flowers white, February (15th, Mobile), March; fruit ripe April, black.

Common low trailing shrub, foliage persistent.

Economic uses: The root is used indiscriminately with the above in medicine. The large, juicy, palatable fruit is the dewberry of the Alabama market.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Pensylvania ubique frequens."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rubus invisus Bailey, Ev. Nat. Fruits, 374, *f. 75, 86*.

Rubus canadensis var. *invisus* Bailey, Am. Gard. **12**: 83. 1891.

Leaflets oval to ovate-oblong, large, rather thin, coarsely and simply toothed; peduncles forking into 2 or 3 divisions, pedicels long; flowers large, sepals foliaceous.

Carolinian area. Maine, New York, west to Kansas and Missouri, south to north Alabama.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry, rocky banks. Dekalb County, summit of Lookout Mountain near Mentone, 2,000 feet altitude. Apparently scarce.

Economic uses: This furnishes the Bartel dewberry of cultivation.

Rubus enslenii Tratt. Ros. Monogr. **3**: 73. 1823.

Rubus villosus var. *humifusus* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 455. 1840.
Rubus baileyanus Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, 5: 185. 1894.
Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 204. Bailey, Ev. Nat. Fruits, 375, *f. 87*.

Weak, trailing, the slender stem with few weak prickles; flowers solitary or in twos; fruit small, loose. (Bailey.)

Carolinian area. Southwestern Michigan, eastern New York.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Warrior tableland. Metamorphic Hills. Dekalb County on Lookout Mountain with the last. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Not frequent.

---

[1] L. H. Bailey, Sketch of the evolution of our native fruits, pp. 274 to 385. 1898.

Rubus cuneifolius Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 347. 1814. SAND BLACKBERRY.

Rubus parvifolius Walt. Fl. Car. 149. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 568. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 155. Chap. Fl. 125.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, New Jersey, southern Atlantic States to western Florida (*Mohr*), west to Tennessee, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower Pine region. Dry sandy, gravelly, or rocky soil. Openings and borders of woods, old fields. Lauderdale County, Florence. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox and Escambia counties. Flowers white to pale rose-color, April; fruit ripe June, July, oblong, large, juicy, sweet. Generally diffused over the low hills and prairies; nowhere abundant.
Economic uses: The "Topsy" variety of blackberry originated from this species.
Type locality: "In sandy fields and woods: New Jersey and Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rubus hispidus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 493. 1753. RUNNING SWAMP BLACKBERRY.

Rubus ovalis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 298. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 155. Chap. Fl. 125.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canada; New England south along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, low damp sandy or gravelly places. Dekalb County, on Lookout Mountain near Mentone, 1,800 feet altitude. Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet (*Baker & Earle*).
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rubus occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 493. 1753. BLACK RASPBERRY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 568. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 155. Chap. Fl. 125.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oregon, south to Ohio and West Virginia, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky places. Highest elevations of the Warrior tableland. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,800 feet altitude. Flowers April; fruit ripe June, black, juicy, well-flavored. Not frequent. Frequently transplanted by the settlers to their gardens.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Economic uses: This is the blackcap raspberry.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FRAGARIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 494. 1753.

Three to 4 species, perennials, temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere, mountains of South America.

Fragaria virginiana Duchesne, Hist. Nat. Frais. 204. 1766. WILD STRAWBERRY.

Fragaria virginiana illinoensis (Prince) Gray, Man. ed. 5, 155. 1867.
F. illinoensis Prince, Gray, Man. ed. 5, 155. 1867. As synonym.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 158. Chap. Fl. 124.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; western New York to Minnesota, west to Washington, south from Mississippi to Louisiana and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central prairies. Open grassy glades and prairies. Franklin County, Russellville. Lawrence County, Moulton. Flowers, May; fruit matures in June and July.
As stated by Bartram and by the oldest settlers of the present time, this strawberry was formerly found in great abundance in the glades of the Mountain region and the Central prairies, where it is at present rarely met with.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DUCHESNEA Smith, Trans. Linn. Soc. **10**: 372. 1811.

Duchesnea indica (Andr.) Focke in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. **3**, Abt. 3: 33. 1888. STRAWBERRY GERANIUM.

Fragaria indica Andr. Bot. Repos. *t. 479*. 1807.
Potentilla durandii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 444. 1840.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 158. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 620; ed. 3, 136.
Adventive from India.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Widely spread in damp copses, shaded borders of fields, roadsides. Tuscaloosa, Baldwin, Monroe, and Mobile coun-

ties. Flowers yellow; ripens its crimson fruit almost throughout the year. Common, abundant about Mobile.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POTENTILLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:495. 1753.

About 200 species, herbaceous or shrubby perennials, more or less strictly defined, boreal and temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere, a few in the Andes of South America, Europe, Asia. North America about 50.

Potentilla canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**:498. 1753. CANADA CINQUEFOIL.

Potentilla simplex Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:303. 1803.

Ell. Sk **1**:574. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 160. Chap. Fl. 124.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; throughout the Atlantic States from New England to Florida and from Minnesota to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Central Prairie region. Dry open copses, pastures. Lawrence County, Moulton. Madison, Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Montgomery counties. Flowers yellow, April, May. Common. Perennial.

The smooth forms with sarmentous stems (*P. simplex* Michx., Ell.) are most prevalent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GEUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**:500. 1753.

Forty-four species, perennials, mostly in colder and arctic regions. Few in the Southern Hemisphere.

Geum canadense Jacq. Hort. Vind. **2**:82, *t. 175*. 1772. WHITE AVENS.

Geum carolinianum Walt. Fl. Car. 150. 1788.

Geum album Gmel. Syst. Nat. **2**:861. 1791.

Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:301. Ell. Sk. **1**:572. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 156. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 134.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to western Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Borders of woods, copses. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman, Madison, Blount, and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers white. May, June; not frequent. Perennial.

The various forms from different localities present not even varietal distinctions.

Type locality given only as implied in the name.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AGRIMONIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:448. 1753. AGRIMONY.[1]

Twelve or 14 species, northern temperate zone, Europe, Asia; few in western South America. North America, 5.

Agrimonia mollis (Torr. & Gray) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**:221. 1892. SOFT HAIRY AGRIMONY.

Agrimonia eupatoria var. *mollis* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**:431. 1838.

A. pubescens Wallr. Beitr. **1**:45, *t. 1, f. 7*. 1842.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 133.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England, and Long Island, New York, to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Deeply shaded ravines. Cullman County, Holmes Gap, 1,200 feet. Flowers yellow. July; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Red River, *Dr. Pitcher!*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrimonia striata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:287. 1803. SMALL-FLOWERED AGRIMONY.

Agrimonia eupatoria var. *parviflora* Hook. Fl. Am. Bor. **1**:196. 1832.

A. eupatorium L. of most American authors.

A. microcarpa Wallr. Beitr. Bot. **1**:42. 1842.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New York, Ohio, North Carolina to western Louisiana (Hale).

---

[1] E. P. Bicknell, North American species of Agrimonia, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 23, pp. 508 to 523. 1897.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Autauga County, Prattville. Flowers yellowish. July; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrimonia parviflora Soland. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 130. 1789. SWEET AGRIMONY.
Agrimonia suaveolens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 336. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 536. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 161. Chap. Fl. 122.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New York west to Michigan, south to the Ohio Valley, Tennessee; upper districts of Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic and Coosa hills. Borders of fields and woods. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Flowers yellow. July, August; not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrimonia pumila Muhl. Cat. 47. 1813. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 226. 1897.
SMALL-LEAF AGRIMONY.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open dry woods. Baldwin County, Stockton. Mobile County. Flowers yellow. September, October; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Miss[ouri]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Agrimonia incisa Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 431. CUT-LEAF AGRIMONY.
Chap. Fl. 122.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Copses, border of woods, close soil. Mobile County, old Telegraph road, Springhill. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "North Carolina? Georgia, *Le Conte!* Alabama, *Dr. Gates!* Tampa Bay, Florida, *Dr. Burrows!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ROSA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 491. 1753.

Large genus, of the temperate and warmer parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Over 500 have been described, of which about 100 are considered distinct. North America 20 to 25. Shrubs.

Rosa setigera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 295. 1803. PRAIRIE ROSE.
Rosa rubifolia R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **3**: 260. 1811.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 565. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 162. Chap. Fl. 125. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 106.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New York, west to Michigan and Nebraska, south to Ohio Valley and Missouri, and from Tennessee to Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Copses, borders of woods, rich soil. Morgan County, Falkville. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Dallas County, Uniontown. Hale County. Flowers rose-red. June; not rare in the Prairie region.
Stem weak, flexuous with a tendency to climb; leaves large, leaflets 3, broadly ovate, 3 inches long by 1½ inches wide, smooth; corymb few-flowered.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rosa humilis Marsh. Arb. Am. 136. 1785. LOW WILD ROSE.
Rosa parviflora Ehrh. Beitr. **4**: 21. 1798.
R. caroliniana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 295. 1803.
R. lucida auct. Am., in part.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 563. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 163. Chap. Fl. 126.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England west to Minnesota; New York south to Virginia, Ohio Valley to Missouri, and from Tennessee to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, western Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley and Coosa Valley to the Central Prairie region. Open copses, border of woods, damp or dry soil. Madison County, Huntsville. Talladega County, rocky summit of Alpine Mountain, near Renfrow, 1,800 feet. St. Clair County, damp flat woods near Ashville. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, 250 feet altitude. Hale County (*Watson*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Clay County, Delta Divide, altitude 1,700 feet (stout form). Flowers pink. May, June; frequent. One to 2 feet high.

Type locality not specifically given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rosa laevigata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 295. 1803. CHEROKEE ROSE.

Rosa sinica Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **3**: 261. 1811.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 566. Chap Fl. 126.

CHINA, JAPAN.

Louisianian area. Origin obscure. Coast region of South Atlantic and Gulf States, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the Coast plain. Flowers white, February to April; fruit dark dingy red, September. Common. Perhaps of prehistoric introduction.
Economic uses: Useful as a hedge plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rosa bracteata Wendl. Bot. Beob. 50. 1798. MACARTNEY ROSE.

Louisianian area. Adventive from Asia. Distribution as in the last.

ALABAMA: Coast plain in hedgerows. Mobile County. Flowers white; July to September; less frequent.
Economic uses: A hedge plant.
Type locality Eastern Asiatic.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rosa multiflora Thunb. Fl. Japon. 214. 1789. MANY-FLOWERED HEDGE ROSE.

CHINA, JAPAN.

Louisianian area. Introduced. Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile. An evergreen climber frequent in hedges, borders of fields, and woodlands. Flowers white to pale pink; March, April.
Economic uses: An ornamental hedge plant.
Type locality Eastern Asiatic.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rosa rubiginosa L. Mant. **2**: 564. 1771. EGLANTINE ROSE. SWEET BRIER.

Rosa eglanteria Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 4. 1768. Not L.
R. suaveolens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 346. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 566. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 164. Chap. Fl. 126.
Introduced from Europe. Naturalized from Ontario to upper South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Fence rows, waysides, dry places. Clay County, Shinbone Valley.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi. Mygind."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rosa canina L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 491. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 163.

EUROPE.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized from Europe, in the North Atlantic and Middle States.

ALABAMA: Naturalized. Hedges. Mobile County, Summerville, on the Davenport place. Flowers white; April 26, 1895. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

COTONEASTER Medic. Phil. Bot. **1**: 155. 1789.

Twenty to 30 species, temperate Northern Hemisphere. Europe. Northern Asia, Himalayas.

Cotoneaster pyracanthus (L.) Spach, Hist. Veg. **2**: 73. 1834.
FIRE THORN. EVERGREEN THORN.

Mespilus pyracantha L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 478. 1798.
Crataegus pyracantha Medic. Geschich. 84. 1798.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Introduced for a hedge plant and sparingly escaped from cultivation near Mobile. Flowers white, May; fruit ripe October, scarlet, remaining in profusion during the winter.
Type locality: "Hab. in Galloprovinciae, Italiae sepibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PYRUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 479. 1753.

Forty species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 7. Trees and shrubs.

Pyrus angustifolia Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 176. 1789. SOUTHERN CRABAPPLE.

Malus angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 292. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 559. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 164. Chap. Fl. 128. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 75, *t. 170.*

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, south to western Virginia and Florida, and throughout the Gulf States to Louisiana, west to southern Illinois, southern Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Open woods, copses. Clay County. Madison County, 1,800 feet. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Dallas, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale rose color, fragrant, April; fruit ripe September, yellow to orange. Most abundant in the wet cold soil of the flat woods (Coosa Valley).

Economic uses: The fruit is used for conserves.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARONIA Pers. Syn. **2**: 39. 1807. CHOKEBERRY.

Five species, north temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. Atlantic North America.

Aronia arbutifolia (L.) Ell. Sk. **1**: 556. 1817–21. RED CHOKEBERRY.

Mespilus arbutifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 478. 1753.
M. arbutifolia var. *erythrocarpa* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 292. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 556. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 164. Chap. Fl. 128.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Dakota, south to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Banks of streams and wet borders of swamps. Most abundant in the pine-barren swamps of the Lower Pine belt and Coast plain. Flowers early in March, on the coast, to April. Fruit ripe August to October, scarlet, remaining over the winter.

In the mountains an arborescent form occurs, 12 to 18 feet in height, the stem fully 1½ inches in diameter and clear of branches for nearly half its height. Che-aw-ha Mountain. Cullman County.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMELANCHIER Medic. Phil. Bot. **1**: 155. 1789.

About 12 species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 9? Small-sized trees and shrubs.

Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Medic. Geschich. 79. 1793.
JUNEBERRY. SERVICEBERRY.

Mespilus canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 478. 1753.
M. canadensis var. *cordata* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 291. 1803.
Amelanchier canadensis var. *botryapium* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 473. 1840.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Dakota, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cullman, Blount, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, March, April. Fruit purplish black. June. Small tree, 20 to 30 feet high.

Economic uses: The fruit is edible.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amelanchier botryapium (L. f.) DC. Prodr. **2**: 632. 1825. JUNEBERRY. SHADBUSH.

Pyrus botryapium L. f. Suppl. 255. 1781.
Mespilus canadensis var. *obovalis* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 291. 1803.
Pyrus sanguinea Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 340. 1814.
P. ovalis Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2, 195. 1824.
Amelanchier canadensis var. *oblongifolia* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 473. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 558. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 167. Chap. Fl. 129?

Range same as of the last.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lauderdale County, near Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Flowers latter part of February and in March; fruit ripe by end of May.

Economic uses: The fruit is edible.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CRATAEGUS L. Sp. Pl. 1:475. 1753.

Fifty or more distinct species, north temperate regions, Asia, Europe, Mexico. North America, 25 or more. Trees of smaller size and shrubs.

Crataegus spathulata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:288. 1803. SUGAR HAW.

Ell. Sk. 1:552. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 165. Chap. Fl. 126. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:107.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to middle Florida, Texas, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Damp copses and woods, banks of streams. Morgan County, Falkville. Cullman and Blount counties. Lee County, Auburn, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Autauga counties. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe October, November, scarlet, sweet. Large shrub or small tree 12 to 18 feet high, frequent. Most abundant in the mountains and Lower hill country.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina utraque et Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus viridis L. Sp. Pl. 1:476. 1753. TREE HAW.

Crataegus arborescens Ell. Sk. 1:550. 1821.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 165. Chap. Fl. 127.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina, Florida, and throughout the Gulf States to eastern Texas, along the Mississippi River reaching southern Illinois and St. Louis, Mo.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low damp copses, borders of woods. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Hale County, Gallion. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Clarke County. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers white, odor nauseating; last week of March, beginning of April. Fruit ripe October, November; flame color.

A pretty tree, 20 to 25 feet high. Most frequent in the bottoms of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, occasionally subject to overflow.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus apiifolia (Marsh.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:287. 1803. PARSLEY HAW.

Mespilus apiifolia Marsh. Arb. Am. 89. 1785.

Ell. Sk. 1:552. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 165. Chap. Fl. 127. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 4:111, *t. 188*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida along the coast to southern Virginia, throughout the Gulf States to Louisiana, southern Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Damp woods, river banks. Morgan County, Falkville. Clay County, Hollins. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Hale, Dallas, and Montgomery counties. Baldwin County, banks of Tensaw River. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Flowers white; middle of March to first week of April; fruit ripe. October, scarlet. A large shrub, commonly 10 to 15 feet high; not rarely arborescent, 15 to 20 feet high. Most frequent in the Prairie region and Upper division of the Coast Pine belt.

Type locality not specifically given. Michaux's locality: "Hab. in humidis sylvarum Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus rotundifolia (Ehrh.) Borck. in Roem. Arch. 1, pt. 3:87. 1798. GLANDULAR HAW.

Mespilus rotundifolia Ehrh. Beitr. 3:20. 1788.

Crataegus glandulosa Willd. Sp. Pl. 2:1002. 1800. Not Solander. 1789.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England to Indiana and Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairies to Mountain region. Dry open woods and copses; rocky or gravelly soil. Butler County, Greenville. Tuscaloosa County, banks Warrior River with *Crataegus coccinea*. Blount County, Bangor. Flowers early in May. Not rare.

Tree 16 to 25 feet high, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with dark close bark. Differs

from its nearest relative, *Crataegus coccinea*, by its glandular petioles, its very glandular bractlets and calyx lobes, and its stout long spines.

Type locality not ascertained.

Crataegus sargenti Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **28**: 407. 1899.[1]

An intricately branched tree rarely over 18 feet high, or more frequently a large shrub from 6 to 15 feet high, with one or several stems covered with an ashy gray, more or less scaly bark; branches spreading, armed with straight or curved spines 1 to 2½ inches long; leaves thin to subcoriaceous, slightly pubescent when young, soon smooth, ovate to ovate-lanceolate or round-cordate, 1 to 4½ inches long and from ½ to 2 inches wide, acute, rounded, or abruptly contracted at the base into a wing-margined petiole, irregularly doubly serrate and incisely lobed, the serratures tipped with minute glands; stipules linear-lanceolate, glandular, or on vigorous shoots foliaceous and lunate; flowers in a few few-flowered, more or less pubescent corymbs, stamens normally 20, pistils 3 to 5; fruit globose or depressed-globose, nearly ½ inch in diameter, yellow to orange, with a thin, firm flesh, and including 3 to 5 bony, thick-walled nutlets.

C. sargenti is a most distinct and showy species, belonging to a very natural group which in the herbaria are preserved under the names of *C. rotundifolia*, *C. glandulosa*, and *C. coccinea*, titles which correctly belong to widely different plants.

Carolinian area. Northern Georgia (Rome) to southeastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods and bluffs. DeKalb County (*Beadle*). Flowers about 1st of May when the leaves are almost fully grown. Fruit ripens and falls about the middle of September.

Type locality: "Near Valleyhead, Ala."

Crataegus boyntoni Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **28**: 409. 1899.

A tree seldom more than 18 feet high, or frequently a large branching shrub from 6 to 12 feet high, the trunk from 6 to 9 feet in length and 4 to 8 inches in diameter, with stout ascending branches which form a narrow, occasionally a flat-topped head, the spines straight or curved, 1½ to 2½ inches long. Leaves yellowish green, paler beneath, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs along the midrib and larger veins, broadly ovate or oval, acute at the apex, rounded or narrowed at the base into the margined glandular petiole, or on vigorous shoots deltoid-ovate, sharply and irregularly serrate, doubly serrate, or incisely 5 to 7 lobed; stipules linear, glandular, caducous, or on strong shoots foliaceous and lunate, glandular-serrate; flowers large, from 9 lines to nearly 1 inch in diameter, borne on glabrous pedicels with one or two glandular bractlets, in short 4 to 10 flowered corymbs; stamens 10, anthers light yellow; pistils 3 to 5; fruit dull yellowish green to russet-red, depressed-globose, angled, about 1½ inches long and 8 lines wide.

Closely related to the last, but distinguished by the many-flowered glabrous corymbs and shorter stamens, and by the different habit of growth. Many specimens are preserved in herbaria, the greater part of which are also labeled *C. coccinea*, *C. glandulosa*, or *C. rotundifolia*. *C. rotundifolia* of Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora is in part to be referred to this species. (The material collected by the writer near Greenville, Ala., is most likely to be united with it, which would extend its southern range to the Louisiana area. Mohr.)

Carolinian area. Pennsylvania, Delaware to Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region; banks of streams, and even in the shallow dry soil of uplands; copses and fields. Flowers before the middle of May; fruit ripens and falls early in October.

Type locality: "Biltmore, N. C."

Crataegus mollis (Torr. & Gray) Scheele, Linnaea, **21**: 569. 1848. DOWNY HAW.

Crataegus coccinea var. *mollis* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 465. 1840.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 165. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 107.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England; Massachusetts west to Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa, south to Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich wooded banks. Cullman County. Hale County, Gallion. Clark County. Jackson County (*Dr. Denny*), April 12, 1852. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe October, crimson. A small tree, 20 to 25 feet high, sparsely scattered in the valleys of the mountain region, and more frequent in the prairies.

---

[1] The descriptions of this and following species of Crataegus, with the accompanying notes, are mainly drawn from C. D. Beadle, Studies in Crataegus, Bot. Gazette, vol. 28, pp. 405 to 417. 1899.

Type locality: "Ohio, *Mr. Lea!* Indiana, *Dr. Clapp!* Kentucky, *Dr. Short!* Texas, *Drummond.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus biltmoreana Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **28**: 405. 1899. BILTMORE THORN.

A shrub 3 to 15 feet high, with a reddish brown bark and chestnut-brown or reddish brown branches, stout, slightly curved spines 1 to 2 inches long, and large flowers in simple 5 to 7 flowered pubescent corymbs. The leaves are thin, membranaceous, roughish but rather inconspicuously pubescent, green above, paler beneath, ovate to round-ovate, usually wedge-shaped at the base, acutely incised, or slightly 5 to 9 lobed, sharply and irregularly serrate to near the base, bearing, like the petiole, a few dark-colored stalked glands. The flowers are borne on strict pubescent pedicels; petals orbicular, contracted into a short claw; stamens 10, anthers yellow; styles 3 to 5, calyx obconic, pubescent or tormentose, with the dentate or pectinate glandular lobes 3 lines long; fruit yellow or yellowish green to orange, containing from 3 to 5 depressed-globose obtusely angled nutlets.

Usually confounded with Eastern forms of *C. mollis* (Torr. & Gray) Scheele, from which it may be known by its smaller size, simple corymbs, and later time of flowering, and by the color and texture of its fruit.

Carolinian area. From Pennsylvania and Virginia to eastern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry, rocky woodlands. DeKalb County, Lookout Mountain (*Beadle*, May, 1900). Flowers after the middle of May.
Type locality: "Vicinity of Biltmore, N. C."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus tomentosa chapmani Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **25**: 360. 1898.

Crataegus tomentosa microcarpa Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 139. 1897. Not. *C. microcarpa* Lindl. 1836.
Chap. Fl. l. c.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Jackson County, Sand Mountain (*C. D. Beadle*). Etowah County, Gadsden (*G. C. Boynton*). Small tree or shrub. Flowers in May.
Type locality: "River banks near Rome, Ga."
Biltmore Herb.

Crataegus crus-galli L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 476. 1753. COCKSPUR THORN.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 548. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 166. Chap. Fl. 127. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 107. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 91, *t. 178.*
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario, Michigan, and Missouri, south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central prairies. Wooded banks, copses, in close damp soil. Morgan, Madison, Cullman, Montgomery, Dallas, and Hale Counties. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe October, dull red. Small tree, 15 to 25 feet. Frequent in the valleys and prairies.
Type locality not given. In L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus collina Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 140. 1897.

Carolinian area. Southeastern Tennessee, North Carolina, and northern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rocky and gravelly hills. Dekalb County. Jefferson County, Red Mountain near Birmingham (*Sargent*). Tuscaloosa County, rocky banks of Warrior River. Etowah County, Gadsden (*C. D. Beadle*). Jackson County, Sand Mountain (*Biltmore Herb.*), Mobile County (*Biltmore Herb.*). Flowers April. Fruit mature October, red. Not rare.
Tall shrub or small tree.
Type locality: "Rocky hillsides, north Georgia and Tennessee."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus mohri Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **28**: 416. 1899.

A tree 18 to 30 feet high, with a slender trunk 4 to 8 inches in diameter, unarmed or sparsely spiny, or in unfavorable situations a large erect branching shrub, the branches ascending or nearly horizontal, forming an oblong or occasionally a round compact head, the branchlets and smaller branches zigzag with slightly curved or straight spines from 1 to 2 inches long. Leaves cuneate-obovate, or on vigorous shoots from ovate to orbicular, 1⅛ to 2¾ inches long and ⅝ to 1¼ inches wide, acute or rounded at the apex and contracted below into winged or margined petioles from 4

to nearly 11 lines long, sharply and irregularly serrate to or below the middle, entire or nearly so at the base, more or less pubescent when young, dark green and lustrous above, pale below, becoming thick and coriaceous; flowers numerous, large, from 7 to 8 lines in diameter, disposed in slender, elongated, and often flexuous, bracteate corymbs, more or less hairy at flowering time; calyx narrow-obconic, mostly glabrous, with linear-lanceolate, mostly entire or slightly glandular-serrate lobes reflexed after flowering, the orbicular petals with undulate or erose borders; stamens normally 20, styles 3 to 5; fruit globose, about 4 lines in diameter, dark red or greenish red or covered with black blotches; nutlets 3 to 5, thick-walled.

Crataegus mohri has usually been confounded with *C. crus-galli* L., or more recently with *C. collina* Chapm. From the former it may be distinguished by the pilose corymbs, smaller and more globular fruit, and more numerous and smaller nutlets, and by the outline of the leaf and habit of growth, and from the latter by the later time of flowering, and smaller lustrous leaves. This beautiful and most distinct species is dedicated to Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mobile, Ala. (Beadle.)

Carolinian area. Mississippi northward to middle Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie belt. Reaches its best development in the rich and fresh soil of flat woods in the center of the State, but not infrequently ascends into the poorer and drier soils of the mountains and hills. Flowers about 1st of May; fruit ripens in October, remaining until early in the winter.

Type locality: "Vicinity of Rome, Ga."

Crataegus triflora Chapm. Fl. ed. 2, Suppl. 2, 684. 1892.

Chapm. Fl. ed. 3, 139.

A large shrub or small tree from 6 to 20 feet high, with the main stem simple or branching near the base into several shoots, armed with numerous spines, the branches ascending, intricately divided near the summit into many short pilose or pubescent branchlets, forming an oblong, occasionally rounded or flat-topped head. Leaves at first thin, dark green above, paler beneath, somewhat roughish and sparsely pubescent on the upper surface, more densely so below, ovate, elliptical, or slightly obovate, acute at the apex, rounded or abruptly contracted at the base into winged or margined petioles, on the fertile branches from 1 to 4 inches long and from ½ inch to 2 inches wide, on vigorous shoots 5 and 6 inches long and about 3 inches wide, sharply and irregularly serrate, or doubly serrate and incisely lobed, with a number of black-tipped glands near the base, as also on the petiole; stipules lanceolate, densely glandular, caducous; flowers ¾ inch wide, in mostly 3-flowered, pilose, softly pubescent corymbs, the lateral pedicels longer; calyx densely pilose, with persistent glandular-serrate lobes twice as long as the tube; stamens 20; styles 3 to 5; fruit globose, 6 to 7 lines in diameter, pubescent, bright red.

Carolinian area. Northwestern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rocky hills, Jefferson County, Birmingham (*C. L. Boynton*). DeKalb County? Flowers early in May; fruit ripe in September.

Type locality: "Cliffs of the Coosa River, Georgia."

Crataegus austromontana Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **28**: 412. 1899.

A straggling shrub 3 to 12 feet high, two or three main stems arising from large roots or horizontal rootstocks, or forming more or less united groups or clumps, occupying a surface of 5 to 10 square feet, the branches unarmed or with an occasional spine on a young plant or vigorous shoot, the branchlets pubescent or tomentose. Leaves orbicular or broadly ovate, 1½ to 4 inches long, roughish-pubescent on both surfaces, acute at the apex, contracted at the rounded truncate or sometimes subcordate base into the margined petiole, sharply irregularly serrate or incisely lobed, and at the base glandular like the petioles; flowers large, in simple 2 to 5 flowered, mostly 3-flowered cymes, borne on stout hairy pedicels from ¾ to 1 inch long; stamens 10; styles 3 to 5; calyx pubescent, broad with glandular-serrate lobes; fruit large, ½ inch or a little over in diameter, bright red, and frequently punctate, containing 3 to 5 bony nutlets.

Close to *C. triflora*, but may, as stated by the author, be recognized by its smaller size, broader leaves, fewer stamens, and the larger and coarser seeds.

Carolinian area. Eastern and middle Tennessee (Cumberland district).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods and banks throughout the Sand Mountain district. Flowers early in May; fruit ripens in the latter part of September.

Type locality: "Vicinity of Valleyhead, Ala."

Herb. Geol. Surv. ex Herb. Biltmore.

Crataegus silvicola Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **28**: 414. 1899.

A tree in low and moist woods, from 18 to 30 feet high, with the trunk sometimes 8 inches in diameter, with a close-fissured or scaly gray or reddish-brown bark, and armed with stout spines, the branches spreading or ascending, forming a round or

flat-topped head, armed with straight or curved spines ¾ inch to 2½ inches long. Leaves ovate or round-ovate, acute, rounded or narrowed at the base, from 1½ to 4 inches long, bright or yellowish green, roughish or scabrous-pubescent above, paler and generally smooth below, flowers borne on strict, short pedicels 3 to 7 lines long; stamens 10; styles 3 to 5; fruit globose, about ½ inch in diameter, red or greenish yellow.

Resembles the several forms of *C. coccinea* from the South Atlantic region, from which it may be distinguished by the rough leaves, which are less incised and broader and longer in outline, and by the short, strict, and stout pedicels.

Carolinian area. Northwest Georgia.

ALABAMA: Northern part of State in the "flat woods," and occasionally in the higher and drier woodlands.

Type locality: "Vicinity of Gadsden, Ala."

Crataegus punctata Jacq. Hort. Vind. **1**: 10, *t. 28*. 1770. DOTTED HAW.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 548. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 166. Chap. Fl. 127.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New York, central Michigan to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Border of hilly woods. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle, 140*). Flowers March, April.

Type locality: "Huc transvecta * * * sub arboris Americanae ignotae titulo."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus flava Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 169. 1789. SUMMER HAW.

Crataegus flava var. *pubescens* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 160. 1867.

C. flexispina Sargent, Gard. & For. 2: 424. 1889. Not *Mespilus flexispina* Muench. 1785.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 551. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 166. Chap. Fl. 128. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 113, *t. 189*.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. West Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiania, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Sandy banks, dry copses. Cullman County. Monroe County, Claiborne. Henry County, Ozark. Baldwin County. Flowers March, April; fruit ripe September, reddish or greenish yellow. Not frequent in the Mountain region; more abundant throughout the Lower Pine belt. Small tree 20 to 25 feet high, with drooping branches and gray shreddy bark.

Economic uses: The large fruit is used for preserves.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus elliptica Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 168. 1789. GLANDULAR SUMMER HAW.

Crataegus flava elliptica Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 114, *t. 190*. 1893.

C. flava var. *pubescens* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 160. 1867.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 166. Chap. Fl. 128. Sargent, l. c.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, Tennessee, Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Open glades, dry copses. Washington County. Mobile County, Citronelle. Flowers April 10; fruit ripe September, glossy, bright red, medium size. Tree 15 to 20 feet. Frequent.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus aestivalis Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 468. 1840.
APPLE HAW. MAY HAW.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 552, as *C. viridis*. Chap. Fl. 127. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 119, *t. 192*.

Louisianian area. Low country of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, west to Mississippi, eastern Texas (*Mohr*), and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Edges of pine-barren swamps, Mobile County, Mount Vernon, Pierce's Landing, Alabama River. Washington County, Yellowpine. Flowers white or pale pink, appearing before the leaves, February 15; fruit ripe April 10, reddish, mellow, fine-flavored. On the overflowed banks of Davids Lake, near Mount Vernon, trees of slender growth fully 25 feet high have been observed.

Type locality: "Along the low wet banks of ponds and rivers, South Carolina! and Georgia! to Florida! Louisiana! and Arkansas!"

Economic uses: The fruit is edible.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crataegus uniflora Muench. Hausv. **5**: 147. 1770. DWARF THORN.

Crataegus parvifolia Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 169. 1789.

C. tomentosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 289. 1803. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **1**:547. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 166. Chap. Fl. 128. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**:117, *t. 191.*

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry open copses. Cullman and Mobile counties. Flowers March (20, Mobile); fruit ripe October, November, greenish yellow, size of a hazel nut. Frequent. A straggling shrub 2 or 3 feet high.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PRUNUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**:473. 1753.

About 80 species, temperate region, North Hemisphere. North America 20 species.

Prunus americana Marsh. Arb. Am. 111. 1785. WILD RED OR YELLOW PLUM.

Prunus hiemalis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:284. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**:542. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 151. Chap. Fl. 119. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:102. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**:19, *t. 150.*

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada to Saskatchewan; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, and Colorado, south to western Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Tennessee Valley. Wooded hillsides and banks of streams. Lauderdale County (*Dr. Moody*). Cullman County. Clay County, Delta Divide, 1,500 feet. Flowers white, March, April; fruit yellow to red, July. Nowhere abundant in the State. Tree 20 to 25 feet high.

Economic uses: The wood is useful and the fruit edible. Cultivated in various races.

Type locality not specifically given.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Prunus hortulana Bailey, Gard. & For. **5**:90. 1892. GARDEN WILD PLUM.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 131, as *Prunus maritima.* Sargent, Silva. N. A. **4**:24.

Louisianian and Carolinian areas. Illinois (Oquawka), Missouri (near St. Louis, etc.), and probably in southern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and through Arkansas to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry banks. Mobile County, not rare on the so-called "shellbanks." Near Coden and Bayou La Battre. Flowers in March; fruit greenish red, with a slight bloom, about the size of the Chickasaw plum, ripe in September and October.

Prunus angustifolia Marsh. Arb. Am. 111. 1785. CHICKASAW PLUM.

Prunus chicasa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:284. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**:542. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 152. Chap. Fl. 119. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**:25, *t. 152.*

Most probably introduced by the aborigines from the southwestern sections of the Mississippi Valley into the region east of the Mississippi. Copiously disseminated from Maryland to Florida and from Missouri to Texas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In light sandy soil, old fields, pastures. Flowers middle of February to March; fruit ripe June, yellow and reddish. Largely cultivated in many varieties and crosses with *Prunus americana.*

Type locality: Native of the Southern States. Apparently described from the cultivated tree.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Prunus umbellata Ell. Sk. **1**:541. 1821. PRAIRIE PLUM. SOUTHERN SLOE.

Chap. Fl. 119. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**:33, *t. 153.*

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi, Louisiana, and southern Missouri (*Tracy!*).

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Dry sandy copses, open woods, borders of fields. Montgomery, Clark, Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers February (Mobile) to middle of March; fruit ripe July, plum-purple. Tree 15 to 25 feet high; frequent.

Economic uses: The fruit is made into preserves.

Type locality: "Grows in very dry, sandy soils," South Carolina and Georgia.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Prunus injucunda Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 149. 1898.

Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, rocky summits. Talladega County, among sandstone cliffs, Alpine Mountain, near the Signal Station, September, 1892. Without fruit.

Type locality: "In sandy soil on the granite districts about Stone Mountain, Ga."

Prunus gracilis Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 243. 1847.
LOW PLUM.

Carolinian area. Tennessee, Kansas, Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Sandy open copses. Dekalb County. Lookout Mountain, near Mentone. Lee County (*Baker & Earle*). Low shrub. Flowers in March. Infrequent.

Type locality: "Open post-oak woods west of the Brazos."

Prunus serotina Ehrh. Beitr. **3**: 20. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 541. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 152. Chap. Fl. 120. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 103. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 50, *t. 159*.

MEXICO, PERU, COLOMBIA.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, and Manitoba; New England west to Dakota, south to Florida, and throughout the Gulf States to Texas and Arizona; mountains of Mexico.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Scattered through the mountains, more rarely in the lower districts, where it is scarcely indigenous, disseminated by birds. Flowers white, March, April; fruit ripe in June, black, palatable.

Economic uses: A most valuable timber tree. The inner bark is the "wild cherry bark," "Prunus virginiana," of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Prunus serotina neo-montana (Small) Sudworth, Nomencl. Arb. Fl. U. S. 245. 1897.
MOUNTAIN BLACK CHERRY.

Cerasus serotina var. *montana* Small, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 114. 1893.

Prunus serotina montana Britt. Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 357. 1894. Not *Prunus montana* Marsh., 1785, nor Koch, 1854.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southwestern Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open rocky summits of the higher ranges. Talladega County, Alpine Mountain, near the flagstaff station, 1,800 to 2,000 feet; first observed in 1892. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, bare cliffs, 2,400 feet; July 31, fruit not quite mature. Tree 25 to 35 feet high, bark very rough and with drooping branches.

Type locality: "On the "balds" near the summit of White Top Mountain, 5,500 feet altitude, southwestern Virginia.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Prunus alabamensis sp. nov. ALABAMA CHERRY.

A tree below medium size, 25 to 30 feet high, and scarcely over 6 inches in diameter; leaves rather thick, broadly ovate, rounded or slightly narrowed at the base, from 3 to 4 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches wide, short-acuminate, blunt or acutish, bluntly serrate, with the teeth rather distant and close adpressed, glandular-tipped, smooth and of a deep green above, dull on the lower surface, and finely pubescent by short simple or forked hairs, which along the midrib and principal veinlets become longer, villous, and more dense, the veinlets somewhat dark, prominent; racemes elongated, strict, erect (never drooping), the rachis and pedicels, like the calyx, closely pubescent.

In the specimens from Red Mountain the petals already withered were mostly shed. Drupe reddish to black, the few seen in shape and size similar to those of *Prunus serotina*.

The trunk is clear of limbs for the height of about 8 to 10 feet, the limbs spreading and finally inclined to be drooping.

A distinct species readily recognized by the characters of the leaves and inflorescence as described.

Carolinian area. Georgia (Meriwether County, *Beadle*, 1899).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Red Mountain, near Birmingham, on the benches of siliceous ferruginous strata, about 1,000 to 1,200 feet altitude; just past flowering May 11, 1898. Talladega County, Childersburg (*Biltmore Herb.* 1899).

Prunus caroliniana Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 540. 1789.
MOCK ORANGE. LAUREL CHERRY. WILD PEACH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 540. Chap. Fl. 120. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 103. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **4**: 50, *t. 160*.

Louisianian area. North Carolina, valley Cape Fear River to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Rich banks of streams. Pike County, Troy. Mobile County, reported from the swamps of Chickasa Creek. Flowers white, February, March; very rare in the wild state. More evidence is wanted before it can be considered truly indigenous in the State.

Economic uses: Ornamental. The leaves are poisonous.

Type locality: "Native of South Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHRYSOBALANUS L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 513. 1762.

Three species, tropical regions.

Chrysobalanus oblongifolius Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 283. 1803. DEER PLUM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 539. Chap. Fl. 119.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry pine woods. Throughout the upper and lower divisions; frequent. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers white, June; fruit ripe in September, yellowish red. Low shrub, stems creeping.

Type locality: "Hab. in sabulosis sylvarum Georgiae et Floridae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VICIACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE). Vetch Family.

ALBIZZIA Durazz. Mag. Tosc. 3, iv: 11. 1772.

Thirty species, tropical regions of the Old World.

Albizzia julibrissin (Willd.) Durazz. Mag. Tosc. 3, iv: 11. 1772. SILK TREE.

Mimosa julibrissin Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 1065. 1806.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 223. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 619; ed. 3, 128.

ASIA MINOR TO CHINA. Cultivated in all warmer countries.

Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. A rare escape from gardens. Flowers white, with pink stamens; May. Tree 12 to 18 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Oriente."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACACIA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 319. 1763.

A large genus of about 425 species, tropical countries of both hemispheres.

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 1083. 1805. OPOPONAX. SWEET ACACIA.

Mimosa farnesiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 521. 1753.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 619; ed. 3, 128. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 99. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **3**: 119, *t. 141*.

TROPICAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES. Extensively cultivated in the warmer regions of the globe.

Louisianian area. Naturalized from western Texas, along the Gulf shore to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry waste places. Mobile County. Flowers deep yellow, highly fragrant; November to March. Frequent along the western shore of Mobile Bay. Shrub or small tree.

Type locality: "Hab. in Domingo."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NEPTUNIA Lour. Fl. Cochinch. **1**: 653. 1790.

Eight species, of tropical regions Northern and Southern hemispheres. North America 1.

Neptunia lutea (Leavenworth) Benth. in Hook. Journ. Bot. **4**: 356. 1842.

Mimosa virgata Bartram, Travels, (ed. 2, 419.) 1791. Not L.

Acacia lutea Leavenworth, Am. Journ. Sci. **7**: 61. 1821.

Neptunia virgata Branner & Coville, Ark. Geol. Surv. Ann. Rep. 1888, **4**: 178. 1891.

Desmanthus luteus Benth.; Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 128. 1897.

Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 403. Chap. Fl. 117; ed. 3, 128. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 95.

Louisianian area. Florida west to Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairies. Coast plain. Open grassy places. Greene County (*Leavenworth*). Mobile County, Portersville, West Fowl River. Flowers July to September. Infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "In the prairies of Green County, Ala."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MORONGIA Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 191. 1894. SENSITIVE BRIER.

(SCHRANKIA Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 1041. 1806. Not Medic. 1792.)

Four species, warmer, temperate, and tropical America. Perennials.

Morongia angustata (Torr. & Gray) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 191. 1894.

Schrankia angustata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 401. 1840.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 149. Chap. Fl. 116. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 98.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Open woods, pastures, old fields, dry light soil. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Washington. Monroe, and Mobile counties. Flowers pink, May to July. Prostrate stems 2 to 3 feet long. Frequent.
Type locality: "With the preceding [*M. uncinata*], South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, *Drummond.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Morongia horridula (Michx.).

Mimosa horridula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 254. 1803.
Schrankia angustata var. *brachycarpa* Chap. Fl. 116. 1860.
S. horridula Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 127. 1897.
Chap. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina? west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry pine woods. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. Flowers pink, July. Less frequent than the above.
Type locality: "Hab. a Virginia ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACUAN Medic. Theod. Spec. 62. 1786.

(DESMANTHUS Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 1044. 1806.)

Ten species, South Atlantic America, West Indies.

Acuan illinoense (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 158. 1891.

Mimosa illinoensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 254. 1803.
Acacia brachyloba Willd. Sp. Pl. **4**: 1071. 1806.
Desmanthus brachylobus Benth. in Hook. Bot. Journ. **4**: 358. 1842.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 149. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 618; ed. 3, 128. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 96.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Minnesota, south to Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Coast plain. Grassy open place. Montgomery County, open prairies, banks of Pentulalla Creek. Mobile County, shore of Mississippi Sound at Cedar Point. Flowers white, July. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratensibus regionis Illinoensis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PARKINSONIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 375. 1753.

About 11 arborescent species, South Africa. Warmer and tropical America, 4.

Parkinsonia aculeata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 375.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 618; ed. 3, 126. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb **2**: 94.
WEST INDIES, TEXAS, MEXICO. Cultivated in all tropical countries.
Louisianian area. Cultivated and escaped. Southwestern Florida to California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, not rarely escaped. Flowers yellow, June, July. Tree 15 to 20 feet high.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Hab. in America calidiori."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CERCIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**:374. 1753.

Four species, temperate Europe, eastern Asia. North America, 3. Small trees.

Cercis canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**:376. 1753. RED BUD.

Ell. Sk. **1**:470. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 147. Chap. Fl. 114. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **3**:93, *t. 133*.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Western Pennsylvania, west to southern Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to western Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Rich woods. Madison County, Montesano. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County; hardly of spontaneous growth. Flowers rose pink, February 25; fruit ripe in August. Small tree, most frequent in the mountains.

Economic uses: The wood is useful.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CASSIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:376. 1753.

Three hundred and fifty or more species, herbs or shrubs, in warmer, mostly tropical, regions Northern and Southern Hemispheres. North America, 27.

Cassia occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. **1**:377. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**:471. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 148. Chap. Fl. 114. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:92. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 209.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL. Widely spread over all tropical countries.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, southern Indiana, and Tennessee to Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Naturalized, cultivated and waste places near dwellings. Franklin County, Russellville. Autauga County, Prattville. Clay County, Talladega Creek. Mobile County. Flowers July; fruit ripe August to September; common weed of gardens and roadsides.

Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cassia tora L. Sp. Pl. **1**:376. 1753.

Cassia obtusifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**:377. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**:471. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 147. Chap. Fl. 114. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 209.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, TROPICAL AFRICA, ASIA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Missouri, southern Illinois, and Virginia, south to Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated and waste places. Jackson, Marshall, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow, June to August; fruit ripe September, October. Common weed. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in India."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cassia marilandica L. Sp. Pl. **1**:378. 1753. WILD SENNA.

Ell. Sk. **1**:473. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 147. Chap. Fl. 114.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England west to Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Scattered throughout the State. Gravelly banks and bottoms. Clay County, Delta. Tallapoosa and Autauga counties. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County, Whistler. Flowers yellow, July to August; fruit ripe September, October. Not common. Perennial.

Economic uses: The leaves, "American senna," are used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Marilandia."

Herb. Mohr.

CHAMAECRISTA Greene, Pittonia, **3**:238. 1897.[1]

Forty or more species, herbaceous annuals and suffrutescent perennials. Mostly of the West Indies, northern Mexico, South and North America, a few in Eastern Asia and in Africa. Eastern North America (U. S.), 7.

[1] E. L. Greene, Pittonia, vol. 3, pp. 238 to 243. 1897. Same author, op. cit., vol. 4, pp. 25 to 32. 1899. C. L. Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 21, pp. 208 to 222. 1894. Vol. 22, pp. 513 to 516. 1895.

Chamaecrista fascicularis (Michx.) Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 242. 1897.

Cassia fascicularis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 262. 1803.
C. chamaecrista L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 379. 1753. (?)
Ell. Sk. **1**: 473. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 148. Chap. Fl. 115. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 92.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, south to Florida and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry sunny places; fields and open copses. Clay County. Tuscaloosa, Clarke, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers bright yellow, August, September. Common; annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania et Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chamaecrista robusta (Pollard) Pollard; Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. ed. 2, 5. 1900.

ROBUST SENSITIVE PEA.

C. chamaecrista var. Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 396. 1840.
C. chamaecrista robusta Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 218. 1894.
Cassia robusta Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 150. 1897.

Robust, 12 to 18 inches high, erect, branches more or less pubescent; leaves 1½ to 2½ inches long, ½ to ¾ inch wide, leaflets 8 to 15 pairs, ¼ inch long, ⅛ inch wide, asymmetric, linear, obtuse, glabrous; petiole ¼ inch long, with a small, patellar subsessile gland in the middle; rachis pubescent; stipules linear-lanceolate, acuminate, like the sepals strongly ciliate; the large, golden-yellow petals double the length of the sepals; legumes in pairs, erect on spreading elongated peduncles, linear, 1 to 1½ inches long, pubescent with long spreading hairs.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Pine region. Open copses, borders of woods. Clay County, Delta, 1,600 feet. Washington County (*E. A. Smith*). Annual.
Type locality: "Collected by Dr. C. W. Short in the mountains of Kentucky."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chamaecrista mississippiensis (Pollard) Pollard; Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. ed. 3, 5. 1900.

Cassia mississippiensis Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 219. 1894.

"Low, branching, suffruticose, stem terete, glabrous; leaves subcoriaceous, pubescent, 8 to 14 foliate; leaflets small, elliptical or obovate, mucronate; * * * petiolar gland minute, cupuliform, sessile * * *; stipules acutely linear, membranaceous, persistent; peduncles 1 cm. long, axillary, 1-flowered; flower large, * * * anthers 10, rostrate, all perfect, the lower 5 larger, yellow, the upper smaller and reddish; sepals lance-linear, slightly pubescent, not surpassing the petals; legume turgid, linear, sparsely pubescent * * *."

Louisianian area. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry sandy borders of fields. Mobile County, loose sands western shore Mobile Bay. Flowers yellow. Perennial.
Type locality: "Collected by Miss K. Skeehan, 1889, at Ocean Springs, Miss."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chamaecrista chamaecristoides (Colladon) Greene, Pittonia, **4**: 20. 1899.

Cassia chamaecristoides Colladon, Hist. Cass. 134. 1816.
Cassia depressa Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 515. 1895.
Chamaecrista depressa Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 242. 1897.

Low, slender, diffusely branched, branches assurgent, finely strigose-pubescent; leaves 1 to 1½ inches long, ⅓ inch wide, leaflets 10 to 15 pairs linear, narrow, acutish, the midnerve bent toward the upper margin, excurrent in a long fine cusp, midrib and margin rough; stipules small, linear; in our plant the small gland slightly stipitate.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, damp shaded banks. Baldwin County, Daphne. August 23, 1896, flower buds scarcely developed. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chamaecrista multipinnata (Pollard) Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 243. 1897.

MANY-LEAVED SENSITIVE PEA.

Cassia multipinnata Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 515. 1895.

Slender, tall, erect, more or less branched; stem slightly woody at base, pubescent; leaves lanceolate-elliptical in outline, 20 to 25 foliolate * * *; leaflets 10 mm. long, 1½ mm. wide, glabrous, narrowly linear, cuspidate; petiolar gland minute, depressed-cupuliform, substipitate; * * * flowers scattered, sessile, the corolla

quite irregular, its small yellow petals not much exceeding the narrow, scarious-edged sepals; legume linear, compressed, pubescent, or even hirsute, * * * 2 to 2½ cm. long * * *."

"Separable from *nictitans* by the narrowly linear, very numerous, leaflets, the more hairy pod, and the late period of flowering."

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Damp shaded banks, grassy borders of fields. Mobile County, Monroe Park. Baldwin County, Daphne. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers yellow; August 23. Annual.

Type locality: "Near Jacksonville [Fla.], A. H. Curtiss * * * 1894. Tallahassee, G. V. Nash * * * 1895."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chamaecrista aspera mohrii (Pollard) Pollard; Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. ed. 2, 5. 1900. MOHR'S HOARY SENSITIVE PEA.

Cassia aspera mohrii Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 151. 1897.

"Leaflets hoary-pubescent with stiff white hairs on both sides, petiolar gland depressed-cupuliform, substipitate."

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Borders sandy fields and pine woods. Mobile. Flowers August; rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Collected in Mobile in 1878 by Dr. Mohr."

Herb. Geol. Surv. (type specimen). Herb. Mohr.

Chamaecrista nictitans (L.) Moench. Meth. 272. 1794.

Cassia nictitans L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 380. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 474. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 148. Chap. Fl. 115. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 92.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Massachusetts and central New York, throughout the Ohio Valley, south to Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open places, old fields. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, Mentone. September 1. Infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GLEDITSIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1056. 1753. HONEY LOCUST.

Five species eastern Asia. North America, 2. Trees.

Gleditsia triacanthos L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1056. 1753. HONEY LOCUST.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 709. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 149. Chap. Fl. 115. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 95. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **3**: 75, *t. 125*.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Pennsylvania, western Virginia to Missouri, south to Florida, and through the Gulf region to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State in bottom lands. Lauderdale, Blount, and Montgomery counties. May; fruit ripe October. Large tree, 50 to 80 feet high. Most frequent on the larger tributaries of the Alabama River; spreading in clearings, old fields, and waste places, southward to the coast and becoming troublesome.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLADRASTIS Raf. Neog. 1. 1825.

One species, South Atlantic America.

Cladrastis lutea (Michx.) Koch, Dendrol. **1**: 6. 1869. YELLOW-WOOD.

Virgilia lutea Michx. f. Arb. Am. **3**: 266, *t. 3*. 1813.

Cladrastis tinctoria Raf. Neogen. 1. 1825.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 127. Chap. Fl. 113. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **3**: 55, *t. 19, 20*.

Carolinian area. Central Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Shaded bluffs. Colbert County, Sheffield Landing on the Tennessee River (*M. C. Wilson*). Flowers white. May. Small tree; rare.

Economic uses: An ornamental tree.

Type locality (Michx. f. Arb. Am. trans.): "Confined to that part of west Tennessee which lies between the thirty-fifth and thirty-seventh degrees of latitude."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BAPTISIA Vent. Dec. Gen. Nov. 9. 1808.

Fourteen species, perennials, Atlantic North America, largely southeastern.

Baptisia lanceolata (Walt.) Ell. Sk. **1**: 467. 1817. LANCEOLATE FALSE INDIGO.

Sophora lanceolata Walt. Fl. Car. 135. 1788.
Podalyria uniflora Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 263. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 467. Chap. Fl. 111.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry pine barrens. Baldwin County. Flowers yellow. April; rare.
Almost glabrous, flowers mostly single, rarely in pairs.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Baptisia leucantha Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 385. 1840. WHITE-FLOWERED FALSE INDIGO.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 126. Chap. Fl. 112.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, south to Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Louisianian area. Damp banks. Washington County. Flowers white. May; rare.
Type locality: "In rich alluvial soil, Upper Canada (near Lake Erie), Michigan! Ohio! to Louisiana!"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Baptisia megacarpa Chap. Fl. 111. 1860.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 121.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia, middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Open woodlands. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville (Biltmore Herb. 1899). Flowers pale yellow, May. Perennial. Rare.
Type locality: "Light rich soil, Gadsden County, middle Florida, and along the Flint River, near Albany, Ga."

THERMOPSIS R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **3**: 3. 1811.

One hundred and twenty-three species, perennial herbs. Siberia, Himalayan India. North America, 7.

Thermopsis fraxinifolia Nutt. in Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 387. 1840.

Chap. Fl. 113.
Carolinian area. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain near Mentone (May, 1899, *Miss Loring*). Rare.
Type locality: "Found chiefly upon the Catawba ridge, North Carolina, in open bushy forests."

CROTALARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 714. 1753. RATTLE-POD.

Two hundred and fifty species, of warmer regions of both hemispheres.

Crotalaria rotundifolia (Walt.) Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **2**: 402. 1811. ROUND-LEAF RATTLE BOX.

Anonymos rotundifolia Walt. Fl. Car. 181. 1788.
Crotalaria sagittifolia var. *rotundifolia* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 55. 1803.
C. ovalis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 469. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 194. Chap. Fl. 89.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry sandy open woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Pike County, Troy. Chilton County, Verbena (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet (*Baker & Earle*). Escambia County (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County. Flowers yellow. May, June; fruit black, June. Most frequent throughout the Central and Coast Pine belts. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crotalaria sagittalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 714. 1753. COMMON RATTLE-PEA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 293. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 127. Chap. Fl. 89.

MEXICO, BRAZIL, PERU.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Massachusetts and New York west to Iowa and Nebraska, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Dry sandy banks. Cullman, Choctaw, Lee, and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers yellow; July, August. Nowhere common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Brasilia, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crotalaria purshii DC. Prodr. **2**: 124. 1825. PURSH'S RATTLE BOX.

Crotalaria laevigata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept **2**: 469. 1814. Not Lam.
C. parviflora Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 469. 1814. Not Roth.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 193. Chap. Fl. 89.
Louisianian area. Florida to South Carolina, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp pine barrens on sandy loam. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers April, May. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "In Virginia et Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Crotalaria brownei Bertero, DC. Prodr. **2**: 130. 1825. BROWN'S CROTALARIA.

Crotalaria striata DC. Prodr. **2**: 131. 1825.
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 180.
Tropical countries of the New and Old World.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Observed 1890 to 1895. Annual.
Type locality: "In Jamaica ad rivulos frequens."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LUPINUS Sp. Pl. **2**: 721. 1753. LUPINE.

About 100 species, warmer temperate regions Mediterranean Europe, Mexico, South America. Northwestern America, 60. Eastern United States, 4 or 5.

Lupinus gracilis Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 115. 1834. Not Agardh. 1835. NUTTALL'S LUPINE.

Lupinus nuttallii Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 526. 1873.
L. perennis var. *gracilis* Chap. Fl. 89. 1860.
Chap. Fl. 89.
Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers pale blue; April. Frequent in dry sandy pine barrens near the coast. Easily distinguished from *Lupinus perennis* by the slender decumbent stem with stiff spreading hairs, bearing scarcely more than one slender drooping raceme
Type locality: "Georgia, Florida, and westward to Mississippi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lupinus diffusus Nutt. Gen. **2**: 93. 1818. SPREADING LUPINE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 192. Chap. Fl. 90.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Arid sandy pine ridges. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale blue, March, April; fruit ripe May, June. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Around Wilmington, and in many other parts of North and South Carolina, in the barren forests of the *Quercus catesbaei* and *Q. nigra*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lupinus villosus Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1029. 1805. HAIRY LUPINE.

Lupinus pilosus Walt. Fl. Car. 180. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 191. Chap. Fl. 89.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Grassy damp pine barrens. Flowers "reddish purple with a dark spot in the center of the vexillum." Flowers a couple of weeks later than the last, and affects situations of a heavier soil, retentive of moisture. Not infrequent. Biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et in insula Trinitatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MEDICAGO L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 778. 1753.

About 40 species, Mediterranean Europe, mostly western Asia.

Medicago lupulina L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 779. 1753. BLACK MEDICK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 247. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 130. Chap. Fl. 90. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 133.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Introduced from Europe. Thoroughly naturalized from Canada to the Gulf, British Columbia, and California.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Dry open banks, roadsides, waste places. Flowers yellow; April to June. A common weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Medicago denticulata Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1414. 1801.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Introduced and sparingly naturalized from Ontario to the Gulf and on the Pacific coast.

ALABAMA: A persistent ballast plant. Mobile. Flowers yellow. April; frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Medicago apiculata Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1414. 1805.

Adventive on ballast from southern Europe. Mobile. June, 1884. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Medicago minima Lam. Encycl. **3**: 636. 1789.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Louisianian area. Adventive on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

ALABAMA: Mobile, ballast grounds; well established, sparingly spreading to waste places. Flowers yellow, March, April; fruit ripe May, June, after which the plant dies.
Type locality: "Cette espèce croit naturellement en Europe dans les champs, le long des chemins. Elle est commune aux environs de Paris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Medicago arabica (L.) All. Fl. Ped. **1**: 315. 1785. SPOTTED BUR CLOVER.

Medicago polymorpha arabica L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1098. 1763.
M. maculata Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 232. 1794.

EUROPE.
Introduced and sparingly naturalized from New England to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Borders of fields, grassy banks. Mobile. March, April. Annual.
Economic uses: Valuable fodder plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Medicago orbicularis (L.) All. Fl. Ped. **1**: 314. 1785.

Medicago polymorpha var. *orbicularis* L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 779. 1753.

ALABAMA: A fugitive from southern Europe on ballast. July, 1893. Annual.
Type locality (L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2): "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Medicago sativa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 778. 1753. LUCERN. ALFALFA.

ALABAMA: Cultivated in the northern and central districts; scarcely of spontaneous growth. Perennial.
Economic uses: Valuable forage plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Hispaniae, Galliae apricis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

MELILOTUS Juss. Gen. Pl. 356. 1789.

About 20 species, warmer temperate Europe, subtropical western Asia. Adventive in North America.

Melilotus alba Desr. in Lam. Encycl. **4**: 63. 1797.
WHITE MELILOT. BOKHARA CLOVER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 129. Chap. Fl. 90. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 74. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 132.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Introduced from Europe and naturalized in waste places from New England and Canada to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Extensively cultivated in the Prairie region and frequently escaped on roadsides. Mobile, on ballast. Flowers white; May, June. Biennial.
Economic uses: Valuable forage plant.
Type locality: "Cette espèce croît naturellement dans la Sibérie. On la trouve aussi en Europe."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Melilotus indica All. Fl. Ped. **1**: 308. 1785. SMALL-FLOWERED MELILOT.

Melilotus parviflora Desf. Fl. Atlant. **2**: 192. 1800.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 73.
WARMER PARTS OF EUROPE AND ASIA.
Louisianian area. Naturalized in South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region and Coast plain. Dallas County, Uniontown. Mobile, waste places. Flowers yellow; May to June. Abundant in the Prairie region, more scarce about Mobile. Annual.
Economic uses: Forage plant of some value.
Type locality: "In pascuis, & ad vias collium calidiorum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam. Fl. Fr. **2**: 594. 1778.
COMMON YELLOW MELILOT.

Trifolium melilotus officinale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 765. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 129. Chap. Fl. 90.

EUROPE.
Introduced, northern and southern Atlantic States.

ALABAMA: Sparingly naturalized about Tuscaloosa, waste places (*E. A. Smith*).
Economic uses. Of some value for forage. The herb with the flowers is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae campestribus."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

TRIFOLIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 764. 1753. CLOVER.

About 250 species, of temperate and subtropical regions, Northern Hemisphere. North America 40, mostly northwestern. Atlantic America, 5.

Trifolium reflexum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 766. 1753. BUFFALO CLOVER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 202. Gray, Man. ed. 6. 128. Chap. Fl. 91. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 74.

MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Ontario; New York, central Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, through the Gulf States to North Carolina and Virginia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Open woods, pastures, close soil. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa and Autauga counties. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Vexillum of flowers rose-red, keel and wings white. April, May; most frequent in the Prairie region. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trifolium carolinianum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 58. 1803. WILD WHITE CLOVER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 200. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 129. Chap. Fl. 91. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 74.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to southern Arkansas and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Open grassy banks, borders fields and woods. Flowers white. March, April. Produces new shoots and abundance of leaves during winter. Common; most abundant in the Coast plain. Perennial.
Type locality; "Hab. in Carolina, circa Charlestown."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trifolium pratense L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 768. 1753. RED CLOVER.

Cultivated in northern and central districts; a frequent escape all over the State. April, May. Perennial.
Economic uses: Most valuable forage plant and ameliorating crop.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae graminosis."

Trifolium repens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 767. 1753. WHITE CLOVER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 201. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 129. Chap. Fl. 91.

Naturalized from Europe. From Canada to the Gulf, west to Louisiana and Nebraska.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Roadsides, waste places, pastures, in damp rich soil. Flowers white. April to June; common. Perennial.
Economic uses: Valuable for pasture. Fine bee plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trifolium resupinatum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1086. 1753.

EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile, June, 1887; not observed of late years.
Type locality: "Hab. in Anglia, Belgio."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Trifolium procumbens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 772. 1753. LOW YELLOW CLOVER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 129. Chap. Fl. 91.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Introduced and fully naturalized from Canada along the coast to upper districts of South Atlantic and Gulf States west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Copses, border of woods, roadsides. Madison County, Huntsville. Franklin County, Russellville. Flowers yellow, May, June. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae campestribus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trifolium dubium Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 231. 1794. LESSER YELLOW TREFOIL.

Trifolium minus Smith, Engl. Bot. *t. 1256*. 1799.
T. procumbens var. *minus* Koch, Fl. Ger. ed. 2, 195. 1843.

EUROPE.
Carolinian area. Sparingly naturalized.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Cultivated ground. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Flowers yellow, March, April. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Meadows—pastures," Oxford, England.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LOTUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 773. 1753. HORNED CLOVER.
(HOSACKIA Dougl.; Benth. Bot. Reg. **15**: under *t. 1257*. 1829.)

About 100 species, of temperate regions Europe. North America, chiefly western, about 30.

Lotus americanus (Nutt.) Bisch. Litt. Ber. Linnaea, **14**: 132. 1840.
AMERICAN HORNED CLOVER.

Trigonella americana Nutt. Gen. **2**: 120. 1818.
Lotus sericeus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 489. 1816. Not DC. 1813.
Hosackia purshiana Benth. Bot. Reg. **15**: under *t. 1257*. 1829.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 75.
Widely distributed west of the Mississippi to the Pacific and from the upper Missouri to Texas.

ALABAMA: Adventive with wool from the Southwest near the site of an old woolen mill at Prattville. June, 1880. Annual.
Type locality: "On the dry and open alluvial soils of the Missouri, from the river Platte to the mountains."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lotus corniculatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 775. 1753. COMMON HORNED CLOVER.

Adventive from Europe with ballast. Mobile, June, 1888. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pratis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PSORALEA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 762. 1753.[1]

About 100 species, perennials, temperate and warmer regions of the globe. South Africa. North America, 30. Eastern States, 10.

Psoralea pedunculata (Mill.) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 114. 1849.

Hedysarum pedunculatum Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 17. 1768.

---

[1] Anna M. Vail, A study of the genus Psoralea in America, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 21, pp. 91 to 119. 1894.

Trifolium psoraloides Walt. Fl. Car. 184. 1788.
Psoralea melilotoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 58. 1803.
P. eglandulosa Ell. Sk. **2**: 198. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 130. Chap. Fl. 92.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi to North Carolina and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Gravelly and rocky places. Lauderdale County, in the barrens. Winston County (*T. M. Peters*). St. Clair County, Coosa hills; abundant. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Washington County, Yellow-pine. Flowers June, July. Fruit purplish. Frequent. Rootstock long, cylindrical.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Psoralea simplex Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 303. 1840.
Anna M. Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 110.
Louisianian area. Southern Mississippi to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region to Coast plain. Springy grassy banks, low wet thickets. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County, Mon Louis Island. Flowers deep blue. June. One and one-half to 2 feet high. From a turbinate tuberous thick spindle-shaped or cylindrical rootstock, over 6 inches in length. Rare.
Type locality: "Plains of Red River, Arkansas, *Nuttall!* Texas, *Drummond!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Psoralea canescens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 57. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 195. Chap. Fl. 92.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry gravelly pine barrens. Baldwin County, bluffs at Montrose. Flowers maize-yellow, May, June. Rootstock fusiform. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMORPHA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 713. 1753. FALSE INDIGO.

Eight species, shrubs, temperate North America.

Amorpha fruticosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 713. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 188. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 132. Chap. Fl. 93. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 76.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, and Manitoba, near Lake Winnipeg.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Damp shady bottom lands, low banks of streams. Flowers deep blue, April, May.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amorpha glabra Desf. Tabl. Hort. Par. 192. 1804. SMOOTH AMORPHA.
Torr. & Gray, Fl. **1**: 305. Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **25**: 279.
Suffrutescent, perennial, 3 to 4½ inches high, nearly glabrous; stem slender, erect or ascending, leafy throughout, purplish and more or less verrucose; leaves 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1¼ inches wide, with 12 to 20 pairs of oblong or elliptical petiolulate leaflets, apiculate by the excurrent midrib; spikes densely flowered, 6 to 8 inches long, panicled; flowers short-pedicelled; vexillum violet-blue, style hairy; calyx glandular, more or less villous on the margins of the unequal divisions, pod one-seeded, about 3 lines long and 1 line wide, glandular-roughened, the dorsal suture straight.[1]
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, borders of swamps. Mobile County, West Fowl River; marshes of Mobile River. Flowers blue. May, June. Infrequent.
Type locality not ascertained.

Amorpha virgata Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 17. 1894. MOUNTAIN FALSE INDIGO.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods. Jackson County, wooded ridges at Gurley's, 1,200 feet. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,000 to 2,400 feet. To all appearances not rare on the highest ranges.

[1] Description drawn from C. D. Beadle, l. c.

Type locality: "Northern and western slopes of Stone Mountain, Dekalb County, Ga."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PAROSELA Cav. Desc. 185. 1803.

(DALEA Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1336. 1801. Not P. Brown nor Gaert.)

Parosela dalea (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, 196. 1894.

Psoralea dalea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 764. 1753.
Dalea alopecuroides Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1336. 1803.
D. linnaea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 57. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 195. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 132. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 77.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska to the Rocky Mountains; Colorado, Illinois, and Missouri south to Arkansas and Texas.

ALABAMA: Fide Dr. Chapman. Has of late not been observed in the State. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KUHNISTERA Lam. Encycl. **3**: 370. 1789.[1]

(PETALOSTEMON Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 48. 1803.)

About 35 species, perennials, of temperate North America, eastern and continental, mostly southern.

Kuhnistera candida (Willd.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 192. 1891.
WHITE-FLOWERED PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Dalea candida Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1337. 1801.
Petalostemon candidus Michx.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1337. 1801. As synonym.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 133. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 615; ed. 3, 101. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 79.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Prairie region throughout the Mississippi Valley north to Saskatchewan, Minnesota, Nebraska, south to Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry prairies. Montgomery County, Prattville. Sumter and Pickens counties (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, June. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "In Tennessee et in regione Illinoensi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnistera gracilis (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 192. 1891.
SLENDER PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Petalostemon gracilis Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 92. 1834.
Chap. Fl. 93. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 79.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Grassy pine barrens. Mobile County (*Gates*). Baldwin County. Flowers white; September, October. Frequent.
Type locality: "Lower part of Alabama and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnistera carnea (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 192. 1891.
INCARNATE-FLOWERED PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Petalostemon carneus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 49. 1803.
P. roseus Nutt. Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 1, **5**: 298. 1822.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy pine ridges. Henry County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white. July. Not seen westward.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia et Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnistera gattingeri Heller, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 121. 1896.
GATTINGER'S PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Carolinian area. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Prairie region. Open grassy places on rocky calcareous soil. Franklin County, Russellville. Hale County, Gallion, in the

[1] A. A. Heller, Notes on Kuhnistera, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 23, pp. 119 to 125. 1896.

so-called bald prairies. June 20. Flowers bright rose-purple, or rather pink. Rare.

The plant from Russellville, with the spikes more lax and the calyx with a longer shining silvery pubescence. An ornamental plant worthy of cultivation.

Type locality: "About Nashville and Lavergne, Tenn." Also collected "at Russellville, Ala."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnistera purpurea (Vent.) MacMillan, Metasp. Minn. Vall. 329. 1892.
PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Dalea purpurea Vent. Jard. Cels. *t. 40.* 1800.
Petalostemon violaceus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 50, *t. 37, f. 2.* 1803.
Gray, Man ed. 6, 132. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 79. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 101.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada; northwestern plains to Saskatchewan; Manitoba, Nebraska, Minnesota to Missouri, south from Tennessee to Arkansas and northwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Autauga County. Adventive from the West (*E. A. Smith*, July, 1874). Sole locality known in the State.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnistera pinnata (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 192. 1891.
PINE-BARREN PRAIRIE CLOVER.

Anonymos pinnata Walt. Fl. Car. 103. 1788.
Kuhnistera carolinensis Lam. Encycl. **3**: 370. 1789.
Petalostemon corymbosus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 50. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 176. Chap. Fl. 93.

Louisianian area. Florida through the coast region to North Carolina, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Washington, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, July, September; fruit ripe October. Frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

INDIGOFERA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 751. 1753.

Two hundred and twenty species, of tropical and subtropical regions, Asia, Central and South Africa, Mexico, South America. North America, 2.

Indigofera caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 187. 1788. WILD INDIGO.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 244. Chap. Fl. 96.

Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to western Louisiana (Hale).

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Exposed sandy banks. Montgomery County, on Pentulalla Creek, July, 1880. Flowers yellowish brown, June. Infrequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Indigofera miniata Ort. Hort. Matr. Dec. 98. 1797–1800.
VERMILION-FLOWERED INDIGO.

CUBA.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile, September, 1892, with seed well matured. Not observed since.

Type locality doubtless Cuban.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Indigofera tinctoria L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1061. 1753. INDIGO.

ALABAMA: Mobile. An escape from the plantations of the earliest settlers.

Type locality: "Hab. in India."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

CRACCA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 752. 1753. GOAT'S RUE.[1]

(TEPHROSIA Pers. Syn. **2**: 328. 1803.)

One hundred and twenty species; perennial herbs, mostly in warmer regions. Eastern Asia, tropical South Africa. West Indies, South America. Eastern North America 14, mostly southern.

---

[1] Anna M. Vail, Review of North American Species of the Genus Cracca, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 22, pp. 25 to 36. 1895.

Cracca virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 752. 1753. COMMON GOAT'S RUE.

Galega virginiana L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1062. 1763.
Tephrosia virginiana Pers. Syn. **2**: 329. 1807.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 245. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 133. Chap. Fl. 95.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; Michigan to southern Kansas, southward throughout the region east of the Mississippi to the Gulf, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry open woods. Flowers cream-color with pink, June. Common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca onobrychoides (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 175. 1891.
SAINFOIN-LIKE GOAT'S RUE.

Tephrosia onobrychoides Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 104. 1834.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 615; ed. 3, 104.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Indian Territory, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Flowers white, tinged with purple, July. Local and rare.
Type locality: "In the plains of Arkansas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca spicata (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 175. 1891.
HAIRY DEVIL'S SHOESTRING.

Galega spicata Walt. Fl. Car. 188. 1788.
G. villosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 67. 1803.
Tephrosia spicata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 296. 1838.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 246. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 133. Chap. Fl. 95.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware, eastern Virginia to Florida, west to Mississippi and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Dry open sandy woods. Clay County, Talladega Mountain, 1,800 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. Flowers white, turning bright purple. June to August.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca spicata flexuosa (Chap.) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 30. 1895.
SMOOTH GOAT'S RUE.

Tephrosia flexuosa Chap.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 297. 1838. As synonym.

Louisianian area to Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers pale pink. July; rare.
Type locality: "Middle Florida, *Dr. Chapman!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca smallii (Small) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 33. 1895. SMALL'S GOAT'S RUE.

Cracca intermedia Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 303. 1894. Not *Tephrosia intermedia* Graham.

Pubescent throughout and somewhat viscid. Stem 18 to 24 inches long, spreading, branched from the base, flexuous, assurgent; stipules subulate, caducous; leaves oblong-ovate in outline; leaflets oblong-ovate, truncate at the apex; flowers solitary or geminate, remote.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Barren pine ridges. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers in June. Not infrequent. Low, from a thick woody root.
Type locality: "Dry and poor blackjack thickets about Jacksonville, Fla."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca hispidula (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 175. 1891.
HISPIDULOUS GOAT'S RUE.

Galega hispidula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 68. 1803.
Tephrosia hispidula Pers. Syn. **2**: 329. 1807.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 245. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 133. Chap. Fl. 95.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia along the low country to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry and damp pine barrens. Mobile County. Flowers white to pink. June to September; frequent. Root woody, cylindrical.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina et Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca chrysophylla (Pursh) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 174. 1891. PROSTRATE GOAT'S RUE.

Tephrosia chrysophylla Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 489. 1814.
T. prostrata Nutt. Gen. **2**: 120. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 246. Chap. Fl. 95.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy pine barrens. Mobile County. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers white and purplish, July, September. Frequent.
Type locality: "In Georgia. *Enslen.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cracca cinerea (L.) Morong, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **7**: 79. 1892. CINEREOUS TEPHROSIA.

Galega cinerea L. Amoen. Acad. **5**: 403. 1759.
Tephrosia cinerea Pers. Syn. **2**: 528. 1807.
From a stout ligneous root. Stems prostrate, diffuse or ascending, 1½ to 2 feet or more long, appressed cinereous pubescent, becoming glabrate with age; stipules ⅛ to ⅜ inch long, subulate, acuminate, persisting; petioles ⅛ to ½ inch long; leaflets 16 or 17, linear-oblong, 1 to 2 inches long, ⅛ to ⅜ inch broad, obtuse or acutish at the apex, glabrous above, cinereous, strigose, or pubescent beneath, becoming often glabrate with age; racemes 3 to 3½ inches long; flowers geminate or in clusters, scattered; bracts subulate or setaceous, persisting, legumen 1 to 1½ inches long, ⅛ inch wide, spreading, cinereous-pubescent or glabrate, straight. (Vail, shortened.)
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W Ind. 182.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, MONTEVIDEO.

ALABAMA: Introduced with ballast. Mobile, first observed in 1886, established since near the shipping. Flowers white, with purple; May, June. Trailing stems 2 to 4 feet long. Fruit ripe in July.
Type locality: Jamaica.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KRAUNHIA Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 352. 1808.

WISTERIA Nutt. Gen. **2**: 115. 1818.

Four species, eastern Asia. South Atlantic North America, 1.

Kraunhia frutescens (L.) Greene, Pittonia, **2**: 175. 1891. AMERICAN WISTERIA.

Glycine frutescens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 753. 1753.
Wisteria speciosa Nutt. Gen. **2**: 116. 1818.
W. frutescens Poir. Tabl. Encycl. **3**: 674. 1823.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 237. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 134. Chap. Fl. 95. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 81.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia and Tennessee west to southern Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, south to Texas, Louisiana, and Florida to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Swampy borders of woods. Wilcox County, Pineapple. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County. Flowers deep blue; May to July. Shrub climbing high trees. Most frequent in the coast plain.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ROBINIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 722. 1753.

Six species, temperate North America. Trees or shrubs.

Robinia pseudacacia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 722. 1753. BLACK LOCUST.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 242. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 134. Chap. Fl. 94. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **3**: 39, *t. 112*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From Pennsylvania throughout the Allegheny ranges to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods, calcareous soil. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain below Mentone, 1,500 feet; indigenous. In the lower country cultivated and widely disseminated in waste places. Flowers white; May.
Economic uses: Valuable for its wood. Ornamental shade tree.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Robinia viscosa Vent. Jard. Cels. *t. 4.* 1800. CLAMMY LOCUST.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 242. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 134. Chap. Fl. 94.
Carolinian area. South Carolina, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Dekalb County, Mentone. Flowers pale pink. Slender shrub, 3 to 4 feet high. Rare; only locality known in the State.
Type locality not ascertained.

Robinia hispida L. Mant. **1**: 101. 1767.

Carolinian zone. Virginia along the Alleghenies to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Clay County, elevated ridges between Ironaton and Moseley, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet. Flowers rose-color. Shrub scarcely 5 feet high.
Economic uses: Planted for ornament.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Carthagena."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ASTRAGALUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 755. 1753.

About 1,200 to 1,300 species, herbs, ours perennial. Cooler and temperate continental regions, Asia. North America 150 to 200, mostly between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. Atlantic region, 12.

Astragalus carolinianus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 757. 1753. CAROLINA MILK VETCH.

Astragalus canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 757. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 226. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 135. Chap. Fl. 97.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Ontario and Quebec to Hudson Bay, west to Saskatchewan. Western New York to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, through Colorado to the interior basin, south to Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and the mountains of South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Flowers greenish white; May, June. Rare.
A glabrous form, tall, 3 to 4 feet high.
Type locality of *A. carolinianus:* "Hab. in Carolina." Of *A. canadensis:* "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Astragalus villosus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 67. 1803. HOARY MILK VETCH.

Chap. Fl. 98.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine woods. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers dingy cream color. March (12th). Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Astragalus tennesseensis Gray in Chap. Fl. 98. 1860. TENNESSEE MILK VETCH.

Astragalus plattensis var. *tennesseensis* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **6**: 103. 1864.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 135. Chap. Fl. 98.
Carolinian area. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Reported from LaGrange (*Professor Hatch*). Lauderdale County, Florence.
Type locality: "Hills near Nashville, Tennessee, *Lesquereux*, and Lagrange, Alabama, *Professor Hatch.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GLOTTIDIUM Desv. Journ. Bot. **1**: 119, *t. 1.* 1813.

One species, annual, South Atlantic North America.

Glottidium vesicarium (Jacq.) Desv. Journ. Bot. 119, *t. 1.* 1813.

Robinia vesicaria Jacq. Icon. **1**: *t. 148.* 1781.
Aeschynomene platycarpa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 75. 1803.
Sesbania platycarpa Pers. Ench. **2**: 316. 1807.
Glottidium floridanum Desv. Journ. Bot. **1**: 119, *t. 1.* 1813.
Sesbania vesicaria Ell. Sk. **2**: 222. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 97. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 82.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low moist ground, muddy borders of marshes. Mobile and Baldwin. Flowers yellow to deep scarlet. July, August. Abundant along the borders of Mobile River marshes.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SESBAN Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 327. 1763.

About 15 species, subtropical and tropical regions, mostly of the Northern Hemisphere; Asia, America. Southeastern North America, 1.

Sesban macrocarpum Muhl.; Ell. Sk. **2**: 221. 1824.

Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 97. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 81.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Upper Division Coast Pine belt to Coast plain. Low damp ground, margins of ponds. Flowers yellow, dotted with scarlet, June to August; fruit ripens September, October. Frequent. Abundant in tide-water districts.
A coarse tall weed not infrequently invading cultivated grounds.
Type locality: "Grows around ponds. Not common. Paris Island."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sesban occidentale Pers. Ench. **2**: 316. 1807.

WEST INDIES.
A fugitive with ballast, Mobile. Observed once only in October; killed by frost before seeds ripened.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

DAUBENTONIA DC. Mém. Légum. 285. 1825.

Four species, tropical regions. Africa, Central America, Brazil.

Daubentonia longifolia (Cav.) DC. Mém. Légum. 285. 1825.

Aeschynomene longifolia Cav. Icon. **4**: 8, *t. 315*. 1797. Not Ortega.
Piscidia longifolia Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 920. 1800.
Sesbania cavanillesii Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **17**: 342. 1882.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 81.

MEXICO.
Adventive along the Gulf coast. From western Texas to Mississippi (Biloxi, collected June, 1893) and Florida.

ALABAMA: Low places. Mobile, in a ditch beyond the western suburbs. July, 1892; not observed since. Flowers bright yellow. Shrub 4 to 6 feet high Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Nova-Hispania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Daubentonia punicea (Cav.) DC. Mém. Légum. 286. 1825.

Piscidia punicea Cav. Icon. **4**: *t. 316*.
Sesbania punicea Benth. ex Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 106. 1897.

MEXICO.
Texas to western Florida along the Gulf shore. Adventive or most probably escaped from cultivation. Observed copiously at Pensacola (July, 1878). Also at Apalachicola!

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Mobile County, low pine barrens. Dauphin Island, June, 1893. Flowers deep vermilion to carmine. Rare. Shrubby, 3 to 4 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in America calidiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AESCHYNOMENE L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 713. 753. SENSITIVE JOINTED VETCH.

About 55 species, tropical and subtropical regions both hemispheres, largely South America.

Aeschynomene virginica (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 13. 1888.
HISPID SENSITIVE JOINTED VETCH.

Hedysarum virginicum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 750. 1753.
Aeschynomene hispida Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1163. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 220. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 138. Chap. Fl. 99.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Pennsylvania and tide-water region to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow, August, September. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aeschynomene viscidula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 74. 1803.
PROSTRATE AESCHYNOMENE.

Ell. Sk. 2: 220. Chap Fl. 39.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi (Horn Island).

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Damp sandy soil. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. July; very rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in arenosis insulae Cumberland et Floridae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STYLOSANTHES Sw. Prodr. Fl. Ind. Occ. 108. 1788. PENCIL FLOWER.

About 25 species, tropical regions, West Indies, Mexico to Brazil, eastern Asia, Africa. North America, 1.

Stylosanthes biflora (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 13. 1888.

Trifolium biflorum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 773. 1753.
Stylosanthes elatior Sw. Svensk Acad. Handl. **1789**: 296, *t. 11, f. 2*. 1789.
S. hispida var. *nudiuscula* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 75. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 203. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 142. Chap. Fl. 100.

NORTHERN MEXICO, SOUTH AND WEST AFRICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York (Long Island), New Jersey, and West Virginia to southern Indiana, southern Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to the Gulf from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry light soil. Flowers yellow, June, July. Common; abundant in the pine barrens. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stylosanthes biflora hispidissima (Michx.) HISPID PENCIL FLOWER.

Stylosanthes hispida var. *hispidissima* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 75. 1803.
A taller plant, stem over 2 feet long, assurgent, with close appressed pubescence and hispid with long stiff spreading hairs; leaves, stipules, and calyx lobes hispid-ciliate.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy places. Mobile County (*Gates*). Flowers yellow. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia et Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stylosanthes riparia Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 565. 1897.
DECUMBENT PENCIL FLOWER.

Perennial, with several stems from the strong woody root, decumbent, widely spreading, much branched; petioles pubescent, slightly exserted from the stipular sheath; stipules large, inflated, appressed-pubescent with two subulate aristate teeth. Leaves elliptical to cuneate-obovate, subspinescent-cuspidate. Spikelets of the inflorescence bracted, 1-flowered; prophyllum deeply lobed; loment strongly reticulated, gibbous with a strongly hooked beak.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Delaware, North Carolina, Florida.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Dry sandy places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, July, 1897). Dekalb County, Mentone. Local.
Type locality: "Banks of the French Broad River near Wolf Creek [Tennessee]."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZORNIA Gmel. Syst. **2**: 1096. 1791.

Eleven species, warmer regions of both hemispheres, largely in tropical America to Brazil.

Zornia bracteata (Walt.) Gmel. Syst. **2**: 1096. 1791. BRACTED ZORNIA.

Anonymus bracteata Walt. Fl. Car. 181. 1788.
Zornia tetraphylla Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 76, *t. 41*. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 219. Chap. Fl. 100. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 85.

NORTH MEXICO, WEST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, North Carolina west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Washington County. Monroe County, Claiborne. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow. July. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MEIBOMIA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 509. 1763.[1] TICK TREFOIL.

(HEDYSARUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 749. 1753. In part.)

(DESMODIUM Desv. Journ. Bot. ser. 2, **1**: 122. 1813.)

About 160 species. Perennial herbs; mostly of warm and temperate North and South America, Africa, and Australia. United States and Canada, 39.

Meibomia nudiflora (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 197. 1891.
NAKED-STEMMED PEAVINE.

Hedysarum nudiflorum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 749. 1753.
Desmodium nudiflorum DC. Prodr. **2**: 330. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 209. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 138. Chap. Fl. 102.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, southern New England to Florida, western Minnesota to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Shady woods. Clay County, 1,600 feet. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman County. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Autauga County, Prattville. Montgomery, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers purplish white. July to August; nowhere abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia grandiflora (Walt.)Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 196. 1891.
LARGE-FLOWERED PEAVINE.

Hedysarum grandiflorum Walt. Fl. Car. 185. 1788.
H. acuminatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 72. 1803.
Desmodium acuminatum DC. Prodr. **2**: 329. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 209. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 139. Chap. Fl. 102.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich woods. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman and Bibb counties. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Mobile County. Flowers purplish, July, August; not infrequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia pauciflora (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 198. 1891.
FEW-FLOWERED PEAVINE.

Hedysarum pauciflorum Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 109. 1818.
Desmodium pauciflorum DC. Prodr. **2**: 330. 1825.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 139. Chap. Fl. 101.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; Pennsylvania to Michigan and Missouri, south to Arkansas, and from Tennessee to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich shaded woods. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Flowers purplish, June, July; not frequent.
Type locality: "In the shady forests of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee (common around Lexington, Ky.)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia arenicola Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 140. 1896.
STRIPED TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum lineatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 72. 1803. Not L. 1759.
Desmodium lineatum DC. Prodr. **2**: 330. 1825.
Meibomia lineata Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 196. 1891.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 218. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141. Chap. Fl. 104.
Carolinian area. Maryland and Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Grassy pine woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*), 860 feet. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers purplish, September, October; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality of *Hedysarum lineatum* Michx.: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia michauxii Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 140. 1896.
ROUND-LEAF TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum rotundifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 72. 1803. Not Vahl.
Desmodium rotundifolium DC. Prodr. **2**: 330. 1825.
Meibomia rotundifolia Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 197. 1891.

---

[1] Anna M. Vail, A preliminary list of the species of the genus Meibomia Heist. occurring in the United States and British America, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 19, pp. 107 to 118. 1892.

Ell. Sk. **2**:213. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 139. Chap. Fl. 103.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England to Michigan and Missouri, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry light soil, open woods. Flowers rose-color, August to October. Common, particularly in the pine barrens. Perennial.
A smoothish form, leaves strongly reticulated and with elongated peduncles; occurs on rocky declivities of Alpine Mountain, Talladega County.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia ochroleuca (M. A. Curtis) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**:198. 1891.
Desmodium ochroleucum M. A. Curtis; Canby, Proc. Acad. Phila. **1864**:17. 1864.
Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open rocky woods. Dekalb County, brow of Lookout Mountain near Mentone. Flowers whitish, August.
Type locality: "In an open woodland, one mile south of 'Public Landing' (on Chingoteague Bay), Worcester County, Md."

Meibomia glabella (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**:198. 1891. LOW TICK TREFOIL.
Hedysarum glabellum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:73. 1803.
Desmodium humifusum Beck, Bot. 86. 1833.
Ell. Sk. **2**:211. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 139. Chap. Fl. 103.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. North and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods. Talladega County, rocky summit of Alpine Mountain near Renfroe, 1,600 feet, trailing over the sandstone cliffs. October; rare.
Agrees perfectly with Michaux's type.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia stricta (Pursh) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**:198. 1891. ERECT TICK TREFOIL.
Hedysarum strictum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**:483. 1814.
Desmodium strictum DC. Prodr. **2**:329. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**:210. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 103.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Autauga, Montgomery, Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers purplish, August, September; frequent, particularly in the pine forests.
Type locality: "In pine-woods of New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia tenuifolia (Torr. & Gray) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**:198. 1891.
NARROW-LEAF TICK TREFOIL.
Desmodium tenuifolium Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**:363. 1838.
Chap. Fl. 103.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina, west to western Louisiana and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers purplish, September, October; frequent.
Type locality: "In shady sandy places, Wilmington, N. C., *Mr. Curtis!* Florida, *Dr. Chapman!* Alabama, *Mr. Buckley!* Western Louisiana, *Dr. Hale!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia canescens (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**:195. 1891. HOARY TICK TREFOIL.
Hedysarum canescens L. Sp. Pl. **2**:748. 1753.
H. viridiflorum Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**:1192. Not L.
H. scaberrimum Ell. Sk. **2**:217. 1824.
Desmodium canescens DC. Prodr. **2**:328. 1825.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 139. Chap. Fl. 102.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario; New England (Vermont) west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to eastern Texas, and from New York to Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Shaded borders of woods. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Franklin County, Russellville. Talladega and Mobile counties. Flowers deep rose-color, August, September.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Meibomia bracteosa (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 195. 1891.
BRACTED TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum bracteosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 73. 1803.
H. cuspidatum Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1198. 1801.
Desmodium bracteosum DC. Prodr. **2**: 329. 1825.
D. cuspidatum Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 23. 1835.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 213. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 139. Chap. Fl. 102.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario and New England west to Michigan and Missouri, south to Texas; New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Barren hillsides. Calhoun County, Anniston. Flowers violet purple, September. Rare; never observed in the low country.
Type locality: "Hab. in montosis Virginiae et Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia longifolia (Torr. & Gray) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 140. 1896.

Desmodium canadense var. *longifolium* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 365. 1840
D. longifolium Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 365. 1840. As synonym.
Carolinian area. Illinois to Kansas and Arkansas; Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain near the mineral spring of Loring's Hotel. Flowers rose purple, August 26, 1898.
Type locality: "Arkansas, *Nuttall! Dr. Pitcher!*"

Meibomia paniculata (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 198. 1891. TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum paniculatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 749. 1753.
Desmodium paniculatum DC. Prodr. **2**: 329. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 210. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 103. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 85.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to the Dakotas and Nebraska, south to Texas, and from New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry woods. Flowers purplish, July, September. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr

Meibomia viridiflora (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 197. 1891.
GREENISH-FLOWERED TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum viridiflorum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 748. 1753.
Desmodium viridiflorum Beck, Bot. 84. 1833. Not DC.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 217. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 102.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Ohio to Missouri, south to Florida and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mobile (*Gates*); not yet recorded in the State from any other locality
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia dillenii (Darl.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 195. 1891.
DILLENIUS' TICK TREFOIL.

Desmodium dillenii Darlington, Fl. Cest. 414. 1837.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 103.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Missouri, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry woods and copses. Tennessee Valley to Mobile County. Flowers purple, July, August. Common.
Type locality: "Woodlands and borders of thickets: frequent." Chester County, Pa.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia laevigata (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 198. 1891.
SMOOTH TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum laevigatum Nutt. Gen. **2**: 109. 1818.
Desmodium laevigatum DC. Prodr. **2**: 329. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 215. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 103.

Carolinian area. Southern New York, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas; from South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry wooded hillsides. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Talladega County, Chandler Springs, rocky ridges, 1,200 feet. Summit of highest ridge, Alpine Mountains, near the Signal Station, 1,800 feet. Flowers purplish, September.
Type locality: "In the forests of New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia rhombifolia (Ell.) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 113. 1892.

Hedysarum rhombifolium Ell. Sk. **2**: 216. 1824.
Desmodium rhombifolium DC. Prodr. **2**: 330. 1825.
D. floridanum Chap. Fl. 102. 1860.
Meibomia floridana Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 198. 1891.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. l. c. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 318.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods in sandy and gravelly soil. Dekalb County, Mentone. Flowers rose-purple, September.
Type locality: "Grows in dry soils about Beaufort," S. C.

Meibomia rigida (Ell.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 198. 1891. RIGID TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum rigidum Ell. Sk. **2**: 215. 1824.
Desmodium rigidum DC. Prodr. **2**: 330. 1825.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 104.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Massachusetts, west to Illinois and Missouri, south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairies. Dry copses, open woods. Calhoun County, Anniston. Talladega and Montgomery counties. Monroe County, Claiborne (*E. A. Smith*). Most frequent on the rocky barren ridges of the Coosa Valley.
Type locality: "Grows in dry soils," South Carolina, Georgia.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia obtusa (Muhl.) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 115. 1892.
CILIATE-LEAF TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum obtusum Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1190. 1803.
H. ciliare Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1196. 1803.
Desmodium ciliare DC. Prodr. **2**: 329. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 212. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 104.
MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; southern New York and West Virginia to Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to the Gulf; from Florida to western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry barren hillsides, copses, copious in the cherty hills, siliceous Metamorphic ridges of the Coosa, and the sandy pine barrens to the coast. Flowers purplish, September, October. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Meibomia marylandica (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 198. 1891.
MARYLAND TICK TREFOIL.

Hedysarum marylandicum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 748. 1753.
H. obtusum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 482. 1814. Not Muhl.
Desmodium marylandicum Boott in Darl. Fl. Cest. ed. 2, 412. 1837. Not DC.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 214. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 140. Chap. Fl. 104.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Michigan; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south to western Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coosa Valley. Talladega County, Chandler's Spring, 1,200 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston, rocky hills, 800 feet. Flowers purplish, August, September. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LESPEDEZA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 70. 1803.[1]

About 35 species, mostly perennial herbs, of the warmer temperate regions of eastern Asia. North America 12, mostly Atlantic.

Lespedeza repens (L.) Bart. Prodr. Fl. Phila. **2**: 77. 1818. CREEPING LESPEDEZA.

Hedysarum repens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 749. 1753.
Lespedeza prostrata Ell. Sk. **2**: 208. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141, in part. Chap. Fl. 100, in part.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England, New York, and New Jersey, west to Minnesota, south to Virginia and Florida, the Ohio Valley, and Texas.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, The North American species of the genus Lespedeza, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., vol. 12, pp. 57 to 68. 1893.

ALABAMA: Undoubtedly diffused over the State, confounded with the following. So far collected only in the Lower Pine region, in dry sandy places, where it is common. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile. Flowers purplish, June, July. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza procumbens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 70. 1803. TRAILING LESPEDEZA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 207. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141, in part. Chap. Fl. 100, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 86, in part.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Massachusetts to Florida, west to Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Coosa hills. Dry places, borders of fields. Lawrence County, Mountain Home. Talladega County, near Alpine Station. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Mobile County. Flowers rose-color, September.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia et Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza nuttallii Darlington, Fl. Cest. ed. 2, 420. 1837.
NUTTALL'S BUSH CLOVER.

Lespedeza virgata Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 368. 1840. Not DC.
L. stuvei var. *γ* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 368. 1840.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England to Michigan and Kansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Talladega County, dry cherty hills about Renfroe, 800 feet altitude, October 14. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Rare.
Type locality: "Dry hills; Mica slate range," Chester County, Pa.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza violacea (L.) Pers. Syn. **2**: 318. 1807.

Hedysarum violaceum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 749. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 110.
MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England to Florida, west to Minnesota, Kansas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, open woods and copses. Dekalb County, near Mentone, 1,600 to 1,800 feet altitude. Flowers pale pink, September. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Lespedeza stuvei angustifolia Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **12**: 63. 1893.

Carolinian area. New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania to Missouri, south to North Carolina and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry calcareous hills. Madison County, Montesano, 1,200 feet altitude. Flowers, August. Rare.
Type locality: "New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania, to North Carolina, Missouri, and Texas."
Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza frutescens (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 205. 1894. Not Ell.
BUSH CLOVER.

Hedysarum frutescens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 748. 1753.
Lespedeza stuvei intermedia Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141. 1890.
Gray, Man. l. c.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Michigan, south to Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods. Talladega County, Alpine Mountains near Renfroe, 800 feet, October. Apparently rare, only a single specimen collected.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza virginica (L.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **12**: 64. 1893.
VIRGINIAN BUSH CLOVER.

Medicago virginica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 778. 1753.
Hedysarum reticulatum Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1194. 1803.
Lespedeza sessiliflora Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 70. 1803.
L. reticulata Pers. Syn. **2**: 318. 1807.
L. violacea var. *angustifolia* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 367. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 204. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141. Chap. Fl. 101.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas; from New York to Florida and through the Gulf States to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Lower Pine region. Dry sandy or gravelly copses. Madison and Clay counties. Talladega Mountains, near Elders, 2,000 feet. Lee County, Auburn. Madison County, Huntsville, 650 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston. Walker County, Dent (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers purple, July to September. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza hirta (L.) Ell. Sk. **2**: 207. 1824.
BUSH CLOVER. BRISTLY-HAIRED BUSH CLOVER.

Hedysarum hirtum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 748. 1753.
Lespedeza polystachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 71, *t. 40*. 1803.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 141. Chap. Fl. 101.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south to Arkansas, and from New York to Florida and through the Gulf States to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Dry barren soil, copses, worn-out fields. Flowers yellowish white, July, August. Common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza capitata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 71. 1803. WHITE BUSH CLOVER.

Hedysarum frutescens Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1193. 1803. Not L.
Lespedeza frutescens Ell. Sk. **2**: 206. 1824.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 142. Chap. Fl. 101.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; Vermont west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Arkansas; from New York south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout same localities as last. Dry open fields and copses. Flowers white, June, September. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia et Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lespedeza striata (Thunb.) Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beech. 226. 1841.
LESPEDEZA. JAPANESE CLOVER.

Hedysarum striatum Thunb. Fl. Japon. 289. 1784.

CHINA, JAPAN.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas.
Adventive from eastern Asia and during the past thirty years extensively and copiously spread over the Southern States from Maryland to the Gulf and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA; All over the State. In dry uplands. Flowers purplish, blooming and ripening the seeds throughout the summer. First observed in Montgomery County, 1867, Mobile County, 1869. Of greatest thrift and abundance in the calcareous soils of the prairie region. Annual.
Economic uses: Fodder plant, important for pasture and as spontaneous hay crop.
Type locality: Japanese; not specifically given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VICIA L. Sp. Pl. 734. 1753. VETCH.

About 120 species, climbing herbs, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. North America, 11 or 12.

Vicia acutifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 225. 1824. ACUTE-LEAVED VETCH.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 98.
Louisianian area. Georgia and middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Grassy banks. Mobile County. Flowers pearl blue, May. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in Scriven county, Ga."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia micrantha Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 271. 1838.
SMALL-FLOWERED VETCH.

Chap. Fl. 98. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 86.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and western Louisiana to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Metamorphic hills. Central Prairie region, limestone hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 134). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers pearl blue, April. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Prairies and woods of Arkansas, *Nuttall!* Louisiana and Texas, *Dr. Leavenworth!* on the Red River, *Dr. Hale!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 182. 1788. WHITE-FLOWERED VETCH.
Vicia parviflora Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 69. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 224. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 143. Chap. Fl. 98.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New York west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, south from New York to western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Cullman County, 800 feet. Winston and Blount counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Chunchula. Flowers white; April. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia ludoviciana Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 271. 1840.
LOUISIANA VETCH. DEER PEA.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 616; ed. 3, 107. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 87.
Louisianian area. Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low grassy places. Rich damp soil. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Flowers azure; April. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Grassy places on the Red River, and in Texas, *Dr. Learenworth!* 'In Louisiana, *Mr. Tainturier*,' *Nuttall.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia hugeri Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 490. 1897. HUGER'S VETCH.
Slender, bright green, minutely pubescent or glabrate in age; ascending-decumbent, more or less angled; leaves 2 to 2½ inches long, short-petioled, leaflets 10 to 12, linear, ½ to ¾ inch long, with short petiolules; peduncles 2 to 3 inches long in secund racemes, 10 to 14 flowered; flowers small, white or pinkish, scarcely ¼ inch long, calyx teeth triangular about ⅓ as long as the tube, pods linear-oblong, ¾ inch long.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Open woods. Lee County, Auburn, March, April, 1896, 1897 (*Underwood & Earle*).
Type locality: "In open woods, Georgia and Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia tetrasperma (L.) Moench, Meth. 148. 1794. WILD LENTIL.
Ervum tetraspermum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 738. 1753.
EUROPE.
ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile, May, 1879; not found since. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. inter Europae segetes."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia hirsuta (L.) Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. Helv. 191. 1837. HAIRY VETCH.
Ervum hirsutum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 738. 1753.
Vicia mitchellii Raf. Prec. Decouv. 37. 1814.
EUROPE.
Carolinian area. Naturalized coast of New England to New Jersey. Annual.
ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile, 1869.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vicia sativa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 736. 1753. COMMON VETCH.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 224. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 143. Chap. Fl. 18.
EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Introduced and escaped from cultivation. Naturalized in many localities from New England to the Gulf.
ALABAMA: Fully established locally. Borders of fields, waste and cultivated places. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers March, April. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. inter Europae segetes hodie."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CICER L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 738. 1753.

Cicer arietinum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 738. 1753. COMMON CHICK PEA.

SOUTH EUROPE.

Adventive on ballast. Mobile, June, 1888. Annual.

Economic uses: The seeds are used for food.

Type locality: "Hab. inter Hispaniae, Italiae segetes."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

LATHYRUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 729. 1753. EVERLASTING PEA.

About 100 species, chiefly perennials, Northern Hemisphere. Europe, northern Asia. North America, 15.

Lathyrus venosus Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1092. 1803.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 143. Chap. Fl. 99.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. British North America, Lake Superior region to latitude 50°, and across the continent to Washington; New York, west to Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado; New Jersey to the Ohio Valley, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry woods. Cullman County. Flowers purple; June. Not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRADBURYA Raf. Fl. Lud. 104. 1817.

(CENTROSEMA Benth. Ann. Wien. Mus. **2**: 117. 1838.)

Thirty species, tropical America. Southeastern North America, 1.

Bradburya virginiana (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 164. 1891. VIRGINIAN BUTTERFLY PEA.

Clitoria virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 753. 1753.

Centrosema virginiana Benth. Ann. Wien. Mus. **2**: 120. 1838.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 240. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 145. Chap. Fl. 107. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 87.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland, through the low country to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry copses, borders of woods and fields. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Autauga County. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. Flowers purplish; June, August. Not infrequent, particularly in the pine barrens. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLITORIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 753. 1753. BUTTERFLY PEA.

About thirty species, warmer regions of both hemispheres exclusive of Europe. North America, 1.

Clitoria mariana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 753. 1753. MARYLAND BUTTERFLY PEA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 241. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 146. Chap. Fl. 107. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 88.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York and New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Open woods, dry copses. Lauderdale County. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Shelby County. Clarke and Mobile counties. Flowers azure; May to July. Frequent, most so in central and lower districts. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FALCATA Gmel. Syst. **2**: 1131. 1796.

AMPHICARPA Ell. Journ. Acad. Phila. **1**: 372. 1817.

Fifteen species, Japan, Himalayan India, North and South America.

Falcata comosa (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 182. 1891. HOG PEANUT.

Glycine comosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 754. 1753.

Glycine monoica L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1023. 1763.

Amphicarpa monoica Ell. Journ. Acad. Phila. **1**: 373. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 232. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 146. Chap. Fl. 107. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 235.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick to Manitoba; New England west to Nebraska and Kansas, south to Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, damp thickets. Dekalb County, Mentone. Flowers white, September. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae madidis umbrosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Falcata pitcheri (Torr. & Gray) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 182. 1891. PITCHER'S HOG PEANUT.
Amphicarpaea pitcheri Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 292. 1838.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 146. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 235.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Indiana, north Louisiana, and east Texas.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Cleburne County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). August; rare.
Our specimens differ from the plant west of the Mississippi in their more slender and less densely hirsute stems, smaller and thinner leaflets, and closer racemes approaching the last.
Type locality: "Red River, Arkansas, *Dr. Pitcher!*"

APIOS Moench, Meth. 165. 1794.

Five species. Japan, China, Himalayan India, Eastern North America.

Apios apios (L.) MacMillan, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 15. 1892. GROUNDNUT.
Glycine apios L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 753. 1753.
Apios tuberosa Moench, Meth. 165. 1794.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 232. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 144. Chap. Fl. 105.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; southern New England west to Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, south from New York to Ohio Valley, Florida, and the eastern Gulf States; Louisiana to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low damp thickets, borders of woods. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,200 feet. Madison County, Montesano. Mobile County, river swamp. Flowers blue; July to September. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERYTHRINA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 706. 1753.

About 30 species, tropical and subtropical regions both hemispheres, largely of tropical America. Atlantic North America, 1.

Erythrina herbacea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 706. 1753. CORAL PLANT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 190. Chap. Fl. 107.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region to Coast plain. In dry close soil. Margin of woods, copses. Clarke County (*E. A. Smith*). Escambia County, Flomaton. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. Flowers carmine, May; fruit ripe September, seeds scarlet. Not infrequent throughout the Coast Pine belt. Perennial from a thick tuberous root.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Mississippi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VIGNA Savi, in DC. Prodr. **2**: 401. 1824.

About 30 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres, mostly tropical American. South Atlantic North America, 1.

Vigna luteola (Jacq.) Benth. in Mart. Fl. Bras. **15**, pt. 1: 194, *t. 50, f. 2*. 1859–62.
Dolichos luteolus Jacq. Hort. Vind. **1**: 39, *t. 90*. 1770.
Vigna glabra Savi in DC. Prodr. **2**: 401. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 231. Chap. Fl. 106. Griseb. Fl. 195.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, PERU.
Louisianian area. Coast South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low banks of rivers, borders of fresh and brackish marshes in the tide-water district. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow. May to September; frequent. Perennial.

Type locality (Jacq. Hort. Vind.): "Semina hujus plantae mecum ex Americes zona torrida attuli.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vigna catjang (L.) Walp. Linnaea, **13**:533. 1839. COW PEA.

Dolichos catjang L. Mant. **2**:269. 1771.
Introduced from eastern Asia and extensively cultivated. In many varieties perhaps hybridized with *Dolichos sinensis* L. (Cent. Pl. **2**:28).
Sparsely escaped from cultivation.
Type locality: "Hab. in India orientali."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

DIOCLEA H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **6**:437. 1823.

About 16 species, of warmer America.

Dioclea multiflora (Torr. & Gray). BOYKIN'S DIOCLEA.

Dolichus multiflorus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**:281. 1838.
Dioclea boykinii Gray; Wats. Bibl. Ind. 219. 1878.
Chap. Fl. 110.
Louisianian area. Southern Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich bottoms. Hale County, Gallion, Prairie Creek. Flowers purple. June. So far only locally observed. Perennial from a slender running rootstock several feet in length, climbing over bushes. It has been observed in abundance throughout the Mississippi bottom and along the Lochapahila in Mississippi, and there can be no doubt that the plant is also frequent in the river bottoms in the western parts of the State, which so far have been but slightly explored.
Type locality: "Alluvial banks of the Oconee River, Georgia, *Dr. Boykin!* Arkansas, *Dr. Leavenworth!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GALACTIA P. Browne, Hist. Jam. 298. 1756.[1]

About 50 species, perennials, of warmer America, West Indies, Mexico. Eastern North America, 14.

Galactia regularis (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 14. 1888. MILK PEA.

Dolichos regularis L. Sp. Pl. **2**:726. 1753.
Galactia glabella Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:62. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**:239. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 146. Chap. Fl. 109.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York and New Jersey, south to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Dry sandy woods. Autauga County, Prattville. Clarke County. Monroe County, Claiborne. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers purplish. June, July. Frequent in the rolling pine barrens. The form with oblong-ovate, acute leaves, var. β Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**:287, from Prattville.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galactia volubilis (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:208. 1894. TWINING MILK PEA.

Hedysarum volubile L. Sp. Pl. **2**:750. 1753.
Galactia mollis Nutt. Gen. **2**:117. 1818. Not Michx. 1803.
G. pilosa Ell. Sk. **2**:238. 1824. Not Nutt.
G. macrei M. A. Curtis, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **1**:120. 1837.
Ell. Sk. **2**:238. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 146. Chap. Fl. 108.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee; North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the coast. The type chiefly in upper districts to Central Pine belt. Flowers purple. July to September; frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galactia volubilis mississippiensis Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**:508. 1895.

Louisianian area. North Carolina.

---

[1] Anna M. Vail, A study of the genus Galactia in North America, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 22, pp. 500 to 511. 1895.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. July, August. Not rare. By intergrading forms closely connected with the type.
Type locality: "Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Louisiana."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galactia volubilis intermedia Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 508. 1895.
Galactia pilosa angustifolia Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 287. 1840.
Louisianian area. Coast region. Western Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Sandy borders of river marshes and shores of marine inlets, Mobile. Flowers pale purple. August, September. Not rare. Close to the last, but easily distinguished by the more slender, almost filiform, stems, twining over low bushes, the almost-glabrous leaves, which are bright green, smoothish, from lance-linear to linear, obtuse or acute, and the numerous peduncles, longer than the leaves.
Type locality: "Florida to Louisiana."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galactia floridana Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 288. 1838. FLORIDA MILK PEA.
Chap. Fl. 108.
Louisianian area. Western coast of Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, near the coast. Dry sandy pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers pink or pale purple. August; fruit ripens in September; rare.
Type locality: "Sandy places about Tampa Bay, Florida, *Dr. Burrows!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galactia erecta (Walt.) Vail, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 502. 1895. ERECT MILK PEA.
Ervum erectum Walt. Fl. Car. 187. 1788.
Galactia sessiliflora Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 288. 1838.
Chap. Fl. 109.
Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Washington and Escambia counties. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers white. May, June; frequent. Rootstock stout, fusiform.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHASEOLUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 723. 1753. BEAN.

(STROPHOSTYLES Ell. Sk. **2**: 229. 1821–24.)

About 160 species, warmer regions of the globe.

Phaseolus polystachyus (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 15. 1888. WILD BEAN.
Dolichos polystachyus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 726. 1753.
Phaseolus perennis Walt. Fl. Car. 182. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 228. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 144. Chap. Fl. 106.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Minnesota, Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, south to the Ohio Valley, and from New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Shady dry woods. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Talladega County, summit Alpine Mountains, near the Signal Station, 1,800 feet, and near Renfroe, 1,200 feet. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Collected in fruit September, October. In the barren rocky soil of the mountains somewhat depauperated. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phaseolus helvolus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 724. 1753. ANGULAR-LEAF BEAN.
Phaseolus diversifolius Pers. Syn. **2**: 296. 1807.
P. angulatus Ort. Nov. Pl. 24. 1797.
Strophostyles angulosa Ell. Sk. **2**: 229. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 229. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 144. Chap. Fl. 106. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 90.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Damp thickets. Montgomery County, Pintlala Creek. Mobile County. Flowers pale greenish purple; July. Infrequent; chiefly near the coast. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phaseolus umbellatus (Muhl.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **9**: 10. 1889. FRAGRANT WILD BEAN.

Glycine umbellata Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1058. 1803.
Strophostyles peduncularis Ell. Sk. **2**: 230. 1824.
Phaseolus helvolus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 280. 1848. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 230. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 145. Chap. Fl. 106 (inter *P. helvolus* L.). Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 90.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island (New York) to Florida and throughout the Ohio Valley to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State, with the exception of the highest mountain ranges. Dry siliceous soil. Lauderdale, Calhoun, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile counties. Flowers rose pink, fragrant; July to September. Common, most abundant on the cherty hills of the Coosa Valley and dry sandy fields near the coast. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phaseolus semierectus L. Mant. **1**: 100. 1767.

Stem silky-pubescent or glabrate, erect, twining near the top; leaves ovate to lanceolate; peduncles elongated, longer than the leaves; flowers umbellately clustered; pedicels short, at length recurved; calyx 5-toothed; teeth ovate-lanceolate, pointed, the superior somewhat shorter; legumen subcylindrical, sericeous or glabrescent, with a linear, acuminate beak, straight or reflex. (Condensed from Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 197.)

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, PERU, EAST INDIES.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Flowers buff yellow, with a dark purple spot in the center. To all appearance firmly established. Perennial.
Type locality (Willd. Sp. Pl.): "Hab. in America calidiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RHYNCHOSIA Lour. Fl. Cochin. 562. 1793.

About 100 species, perennial herbs or shrubs, warmer temperate tropical regions of both hemispheres.

Rhynchosia erecta (Walt.) DC. Prodr. **2**: 384. 1825. ERECT RHYNCHOSIA.

Trifolium erectum Walt. Fl. Car. 184. 1788.
Glycine tomentosa var. *erecta* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 63. 1803.
Rhynchosia tomentosa var. *erecta* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 285. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 235. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 147. Chap. Fl. 105.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower Pine region. Dry open woods. Calhoun County, Anniston. Marshall, Cullman, Autaugua, Clarke, Monroe, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow. June to August; frequent, particularly in the pine forests with a closer soil.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhynchosia simplicifolia (Walt.) Wood, Bot. & Fl. 96. 1870. ROUND-LEAF RHYNCHOSIA.

Trifolium simplicifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 184. 1788.
Glycine tomentosa monophylla Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 63. 1803.
Rhynchosia reniformis DC. Prodr. **2**: 384. 1825.
Rhynchosia tomentosa var. *monophylla* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 284. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 234. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 147. Chap. Fl. 105.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia; North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy borders of fields, pastures, open pine woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tallapoosa, Autauga. Mobile. May, June. Common throughout the dry pine barrens.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol, Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhynchosia tomentosa (L.) Hook. & Arn. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 23. 1835. TRAILING RHYNCHOSIA.

Glycine tomentosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 754. 1753.
G. tomentosa volubilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 63. 1803.
Arcyphyllum difforme Ell. Journ. Acad. Phila. **1**: 372. 1817.
Rhynchosia difformis DC. Prodr. **2**: 384. 1825.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 234. Chap. Fl. 105.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, Texas to Arkansas, south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, 1,200 feet. September; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC. Prodr. **2**: 385. 1825.
SMALLEST-FLOWERED RHYNCHOSIA.

Dolichos minimus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 726. 1753.
Glycine reflexa Nutt. Gen. **2**: 115. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 236. Chap. Fl. 104. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 190.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, TROPICAL ASIA, AFRICA.
Louisianian area. Florida along the coast to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Damp thickets. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Flowers yellow; August. Climbing over bushes. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rynchosia galactioides (Nutt.) Endl.; Walp. Rep. **1**: 790. 1842.
PINE-BARREN RHYNCHOSIA.

Pitcheria galactoides Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 93. 1834.
Chap. Fl. 105.
Louisianian area. Middle Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Washington, Yellowpine. Flowers yellow, vexillum rufous by fine close striae. July, August.
One of the most characteristic plants, peculiar to the rolling pine barrens of the Lower Pine region.
Type locality: "Alabama and west Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GERANIACEAE. Geranium Family.

GERANIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 676. 1753.

One hundred and sixty species, temperate regions of the globe. North America, 6.

Geranium carolinianum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 682. 1753. COMMON CRANESBILL.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 157. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 104. Chap. Fl. 65. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 50. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 93.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. British North America from Nova Scotia to the Pacific and the Arctic Circle. From Canada to the Gulf, west to Texas and southern California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated and waste grounds. Flowers lilac purple; March, April. A common winter weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Geranium maculatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 681. 1753.
SPOTTED GERANIUM. WILD CRANESBILL.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 157. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 103. Chap. Fl. 65.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario; New England to upper districts of the Carolinas and Georgia, west to Minnesota, Kansas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Rocky copses and open woods. Lauderdale County. Madison County, near Huntsville, sunny hills. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers purplish red; April, May. Not frequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root—"cranesbill," "Geranium," U. S. Pharmacopœia—is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia, Sibiria."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERODIUM L'Her. Geran. *t. 1.* 1787.

About 50 species, widely dispersed in the Old World.

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Her.; Ait. Hort. Kew. 2: 414. 1789.
PIN-CLOVER. ALFILARIA (IN CALIFORNIA).

Geranium cicutarium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 680. 1753.

EUROPE.

Naturalized; widely diffused on the Pacific coast from British Columbia to southern California. Rare in the Atlantic States.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile; June. Rare. Observed for several seasons maturing seeds well. Annual.

Economic uses: Considered on the Pacific as one of the most valuable wild pasture plants.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae sterilibus cultis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OXALIDACEAE. Wood-sorrel Family.

OXALIS L. Sp. Pl. 1:433. 1753.[1]

About 200 species, chiefly of tropical America, South Africa. North America 17, Atlantic 8.

Oxalis corniculata L. Sp. Pl. 1:435. 1753. CREEPING SORREL.

Ell. Sk. 1:526. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 105. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 65. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:52. Wats. Bot. Calif. 1:96.

EUROPE, NORTHERN AFRICA, ASIA, MEXICO, COSMOPOLITAN.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Indigenous in the interior in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and California, and from all appearances in the Gulf States.

ALABAMA: Cultivated and waste places. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 103). Mobile. Flowers yellow; March, May. Not rare. Easily recognized by the low prostrate habit of its growth. Perennial from a creeping rootstock.

Type locality: "Hab. in Italia, Sicilia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oxalis stricta L. Sp. Pl. 1:435. 1753. COMMON YELLOW SORREL.

Oxalis corniculata var *stricta* Sav. in Lam. Encycl. 4:683. 1797.

Ell. Sk. 1:526. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 105, in part. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 65. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:52. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. 2:346.

Stem mostly simple, erect or branched at the base from a slender perennial rootstock, 6 to 8 inches high; leaves smoothish or strigosely pubescent, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; leaflets little wider than long, fleshy, smoothish, ciliate, broadly emarginate, the cellular structure prominent under the lens; peduncles umbellate, longer than the leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, axillary from the clustered leaves; pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, almost horizontally deflexed in fruit; pods columnar, abruptly pointed with the short styles, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, seed somewhat acute at the base with strong interrupted transverse ridges. Flowers yellow, small.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada; New England to Dakota, south to the Gulf of Mexico.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In low damp ground, grassy banks, fields, and woods. Flowers May. Common. Annual or perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Mohr.

Oxalis recurva Ell. Sk. 1:526. 1817. LARGE-FLOWERED WOOD SORREL.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 65. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. 2:347.

A more slender plant than the above, perennial. Stems mostly several from the wiry stoloniferous rhizoma, rigid, scarcely over 6 inches in length; leaflets thinner, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and scarcely as long, the cellular structure less prominent under the lens; peduncles slender, umbellate, longer than the leaves, hirsute with strigose adpressed hairs; pedicels 2 to 4 in the umbellate cluster, almost filiform, incurved and at length reflexed; pod acuminate, crowned with the long styles; seeds with uninterrupted transverse ridges.[2]

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Northwestern Virginia at sea level, southwestern Virginia at 2,000 feet; southeastern Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina at sea level.

---

[1] J. K. Small, Two species of Oxalis, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 21, pp. 471 to 479. 1894. Same author, A neglected species of Oxalis and its relatives, op. cit., vol. 23, pp. 265 to 269. 1896.

[2] See J. K. Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:471, *t. 222*.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Dry open copses. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 97). Tuscaloosa County, 300 feet. Mobile County, Citronelle, 200 feet. Flowers yellow; March, April; frequent in the rolling pine barrens of the Lower Pine belt.

Type locality: "Grows in cultivated land. Very common near Charleston, intermingled with *Oxalis stricta*, with which it has been confounded."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oxalis cymosa Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 267. 1896. YELLOW PRAIRIE SORREL.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 347.

Typically erect, slender, 10 to 15 inches high, stem wiry, somewhat woody at the base, branched above, smoothish, the luxuriant foliage of a bright green. Leaves from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter on slender wiry petioles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long; leaflets broader than long, acutely notched at the apex; peduncles wiry, slender, 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; pedicels $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, erect, subtended by small linear-lanceolate bractlets, and like the peduncles villous-pubescent; flowers pale yellow, small, sepals lanceolate, rather obtuse; petals double the length of the sepals, many-nerved, capsule columnar, $\frac{5}{12}$ to $\frac{7}{12}$ inch long, the seeds marked with continuous ridges.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Lake Superior and Nebraska, south to the Gulf of Mexico.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central prairies. Borders of fields and woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Tuscaloosa County. Dallas County, Uniontown. Flowers lemon-yellow; end of April to June. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: Ontario to the Lake Superior region and Nebraska, south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oxalis grandis Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 475. 1894.
GREAT YELLOW WOOD SORREL.

Oxalis recurva Trelease, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. **4**: 89. 1888. Not Ell.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 65. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 347.

Annual or biennial by a slender rootstock. Stem rather stout, erect, simple or sparingly branched, grooved, sparsely villous by scattered hairs, leafy above; leaves large $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide; leaflets unequal, broader than long, with a shallow but acute sinus, acute at the base, slightly ciliate, hairy on the veins, the revolute margin purplish brown; inflorescence subcymose or cymose; peduncles 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, as long as or longer than the leaves; pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, erect, not reflexed in fruit; flowers large, petals $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, three times longer than the linear-oblong segments of the calyx, pod narrowly oblong, acute, seeds oblong, acute with interrupted transverse ridges and 2 longitudinal crests on the back.

Carolinian area. Pennsylvania to Ohio and Illinois; south to Virginia and North Carolina, altitude 2,500 feet; through the Cumberland mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,600 feet, May 31. Talladega County, Renfroe, 1,000 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*).

Type locality: Many stations are cited within the above range.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oxalis violacea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 434. 1753. PURPLE WOOD SORREL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 525. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 105. Chap. Fl. 63. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 52.

CUBA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England to Colorado, south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Lauderdale and Montgomery counties. Mobile. Flowers rose-purple; April. Not infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LINACEAE. Flax Family.

LINUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 277. 1753.

Ninety species, temperate and warmer regions, cosmopolitan.

Linum virginianum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 279. 1753. WILD YELLOW FLAX.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 375. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 102. Chap. Fl. 62. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 46.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Michigan; Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Arkansas and Texas, and from New York to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Undoubtedly scattered throughout the State in dry sandy soil, collected, however, only in a few localities. Lower hills. Fayette County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Citronelle. Flowers yellow. April, May. Not infrequent in the dry pine barrens of the Lower Pine belt. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linum medium (Planch.) Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 349. 1897.

Linum virginianum var. *medium* Planch. Lond. Journ. Bot. **7**: 480. 1848.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Dry sandy woods. Mobile County, Springhill, Citronelle. Baldwin County, Josephine. Flowers pale yellow. July, August. Not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Canada, lacus Huron, *Dr. Todd* * * *; Kentucky, *Dr. Short.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linum floridanum (Planch.) Trelease, Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 13. 1886.

SOUTHERN YELLOW FLAX.

Linum virginianum var. *floridanum* Planch. Lond. Journ. Bot. **7**: 480. 1848.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 64.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Metamorphic hills. Lee County, near Auburn (*Baker & Earle, 93*). Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale yellow. May, June. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Florida, *Dr. Chapman.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linum striatum Walt. Fl. Car. 118. 1788. SWAMP YELLOW FLAX.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 102. Chap. Fl. 63; ed. 3, 64. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 47.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; eastern Massachusetts and New York to Missouri and Nebraska; south from Tennessee to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Moist thickets. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Fayette County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow. May, June. Frequent. Several stems from the same root. Perennial.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linum sulcatum Riddell, Suppl. Cat. Ohio Pl. 10. 1836. GROOVED YELLOW FLAX.

Linum boottii Planch. Lond. Journ. Bot. **7**: 475. 1848.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 102. Chap. Fl. 63. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 47.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; Northwest Territory, Massachusetts, west to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, southern Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry open ground. Autauga County near Prattville, quite abundant. Flowers pale yellow; June. Local. Annual.

Type locality: "Dover, Ohio, August 30, 1830," ex. Herb. Riddell.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linum berlandieri Hook. Bot. Mag. **63**: *t. 3480.* 1836.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 47.

ALABAMA: Adventive through wool on the dumping ground of the old woolen mills, Prattville, Autauga County. Collected July, 1880. Perennial.

Type locality: "Texas." Found by Berlandier at "Bejar" and later by Drummond "at Rio Brazos and San Felipe."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE. Bean-Caper Family.

KALLSTROEMIA Scop. Introd. 212. 1777.

Twelve species, warmer regions. Asia, America.

Kallstroemia maxima (L.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 213. 1840.

LARGEST CALTROPS.

Tribulus maximus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 386. 1753.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 134.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Kansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places. Adventive from the southwest on ballast. Mobile.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaicae aridis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUTACEAE. Rue Family.

ZANTHOXYLUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:270. 1753.

About 80 valid species, mostly of the tropical and warmer regions of Asia. North America, 4. Trees or shrubs.

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis L. Sp. Pl. 1:270. 1753. SOUTHERN PRICKLY ASH.
Zanthoxylum carolinianum Lam. Encycl. 2:39. 1786.
Z. tricarpum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:235. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2: 690, 691. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 107. Chap. Fl. 66. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:54. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 1:67, *t. 28, 29.*

WEST INDIES.
Louisianian area. North Carolina along the coast to Florida and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. In light soil, border of woods. Tuscaloosa, Hale, Marengo, Dallas, Montgomery, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers greenish white, middle of April; fruit ripe August. Small tree, 20 to 25 feet high; diameter 6 to 8 inches. Frequent.
Most frequent in the hammock lands of the coast plains.
Economic uses: The bark, "Southern prickly ash bark"—"Zanthoxylum," United States Pharmacopœia—and the ripe seeds, "prickly ash berries," are used in medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Carolina, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PTELEA L. Sp. Pl. 1:118. 1753.

Six species, warmer North America. Trees or shrubs.

Ptelea trifoliata L. Sp. Pl. 1:118. 1753. SHRUBBY TREFOIL.
Ell. Sk. 1:210. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 107. Chap. Fl. 66. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:54.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; Long Island, New York, to Michigan, south to West Virginia, through the Ohio Valley to Missouri, and Arkansas; from New Jersey south to Middle Florida, west through the middle districts of the Gulf States to central Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rocky banks. Bibb County. Clarke County, Lisbon, bluffs on Alabama River; May. Collected in fruit July 23. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SIMARUBACEAE. Simaruba Family.

AILANTHUS Desf. Mém. Acad. Paris, 1786: 265, *t. 8.* 1789.

Three species, Eastern Asia.

Ailanthus glandulosa Desf. Mém. Acad. Paris, 1786: 265, *t. 8.* 1789.
TREE OF HEAVEN.
CHINA.
Introduced and escaped from cultivation; perfectly naturalized throughout the Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Spreading in waste places, borders of woods and copses.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In numerous localities often forming dense thickets; objectionable on account of its spreading habit, and the disagreeable odor of the male flowers. Tennessee Valley. Montgomery. Mobile. Flowers in June.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MELIACEAE. Melia Family.

MELIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:558. 1753.

Twenty-five species, warm regions of the Old World. Trees.
PRIDE OF CHINA. BEAD TREE.

Melia azedarach L. Sp. Pl. **1**:558. 1753.

WESTERN ASIA TO CHINA AND JAPAN. Cultivated in warmer countries.
Introduced and extensively cultivated for ornament throughout the Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas. Escaped to waste places.

ALABAMA: Mobile, waste places. March 15; flowers lilac, fragrant; fruit ripe in October, amber-colored, retained through the winter.
Economic uses: Of some value for lumber. Ornamental shade tree. The bark is the "China bark" of medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Syria."

POLYGALACEAE. Polygala Family,

POLYGALA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:701. 1753.[1]

About 200 species, temperate and warmer regions of the globe. North America, 38. Western and Pacific, 21. Eastern, 27. Southern, 26 or 27.

Polygala cymosa Walt. Fl. Car. 179. 1788. PINE-BARREN POND MILKWORT.
Polygala corymbosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:54. 1803. In part.
Ell. Sk. **2**:187. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 122. Chap. Fl. 82.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida, along the coast to North Carolina, New Jersey, and Delaware, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Bogs and shallow ponds. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers bright yellow; June, July. Frequent. Annual or biennial. One and one-half to 2 feet high. Common in open, boggy pine-barren swamps.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala ramosa Ell. Sk. **2**:186. 1822. LOW-BRANCHED MILKWORT.
Polygala corymbosa Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**:89. 1818. Not Michx.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 122. Chap. Fl. 82.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Distribution as in the last.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens, borders of pine-barren ponds. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; June. Frequent. Eight to 12 inches high. Biennial.
Type locality: "Grows in ponds in the flat pine barrens, intermingled with the *P. corymbosa*," South Carolina and Georgia.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala lutea L. Sp. Pl. **2**:705. 1753. YELLOW BACHELOR BUTTONS.
Ell. Sk. **2**:185. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 122. Chap. Fl. 83.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. From Florida along the coast to New Jersey, and west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp light soil, copses, open woods. Chilton and Autauga counties. Montgomery to Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers deep orange; April to August. Common and most frequent in the low pine barrens of the Coast plain. Six to 8 inches high. Annual or biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala nana (Michx.) DC. Prodr. **1**:328. 1825. DWARF MILKWORT.
Polygala lutea var. *nana* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:54. 1803.
P. viridescens Walt. Fl. Car. 178. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**:186. Chap. Fl. 83.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, and west to eastern Louisiana.

---

[1] Wm. E. Wheelock, The genus Polygala in North America, Mem. Torr. Club, vol. 2, pp. 109 to 152. 1891.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Low sandy pine woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*). Autauga County. Elmore County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Thomasville. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Frequent throughout the Coast Pine belt to the coast. Flowers citron-yellow; April to July. Frequent. Biennial. Stem assurgent 4 to 6 inches long.

Type locality: "In pratis udis Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala cruciata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 706. 1753. CROSSLEAF MILKWORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 183. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 121. Chap. Fl. 84.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Massachusetts and Minnesota to Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, south to Florida, and west to northwestern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain. In damp open pine woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Etowah County, Gadsden (*G. R. Vasey*). Monroe, Escambia, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers purple; June to October. Common and abundant in the lower pine barrens of the coast. Four to 8 inches high. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala brevifolia Nutt. Gen. **2**: 89. 1818. SHORTLEAF MILKWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 122. Chap. Fl. 84.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From New Jersey along the coast to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp shaded banks, low thickets. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers purple; July. Not infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Margins of sandy swamps, New Jersey, also in Ohio."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala hookeri Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 671. 1840. HOOKER'S MILKWORT.

Polygala attenuata Hook. Journ. Bot. **1**: 195. 1834.

Chap. Fl. 84.

Louisianian area. Western Florida to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Coast plain. Damp grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, Grandbay. Baldwin County, Daphne. Flowers purplish; June. Infrequent. Annual.

Type locality of *P. attenuata* Hook.: "Jacksonville, Louisiana."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala boykinii Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 86. 1834.

Chap. Fl. 85.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and western Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Central Prairie region. Open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Blount County (*J. D. Smith*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Shelby County. Perry County (*J. D. Smith*). Bibb County, Pratts Ferry. St. Clair County, Ashville. Autauga County, Prattville. Hale County. Flowers white; June to August. Most frequent in the dry sterile hills of the Central Pine belt and the Coosa Valley. One to 2 feet high. Perennial.

Type locality: "In Georgia and Florida; discovered by my friend Dr. Boykin."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala verticillata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 706. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 182. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 122. Chap. Fl. 85. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 26.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Michigan, Dakota, and the Rocky Mountains; Wyoming to Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas; from New England throughout the eastern States to the Gulf and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Gravelly open woods, barren soil. Flowers greenish or purplish; July, August. Common in the pine-barren hills about Mobile. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala ambigua Nutt. Gen. **2**: 89. 1818. AMBIGUOUS MILKWORT.

Polygala verticillata var. *ambigua* Wood, Bot. & Fl. 80. 1870. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 122. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 614; ed. 3, 92.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas; Tennessee to Upper Georgia and northwestern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Dry sandy or gravelly copses. Cullman, Blount, and Tuscaloosa counties. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Mobile.

Flowers purplish; June, July. Common; most frequent throughout the Central Pine belt. Annual.
Type locality: "In New Jersey and Virginia; in forests and on roadsides near ditches."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala incarnata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 701. 1753. NUDE-STEMMED MILKWORT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 185. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 121. Chap. Fl. 84.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. New Jersey to Virginia, west to Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas; southern Tennessee to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry sandy pine woods. Lee County, Auburn. Flowers pale pink. May to September, frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala viridescens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 705. 1753. GREENISH-FLOWERED MILKWORT.
Polygala sanguinea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 705. 1753.
P. purpurea Nutt. Gen. **2**: 88. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 184. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 121. Chap. Fl. 83.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, and New York, Kansas, and Arkansas, and south to Georgia, Mississippi, and northwestern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Dry woods. Tuscaloosa County, Windham Springs, about 450 feet (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale purplish; July. Only locality known in the State. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala curtissii Gray, Man. ed. 5, 121. 1867. CURTISS'S MILKWORT.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 121. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 614; ed. 3, 90.
Carolinian area. Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, common to 2,000 feet altitude. Coosa hills, sandy wet places. Cullman County, 800 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston, 600 feet. Flowers bright pink; July. Local, not infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Near Alexandria, Va., *A. H. Curtiss.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala mariana Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 6. 1768. MARYLAND MILK-WORT.
Polygala fastigiata Nutt. Gen. **2**: 89. 1818.
P. sanguinea Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 126. 1840. Excl. syn.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 121. Chap. Fl. 83.
Carolinian and Louisianian area. Delaware and Virginia south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Damp grassy places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Dallas, Selma (*Dr. Cahill*). Mobile County, West Fowl River. Flowers purple. June. Infrequent. Annual.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala nuttallii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 670. 1840. NUTTALL'S MILKWORT.
Polygala sanguinea Nutt. Gen. **2**: 88. 1818. Not L.
P. ambigua Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 130. 1838. Not Nutt.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 184. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 121. Chap. Fl. 83.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Coast of New England, New Jersey, Delaware, south to West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and central Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers purple; July. Only locality known in the State. Annual.
Type locality of *Polygala sanguinea* Nutt.: "In the low pine barrens of New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala chapmani Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 131. 1840. CHAPMAN'S MILKWORT.
Chap. Fl. 83.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp grassy pine barrens. Mobile County. Flowers pale purple; May, June. Not rare. Slender, 8 to 12 inches high. Annual.
Type locality: "West Florida, *Dr. Chapman.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA



CROTON ALABAMENSIS E. A. SMITH.

Polygala polygama Walt. Fl. Car. 179. 1788. POLYGAMOUS MILKWORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 181. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 120. Chap. Fl. 84.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Michigan, Wisconsin, and northern Illinois, south to Florida, and through the Gulf States to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Clay County, Moseley, 1,000 feet. Low grassy places. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, West Fowl River, Perdido Bay. Flat grassy pine barrens. Flowers pink; April, May. Not rare in the coast plain. Perennial.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polygala grandiflora Walt. Fl. Car. 179. 1788. LARGE-FLOWERED MILKWORT.

Polygala pubescens Muhl. Cat. 66. 1813.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 180. Chap. Fl. 84.

Louisianian area. Florida to South Carolina, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Dry copses, borders of woods. Autauga, Montgomery, Monroe, and Baldwin counties. Flowers deep purple; June to October. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EUPHORBIACEAE. Spurge Family.

PHYLLANTHUS L. Sp. Pl. 981. 1753.

About 400 species, mostly of tropical America, few in Eastern Asia and Southern Hemisphere.

Phyllanthus carolinensis Walt. Fl. Car. 228. 1788. CAROLINA PHYLLANTHUS.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 661. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 457. Chap. Fl. 409. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 395.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania and Indiana to the Gulf States.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Low damp banks. Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Etowah County, Gadsden. Mobile County. August. Frequent. Annual.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CROTON L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1004. 1753.

Four hundred and twenty species, subtropical and tropical regions of both hemispheres, largely South American. North America, 24.

Croton alabamensis E. A. Smith; Chap. Fl. Suppl. 648. 1887. ALABAMA CROTON.

Mohr, Gard. & For. **2**: 592, *f. 150*. 1889.

On the limit of the Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Bibb County, Pratts Ferry, Little Cahaba Valley, rocky woods. Flowers end of March to middle of April. Fruit ripe at the end of May. Shrub 8 to 10 feet high, strictly confined to rocky low banks in the valley of the Little Cahaba, forming dense thickets over several acres. Associated with *Quercus brevilobata* and *Q. acuminata*. First collected by E. A. Smith, 1874. Mature seeds collected by Mohr, June 1, 1882. PLATE V.

Type locality: "Central Alabama."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Croton punctatus Jacq. Coll. **1**: 166. 1786. SILVERLEAF CROTON.

Croton argyranthemus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 215. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 647. Chap. Fl. 407. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 397.

Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry pine barrens. Baldwin County. Flowers in May. Shrubby at the base. Not frequent. Eight to 12 inches high. Perennial.

Type locality: "In Carolina sponte crescit."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Croton monanthogynus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 215. 1803. LOW SPREADING CROTON.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 458. Chap. Fl. 408.

Carolinian area. Southern Indiana to Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, south from North Carolina and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Exposed calcareous hills. August to October; frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Tennassée, juxta Nashville."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Croton capitatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 214. 1803. WOOLLY CROTON.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 458. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 648: ed. 3, 430. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 399.

NORTHERN MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Illinois, Missouri, and eastern Kansas south to Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Widely scattered, chiefly a wayside plant. Morgan County, cedar plain, border fields and roads. Shelby County, Calera, about the railroad station. Talladega County, Syllacauga (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile, borders Birmingham and Mobile Railroad track. August to October. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in regione Illinoensi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Croton texensis (Klotzsch) Muell. Arg. in DC. Prodr. **15**, pt. 2: 692. 1862. TEXAS CROTON.

Hendecandra texensis Klotzsch in Wiegm. Archiv. **7**: 252. 1841.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 458. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 648; ed. 3, 430. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 400.
Carolinian area. Western Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Waste places. Roadsides. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville. Jefferson County, Birmingham, copiously about railroad yards. Adventive from the Southwest. Flowers July, August. Annual.
Type locality: "In Arkansas * * *, in Texas * * *, et magis septentrionem versus sub latitud. 41° * * *, in Mexico orientali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Croton glandulosus L. Amoen. Acad. **5**: 409. 1760. GLANDULAR CROTON.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 647. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 458. Chap. Fl. 408. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 399.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, Missouri, southern Kansas, Arkansas; from eastern Virginia south to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain. Dry sandy fields, waste places. Autauga County. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Montgomery, Clarke, and Mobile counties. August to October. A common weed. Annual.
Type locality: Jamaica.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CROTONOPSIS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 185, *t. 46*. 1803.

Single species, Atlantic North America.

Crotonopsis linearis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 186. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 583. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 459. Chap. Fl. 408.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England west to Kansas, south to Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt, dry places. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). August; not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in maritimis Carolinae, juxta Long-bay, et in regione Illinoensi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CROZOPHORA Neck. Elem. **2**: 337. 1790. LITMUS HERB.

Crozophora tinctoria Juss. Tent. Euphor. 28, *t. 7*. 1824.

Croton tinctorius L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1004. 1753.

SPAIN, NORTH AFRICA.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast, Mobile. September, 1891. Not observed lately. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. Monspelii."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ACALYPHA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1003. 1753.

Two hundred and thirty species, mostly of tropical America. North America, 6.

Acalypha virginica L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1003. 1753. VIRGINIA THREE-SEEDED MERCURY.
Ell. Sk. 2: 645. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 459. Chap. Fl. 405. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 402.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State, waste and cultivated ground. Flowers throughout the summer. Common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Zeylona, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acalypha gracilens Gray, Man. 408. 1848. SLENDER THREE-SEEDED MERCURY.
Acalypha virginica gracilens Muell. Arg. Linnaea, **34**: 45. 1865.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 459. Chap. Fl. 406.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast southern New England to Florida, west to Illinois, eastern Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry sandy soil. Woods, cultivated and waste places. Clay County, Che-aw-ha range, 2,000 feet, in pine forests. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers, July to September; frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Sandy dry soil, New Jersey and southward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acalypha ostryaefolia Ridd. Syn. Fl. W. States, 33. 1835.
CAROLINA THREE-SEEDED MERCURY.
Acalypha caroliniana Ell. Sk. 2: 645. 1824. Not Walt.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 460. Chap. Fl. 406.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey west to Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Cultivated ground, waste places, damp rich soil. Autauga County, Prattville. Monroe County, Claiborne. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny.*) Mobile County. July to September; frequent in the coast plain. Annual
Type locality: "Found by Mr. T. G. Lea, on one of the Kentucky hills opposite Cincinnati."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRAGIA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 980. 1753.

Fifty species, of warmer temperate and chiefly tropical America to Brazil. North America, 4.

Tragia nepetaefolia Cav. Icon. 6: 37, *t. 557, f. 1.* 1801. NETTLE-LEAF TRAGIA.
Tragia urticaefolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 176. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2: 564. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 460. Chap. Fl. 406. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 404.
MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to North Carolina, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy soil, open copses, borders of fields and woods. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Talladega County, Renfroe. Cullman, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa counties. Butler County, Bladon. Mobile County. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. inter Ixmiquilpan et Cimapan Novae-Hispaniae oppida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Tragia urens L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 2: 1391. 1763. STINGING TRAGIA.
Tragia innocua Walt. Fl. Car. 229. 1788.
Ell. Sk. 2: 563. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 460. Chap. Fl. 407. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 404.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast Pine belt. Dry sandy places, pine barrens. Montgomery, Butler, and Mobile counties. Flowers July, August; common in the pine barrens. Perennial.

Form with narrow linear leaves, smoothish (*T. linearifolia* Ell.). Baldwin County, sandy shores of Mobile Bay, Point Clear. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MERCURIALIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1037. 1753.

Seven species, Europe.

Mercurialis annua L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1037. 1753. DOG'S MERCURY.

Adventive from Europe.

ALABAMA: Mobile, ballast weed, observed for over 30 years, common about the shipping. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae temperatae umbrosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RICINUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1007. 1753.

One species, tropical Africa. Introduced, naturalized in all tropical countries.

Ricinus communis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1007. 1753. CASTOR OIL BEAN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 460. Chap. Fl. 409.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Escaped from cultivation.

ALABAMA: Naturalized throughout the State in numerous localities near dwellings. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India utraque, Africa, Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

JATROPHA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1006. 1753.

Seventy species, of tropical America. North America, 5.

Jatropha stimulosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 216. 1803. SPURGE NETTLE.

Jatropha urens var. *stimulosa* Muell. Arg. in DC. Prodr. **15**, pt. 2: 1101. 1866.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 649. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 457. Chap. Fl. 409.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern Virginia and North Carolina to Florida, west to Arkansas and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy pine barrens. Autauga, Montgomery, Escambia, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, May to July. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "In parte meridionali Americae septentrionalis, in Virginia prope Portsmouth, * * *, in Carolina * * *, in Alabama * * *, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STILLINGIA L. Mant. **1**: 19. 1767.

Fifteen species, eastern Asia, Pacific islands. Southern North America, 5.

Stillingia sylvatica L. Mant. **1**: 126. 1767. QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 650. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 461. Chap. Fl. 404. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 404.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Light dry soil, open woods, copses. Chilton County. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow, April to June. Frequent in the pine barrens. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root is the "queen's root" of medicine—"Stillingia," United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolinae pinetis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SEBASTIANIA Spreng. Neue Entdeck. **2**: 118, *t. 3*. 1821.

About 405 species, mostly of tropical America and southeastern North America. Tropics of the Old World.

Sebastiania ligustrina Muell. Arg. in DC. Prodr. **15**, pt. 2: 1165. 1866.

Stillingia ligustrina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 213. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 651. Chap. Fl. 405.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Shady banks of streams. Montgomery County, Pintlala. Choctaw County. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County. Four to 8 feet high. Frequent, particularly in the upper division of the Coast Pine belt.
Type locality: "Hab. in sylvarum umbrosis, ad ripas amnium Carolinae et Georgiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAPIUM P. Br. Hist. Jam. 338. 1756.

About 25 species, tropics of both hemispheres.

Sapium sebiferum Roxb. Fl. Ind. **3**: 693. 1824. TALLOW TREE.
Croton sebiferum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1004. 1753.
Stillingia sebifera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 213. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 651. Chap. Fl. 405.
CHINA, JAPAN.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Louisiana. Introduced and cultivated for a shade tree.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile. Rarely escaped to waste grounds.
Type locality: "Hab. in Chinae humidis. Osbeck."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EUPHORBIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 450. 1753.[1] SPURGE.

About 700 species, temperate and tropical regions. Europe, Asia, America. North America, 55 to 60. Largely Southern. South Atlantic States, 35.

Euphorbia polygonifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 455. 1753. SEASIDE SPURGE.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 656. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 452. Chap. Fl. 404. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 387.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Illinois (shores of the Great Lakes); New York south to Florida, west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands of the seashore. Baldwin and Mobile counties and adjacent islands. Flowers July to October; frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia cordifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 656. 1821–24. HEARTLEAF SEASIDE SPURGE.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 404. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 388.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to Mississippi.
ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sand. Eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Baldwin County. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. June to August; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "In cultivated land, common around Beaufort," S. C.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia serpens H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **2**: 52. 1817. CREEPING SPURGE.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 453. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 646; ed. 3, 425. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 388.
MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Tennessee, Illinois, southern Kansas, and Texas.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, roadsides. Mobile County. Most probably adventive from the Southwest. August, September. Annual.
Type locality: "Crescit in umbrosis Cumanae prope Bordones et Punta Araya."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia humistrata Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 2, 386. 1856.
LOW SPREADING SPURGE.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 453. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 646; ed. 3, 426. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 389.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Shaded sandy ground, grassy banks. New Jersey, Ohio, southern Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi.
ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Baldwin County. Eastern shore Mobile Bay. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers August to October. Not infrequent with the following, and of the same habit of growth. Annual.
Type locality: "Banks of the Mississippi and lower Ohio, in rich alluvial soil, and southwestward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] J. B. S. Norton, North American species of Euphorbia section Tithymalus, Eleventh Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, pp. 85 to 144. 1899.

Euphorbia garberi Engelm.; Chap. Fl. Suppl. 646. 1860. GARBER'S SPURGE.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 425.

Louisianian area. Southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, dry sandy or gravelly soil. Mobile County, on the banks of the Mobile River near One-mile Creek. Flowers July to September. Annual.

Perhaps adventive with ballast. Abundant in this locality.

Type locality: "Sandy coast, South Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia maculata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 455. 1753. SPOTTED SPURGE.

Euphorbia thymifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 606. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 654. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 453. Chap. Fl. 403. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 389.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, and southward to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Roadsides, waste places, fields. July to November; common everywhere. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia nutans Lag. Gen. & Sp. 17. 1816. FIELD SPURGE.

Euphorbia preslii Guss. Fl. Sicc. Prodr. 539. 1827.

E. hypericifolia many American authors. Not L.

E. hypericifolia var. *communis* Engelm. Bot. Mex. Bound. 188. 1853.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 654. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 453. Chap. Fl. 403; ed. 3, 425. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 387.

CENTRAL AMERICA, ECUADOR.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Dakotas, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Texas, and throughout the States east of the Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Fields, cultivated ground. Common. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in N. H." (i. e. Nova Hispania).

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia pilulifera discolor Engelm. in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 188. 1859.

VARIEGATED SPURGE.

Diffuse, leaves very oblique at the base, subrhomboidal, sharply serrate, purplish-spotted; stipules subulate; capsule small, pilose; seeds minute, ovate, acute, undulate-tuberculate. Stems ½ to 1 foot long, leaves from 1 to 1½ inches long. Differs in shape and color of leaves from the usual forms of *Euphorbia pilulifera;* involucre only ½ line long, heads 3 to 4 lines in diameter; seeds scarcely more than ⅛ line long.

Our plant differs slightly in its assurgent to erect stem, and its seeds with a few faint rugae and faintly punctate. The densely flowered cymules are on peduncles 2 to 3 lines long; the appendages of the pilose involucre are small, red.

SONORA (*Thurber*).

Louisianian area. Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. In cultivated and waste grounds. Flowers throughout the summer and fall. Annual.

During the past ten years extensively spreading and becoming a troublesome garden weed.

Type locality: "Sonora; *Thurber, Wright,* No. 1842, in part. Mr. *Blodgett* found it in Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia marginata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 607. 1814.

LARGE FLOWERING SPURGE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 454.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ohio to Minnesota and Colorado.

ALABAMA: Escaped from cultivation. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Annual.

Type locality: "On the Yellowstone River. *M. Lewis.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Euphorbia corollata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 459. 1753. FLOWERING SPURGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 659. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 454. Chap. Fl. 400. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 391.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. New York west to Nebraska, south to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry exposed soil everywhere. Flowers white; June to October. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia corollata angustifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 659. 1821–24.
NARROW-LEAF FLOWERING SPURGE.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 401.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy pine ridges. Mobile County, Springhill. Escambia County. July, August; not infrequent. A very distinct variety. Perennial.
Type locality: "Collected by Mr. Caradeux in St. Thomas, near Charleston."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia mercurialina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 212. 1803.
DOG'S MERCURY SPURGE.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 646. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 422.
Carolinian area. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Sunny rocky hillsides. Madison County, Montesano, 800 feet. Limestone ledges. May, 10 to 18 inches high from a thick ligneous root. Only locality known in the State. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in collibus, circa Knoxville."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia floridana Chap. Fl. 401. 1860. FLORIDA SPURGE.

Euphorbia sphaerosperma Shuttlew.; Boissier in DC. Prodr. **15**, pt. 2: 102. 1866.
Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 423.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy fields, open pine ridges. Escambia County, Flomaton, and adjacent parts of Florida. June. Perennial.
Type locality: "Dry pine barrens middle Florida."
Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia inundata Torr.; Chap. Fl. 402. 1860. SWAMP SPURGE.

Chap. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Baldwin County, Zundel's, April, 1879. Local. Rare, not observed during late years; locality drained and under cultivation. Perennial.
Type locality: "Pine-barren swamps, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia obtusata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 606. 1814. OBTUSE-FRUITED SPURGE.

Euphorbia helioscopia ? Ell. Sk. **2**: 658. 1824. Not L.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 455. Chap. Fl. 401. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 393.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Ohio, west to Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado, south to South Carolina and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Shady banks. Sumter County (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Flowers May, June. Perennial.
Type locality: "In cultivated grounds: Virginia, near Staunton."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia dictyosperma Fisch. & Mey. Ind. Sem. Petrop. **2**: 37. 1835.
RETICULATE-SEEDED SPURGE.

Euphorbia arkansana Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 261. 1845.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 455. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 423. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 393. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 379.
Louisianian and Carolinian areas. From Louisiana to Georgia; Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, and west to Colorado.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, Russellville. Central Prairie region. Hale County, Gallion. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). June; not frequent. Annual or biennial.
Type locality not ascertained. Locality of *E. arkansana:* "Prairies from Houston to the Colorado. * * * Also, Fort Gibson, Arkansas, *Engelmann*, and western Louisiana, *Dr. Hale*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia commutata Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 2, 389. 1856. TINTED SPURGE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 456. Chap. Fl. 401. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 394.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Ontario and Minnesota; Maryland; Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Texas and western Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Shaded banks. Sumter County (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). June; infrequent. Biennial.
Type locality: "Along water courses from Virginia toward the mountains to Ohio and westward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia peplus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 456. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 456.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized in Massachusetts and western New York.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast and firmly established near the wharves of Mobile. April, May. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis oleraceis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia tetrapora Engelm. in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 191. 1859.

Chap. Fl. ed. 2, 646; ed. 3, 423. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 394.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Texas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste open places. Most probably adventive from the Southwest. Found only once.
Type locality: "Georgia; *Boykin*. Louisiana; *Hale*. Texas; *Lindheimer, Wright*.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euphorbia cyparissias L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 461. 1753. CYPRESS SPURGE.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized in the Atlantic States.

ALABAMA: Mobile. Fugitive on ballast; rarely observed. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Misnia, Bohemia, Helvetia, G. Narbonensi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CALLITRICHACEAE. Water Starwort Family.

CALLITRICHE L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 969. 1753.[1]

Fifteen to 20 rather obscurely defined species, temperate Europe. North America, 11.

Callitriche austini Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 428. 1867. AUSTIN'S WATER STARWORT.

Callitriche deflexa var. *austini* Hegelm. Verh. Bot. Brand. **9**: 15. 1867.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 182. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 646; ed. 3, 420.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Shaded damp soil. Franklin County, Russellville. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). In rich woods, June 28, 1892. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "On damp soil in open woods, fields, and roads New York and New Jersey (*C. F. Austin*) to Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Mexico, and South America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Callitriche nuttallii Torr. Pac. R. Rep. **4**: 135. 1856. NUTTALL'S WATER STARWORT.

Callitriche pedunculosa Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **5**: 140. 1837. Not Arnott.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. On damp open ground. Mobile County. Flowers February, March; fruit ripens April. Frequent. Epigaeus, forming dense mats; herb sweet-scented. Annual.
Type locality: "From Arkansas to the Pottoe, etc."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] Thomas Morong, Notes on North American Haloragaeae, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 18, pp. 232 to 239 (Callitriche). 1891.

Callitriche peploides Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **5**: 141. 1837. DRUMMOND'S WATER STARWORT.

Callitriche drummondii Hegelm. Monogr. Callit. 60. 1864.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 645; ed. 3, 420.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. Arkansas and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp ground in the shade of dwellings. Flowers February, March. A more delicate plant than the last; sweet-scented. Annual.
Type locality: "On the banks of the Mississippi and on the margins of ponds."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Callitriche heterophylla Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 3. 1814. AMERICAN WATER STARWORT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 4. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 182. Chap. Fl. 398.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. New England (Morong) west to Missouri, Colorado, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, and from New Jersey to Florida.

ALABAMA: Undoubtedly all over the State. In stagnant water, ditches. Collected from but few localities. Montgomery and Mobile counties. February; common. Annual.
A form with short stems, the linear to linear-spathulate leaves scarcely ¼ inch long, in muddy soil.
Type locality: "In springs and rivulets, very common."
Herb. Mohr.

Callitriche palustris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 969. 1753. EARLY WATER STARWORT.

Callitriche verna L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 2. 1755.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 182.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada to Florida and from Missouri to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: A form with the leaves all linear, growing in shallow ponds, entirely submerged. The typical form has not been observed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae fossis, paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

EMPETRACEAE. Crowberry Family.

CERATIOLA Michx. Fl. **2**: 222. 1803.

Monotypical shrub. Southeastern North America.

Ceratiola ericoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 222. 1803. HEATHERLIKE CERATIOLA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 676. Chap. Fl. 411.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Arid barren sands. Washington County to Mobile County; not infrequent. Flowers reddish; August, September.
Type locality: "Hab. in aridis sabulosis Georgiae et Floridae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BUXACEAE. Box Family.

PACHYSANDRA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 177, *t. 45*. 1803.

Two species, Japan and Atlantic North America.

Pachysandra procumbens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 178. 1803. LOW PACHYSANDRA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 456. Chap. Fl. 410.
Carolinian and Louisianian area. Kentucky, West Virginia, along the Alleghenies to Tennessee, western Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Winston County, valley of Sipsey fork, 1,400 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Marshall County, Collinsville (*G. C. Boynton*). Local and rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in occidentalibus montium Alléghanis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ANACARDIACEAE. Cashew Family.

COTINUS Adans. Fam. Pl. 2:345. 1763.

Two species, southern Europe, Asia. South Atlantic North America. Trees and shrubs.

Cotinus cotinoides (Nutt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, 5:216. 1894.
AMERICAN SMOKE TREE. CHITTAM WOOD.

Rhus cotinoides Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. 1:216. 1838.
Cotinus americanus Nutt. Sylv. N. A. 3:1, *t. 81*. 1849. 1857.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119. Chap. Fl. 70.
Carolinian area. Indian Territory. Western Texas, valley of Medina River; Tennessee, Cheat Mountains; southwestern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods. On the ridges where the carboniferous sandstone immediately overlies the limestone strata at an elevation of 900 to 1,200 feet. Madison County, high knob at the Bailey place near Newmarket, there first discovered by S. B. Buckley in 1840 and rediscovered by Mohr in 1882. Montesano range, copious coppice growth. Jackson County, summit of limestone ridge, rising above the Gurley place, extensive grove of original growth. Flowers middle of April; fruit ripe at end of May. Drupes smooth, dark brown; tree 25, rarely 35, feet high, 8 to 10 inches in diameter. PLATE VI.
Economic uses: The fine-grained deep yellow wood was formerly employed for fence posts; used by the negroes for kindling. The bark, like the wood, is used for dyeing. Ornamental.
Type locality (Torr. & Gray): "On the high rocky banks of Grand River, Arkansas, *Nuttall!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RHUS L. Sp. Pl. 1:265. 1753.

One hundred and twenty species, of temperate and warmer regions, South America Asia. North America 14. Trees and shrubs.

Rhus copallina L. Sp. Pl. 1:266. 1753. SUMACH. DWARF SUMACH.
Ell. Sk. 1:362. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119. Chap. Fl. 69. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:67. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 3:19, *t. 104*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Hilly rocky woods and dry sandy pine barrens. Flowers green; fruit ripe in August, dark red, acidulous. Large shrub, more rarely arborescent. Most abundant and of largest size in the rocky hills of the Lower hill country and Upper division of the Coast Pine belt.
Economic uses: The leaves are used for tanning.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhus glabra L. Sp. Pl. 1:265. 1753. SMOOTH SUMACH.
Ell. Sk. 1:361. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119. Chap. Fl. 69.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan. New England west to Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas, and Arizona; from New York to Florida and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout, on barren, gravelly, or rocky soil. Flowers greenish white; June. Fruit ripe in September and October, crimson, acid. Shrub 8 to 15 feet high.
Economic uses: The leaves are used for tanning and dyeing. The fruit is the sumach, "Rhus glabra," of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhus vernix L. Sp. Pl. 1:265. 1753. POISON SUMACH. POISON ELDER.
Rhus venenata DC. Prodr. 2:68. 1825.
Ell. Sk. 1:362. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119. Chap. Fl. 69. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 3:23, *t. 107, 108*.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Western Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Gulf, and from Florida to western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout, excepting the higher mountain ranges. Swamps. Cullman County, Meriotts Creek, 600 feet. Flowers white, May; fruit ripe in Septem-



COTINUS COTINOIDES (NUTT.) BRITTON.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

ber. Drupes white. Tall shrub 10 to 18 feet high; frequently arborescent. Most abundant in the pine-barren swamps of the Coast Pine belt. Leaves extremely poisonous to the touch.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali, Japonia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhus radicans L. Sp. Pl. **1**:266. 1753. POISON IVY. POISON VINE.

Rhus toxicodendron radicans Torr. Fl. U. S. 324. 1824.
R. toxicodendron var. *vulgare* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:183. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:363. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119, in part. Chap. Fl. 69.

SAKHALIN, JAPAN, KURILE ISLANDS, MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to Dakota and Arizona, south to the Gulf from Florida to western Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout. In rich damp woods. Bottom lands. Flowers white, May; fruit ripe in August and September. A stout root climber, ascending the highest trees; lateral branches 3 to 4 feet long. Also creeping on the ground and over rocks. Leaves soft, entire, more or less toothed and incised. Like the last, poisonous to the touch.

Economic uses: The fresh leaves are used medicinally, being the "Rhus toxicodendron" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhus toxicodendron L. Sp. Pl. **1**:266. 1753. POISON OAK.

Rhus toxicodendron var. *quercifolium* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:183. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:363. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119, in part. Chap. Fl. 69. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:68, in part.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout, but much less frequent. In dry sterile soil, barren hillsides and pine barrens. Flowers greenish white; April. Fruit ripe in August and September. Drupes white. Low shrub, 1 to scarcely 2 feet high, with an erect, slender stem from a creeping slender root, never climbing, leaves thick, obtusely trilobed. Most frequent in the sandy pine ridges of the Coast Pine belt. Forms intergrading with the last have not been met with. Leaves equally deleterious.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhus aromatica Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**:367. 1789. FRAGRANT SUMACH.

Rhus canadensis Marsh. Arb. Am. 129. 1785. Not Nutt.
Ell. Sk. **1**:364. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 119. Chap. Fl. 69. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:68.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and New England; Vermont west to Michigan, south to West Virginia; Ohio Valley to Missouri, southern Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, and from Tennessee to Georgia and western Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to the Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet. Madison County, flanks of Montesano, 600 to 800 feet. Jackson County, Gurley's, 800 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 800 feet. Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 800 feet. Dale County, Ozark, scarcely over 250 feet above the sea. Flowers yellowish, March, April. Fruit ripe in June; drupes scarlet, aromatic. A slender shrub, 8 to 12 feet high, with wandlike branches. Most frequent on the calcareous slopes of the Tennessee Valley.

Type locality: "Native of Carolina. Mr. John Bartram."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CYRILLACEAE. Cyrilla Family.

CYRILLA L. Mant. **1**:50. 1767.

One species, southeastern North America.

Cyrilla racemiflora L. Mant. **1**: 50. 1767. LEATHERWOOD. BLACK TI-TI.

Ell. Sk. **1**:294. Chap. Fl. 272. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**:3, *t. 51.*

Louisianian area. Western Florida along the coast to North Carolina and west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Sandy swamps, borders of pine-barren streams. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Clarke, Escambia, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, June. Shrub or more frequently low tree, 15 to 30 feet high and 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Most frequent in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain, forming dense thickets.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolinae pinetis humentibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLIFTONIA Banks in Gaert. f. Fruct. Suppl. 246, *t. 225*. 1805.

(MYLOCARYUM Willd. Enum. Fl. 54. 1807.)

Cliftonia monophylla (Lam.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **16**: 310. 1889. TI-TI. BUCKWHEAT TREE.
Ptelea monophylla Lam. Illust. **1**: 336. 1791.
Cliftonia nitida Gaert. f. Fruct. **3**: 247, *t. 225, f. 5*. 1805.
Milocaryum ligustrinum Willd. Enum. 454. 1807.
Cliftonia ligustrina Spreng. Syst. **2**: 316. 1825.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 508. Chap. Fl. 273. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 7, *t. 52*.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt to Coast plain. Wet pine barrens, in sour peaty soil. Flowers white, slightly fragrant, middle of March to April. Large shrub to tree of almost medium size, 25 to 35 feet high, and 8 to 12 inches in diameter, forming almost impenetrable thickets, acres in extent—the so-called ti-ti swamps.
Economic uses: The wood is excellent fuel.
Type locality: "E Carolinia. *Fraser*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ILICACEAE. Holly Family.[1]

ILEX L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 125. 1753.

About 150 species, warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Europe, Asia, South America. North America, 14 or 15, largely Southeastern. Trees or shrubs.

Ilex opaca Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 169. 1789. HOLLY.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 679. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 108. Chap. Fl. 269. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 56. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 107, *t. 45*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Massachusetts, New York to Florida, west to the Trinity Valley, Texas, Arkansas, and southeastern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Rich woodlands. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe in September and October, scarlet, remaining over winter. From 25 to 40 feet high and 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Of largest size and most frequent in the rich second bottom lands of the Prairie region and Upper division of the Coast Pine belt.
Economic uses: An ornamental tree, the wood useful.
Type locality: "Native of Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex cassine L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 125. 1753. Not Walt. DAHOON HOLLY.
Ilex dahoon Walt. Fl. Car. 241. 1788.
I. laurifolia Nutt. Am. Journ. Sci. **5**: 289. 1822.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 680. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 108. Chap. Fl. 269. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 108, *t. 46*.
Louisianian area. Southeastern Virginia along the coast to valley of St. Johns River; Florida along the coast to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Alluvial swamps. Baldwin County, Stockton. Mobile County, swamps of Mobile and Dog rivers. Flowers sordid white, April; fruit ripe in September and October, scarlet. Among the dense swamp growth a stout shrub; in more exposed situations from 20 to fully 35 feet high and 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex myrtifolia Walt. Fl. Car. 241. 1788. MYRTLE-LEAF DAHOON HOLLY.
Ilex angustifolia Willd. Enum. 172. 1807.
I. dahoon var. *myrtifolia* Chap. Fl. 269.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 681. Chap. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and western Louisiana.

---

[1] Wm. Trelease, Revision of North American Ilicineae and Celastraceae, Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci. vol. 5, pp. 343 to 348. 1889.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Margins of sandy pine-barren ponds. Mobile County, Whistler, Grand Bay. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe in September, October, dull purplish red. A low tree 15 to 20 feet high and 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with wide-spreading limbs. Not rare.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex vomitoria Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 170. 1789. YAUPON.

Ilex cassine Walt. Fl. Car. 241. 1788. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 681. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 108. Chap. Fl. 269. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 111, *t. 48*. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 56.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia to St. Johns River, Florida west to the Colorado Valley, Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of low sandy woods and open copses, clearings. Mobile County. Baldwin County and outlying islands. Flowers white, April; fruit vermilion red, October; remains until the next flowering season. Large shrub; more frequently small tree 15 to 25 feet high, 4 to 8 inches diameter. Common.

Economic uses: Leaves used sometimes as a substitute for tea; chief constituent of the "black drink" of the Indians.

Type locality: "Native of west Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Ilex decidua Walt. Fl. Car. 241. 1788. PRIVET. DECIDUOUS HOLLY.

Ilex prinoides Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 169. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 682. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 108. Chap. Fl. 269. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 56. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 113, *t. 49*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, Tennessee to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, southern Kansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Low wet woods. Winston County, Sipsey Valley. Morgan County, Falkville. Blount County, on Mulberry River. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Dallas County. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers white, March, April; fruit ripe in October, scarlet, remaining on the bare branches until late in winter. Shrub 8 to 10 feet high, rarely arborescent; frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex longipes Chap.; Trelease, Trans. St. Louis Acad. **5**: 346. 1889. LONG-PEDUNCLED PRIVET.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 82.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Upper division of the Coast Pine belt, rocky or gravelly banks of streams. Cullman County, 800 feet. Clarke County, Thomasville. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers white, April; ripe fruit not seen. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high; infrequent.

Type locality: "North Carolina (*Buckley*) to Tennessee (*Gattinger*), Alabama (*Buckley, Beaumont*), and Louisiana (*Drummond*)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 141. 1788. CAROLINA PRIVET.

Prinos ambiguus Michx. Fl. **2**: 236. 1803.

Ilex ambigua Chap. Fl. 269. 1860.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 705. Chap. Fl. 269.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy banks of pine-barren streams. Mobile County, Whistler, Bogue Home Creek, Springhill. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe October, ¼ to ⅜ inch in diameter, coral red, translucent. Deciduous shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with wandlike branches; not frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex monticola Gray, Man. ed. 2, 264. 1856. MOUNTAIN PRIVET.

Ilex montana Gray, Man. 276. 1848. Not *Prinus montanus* Sw. 1788.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 108. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 633; ed. 3, 82.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Mountains of New York and Pennsylvania, south along the Alleghenies to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp rocky banks of brooks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain near Mentone, 1,600 feet. Cullman County, 1,000 feet, Jones Chapel. Flowers April; ripe fruit not seen. Shrub or small tree; infrequent.

Type locality: "Damp woods, Taconic and Catskill Mountains, New York, and Alleghenies from Pennsylvania southward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex monticola mollis (Gray) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 217. 1894.

Ilex mollis Gray, Man. ed. 5, 306. 1867.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 108.
Carolinian area. Alleghenies from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Rare.
Type locality: "Burgoons Gap, Alleghenies of Pennsylvania (*J. R. Lowrie, Porter*), and along the mountains in the Southern States."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex coriacea (Purish) Chap. Fl. 270. 1860. TALL INKBERRY.

Prinos coriaceus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 221. 1814.
Ilex lucida Torr. & Gray; Wats. Bibl. Ind. 159. 1878.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 708. Chap. Fl. 270.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swamps along pine-barren streams. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Baldwin County, Point Clear. Mobile County. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe in September and October, shining black. Tall evergreen shrub 8 to 15 feet high; frequent.
Type locality: "In sandy woods, near the banks of rivers: Georgia. *Enslen.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex glabra (L.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 264. 1856. INKBERRY.

Prinos glaber L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 330. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 707. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 109. Chap. Fl. 270.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia on the seashore; coast of Massachusetts south to Virginia and Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low sandy pine barrens. Autauga and Elmore counties. Macon County, south to Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white, May; fruit ripe in October, black, remaining over winter. Evergreen shrub 3 to 4 feet high; common, in the flat pine woods along the coast.
Economic uses: Like most of the species of the genus, a good bee plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilex verticillata (L.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 264. 1856. BLACK ALDER. WINTER BERRY.

Prinos verticillatus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 330. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 706. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 109. Chap. Fl. 270.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, west to southern Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida, and along the Gulf to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Low banks of streams, alluvial swamps. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery County. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers dull white, April; fruit ripe in October; drupes scarlet. Deciduous shrub 6 to 10 feet high. Nowhere abundant. Some forms of this polymorphous shrub might be referred to the var. *padifolia* (Willd., Torr. & Gray).
Economic uses: The bark was officially recognized in earlier editions of the United States Pharmacopœia under the name of black alder bark.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CELASTRACEAE. Staff-tree Family.

EUONYMUS L. Sp. Pl. 197. 1753. STAFF TREE.

About 60 species, temperate regions, mountains of India, China, Japan, Europe. North America, 3.

Euonymus americanus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 197. 1753. STRAWBERRY BUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 292. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 110. Chap. Fl. 76.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, West Virginia, and Tennessee to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Light soil, on shady banks and in woodlands. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek, 800 to 1,000 feet. Lee

County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Clark, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish, April; fruit ripe in September and October. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq. Hort. Vind. **2**: 5, *t. 120*. 1772. STRAWBERRY TREE. BURNING BUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 293. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 110. Chap. Fl. 76.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Montana, New York to Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, south to Virginia and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Jackson County, Gurley place in cultivation, said to have been transplanted from the woods of the vicinity.

Economic uses: The bark is used medicinally. That of the root is the Euonymus of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

CELASTRUS L. Sp. Pl. 196. 1753.

About 135 species, temperate to tropical regions of both hemispheres. North America, 1.

Celastrus scandens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 196. 1753. WAX-WORK. FALSE BITTER-SWEET.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 110. Chap. Fl. 77.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; Lake Superior to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina, and in New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Ridges of highest elevation, rocky banks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, Mentone, 1,800 to 2,000 feet. Flowers greenish, June; fruit ripe in October. Climbing shrub; infrequent.

Economic uses: The bark is used as a domestic medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STAPHYLEACEAE. Bladder Nut Family.

STAPHYLEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 270. 1753.

Seven species, temperate Europe. Eastern Asia, 1. North America, 2.

Staphylea trifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 270. 1753. AMERICAN BLADDER NUT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 369. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 118. Chap. Fl. 77.

Alleghenian and Carolinian area. Quebec and Ontario; New York to West Virginia, west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Tennessee and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Moist shady borders of woods and copses. Lauderdale County, Florence, bluffs of Tennessee River (*M. C. Wilson*), 600 feet. Flowers white, purple-tinged, April; rare. Shrub 8 to 10 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACERACEAE. Maple Family.

ACER L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1056. 1753.[1]

Sixty species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere, eastern Asia. North America, 13 or 14 species. Trees.

Acer saccharum Marsh. Arb. Am. 4. 1785. SUGAR MAPLE. ROCK MAPLE.

Acer saccharinum Wang. N. Am. Holzart. 36, *t. 11, f. 26*. 1787. Not L.
Acer barbatum Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 97, *t. 90*. 1893. Not Michx.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 450. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 117. Chap. Fl. 80.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, south to Missouri and Arkansas, and from New York along the mountains to Tennessee and Georgia.

---

[1] Chas. G. Sargent, Silv. N. Am. vol. 2, pp. 79 to 113. 1893.
William Trelease, The sugar maples, with a winter synopsis of all North American maples, Ann. Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard., pp. 88 to 106. 1894.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich wooded slopes. Madison County, Huntsville, 75 feet high. Seemingly not frequent.

Economic uses: Fine timber tree. Sugar tree of the north, tapped for its saccharine sap.

Type locality: North American; not specifically given.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acer saccharum barbatum (Michx.) Trelease, Ann. Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **5**: 94. 1894. RUGEL'S HARD MAPLE.

Acer barbatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 252. 1803.

Acer rugelii Pax, Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **7**: 243. 1886.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 87.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern Connecticut, southern New York and New Jersey, west to Michigan, Missouri, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Wooded hills. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek, 800 to 1,000 feet. Pike County, near Troy (Walnut Creek). Butler County, Mount Sterling, on limestone hills; not rare. The Alabama tree agrees perfectly with Pursh's description; as observed in the State it is scarcely over medium size; the leaves smaller than in the type, generally acutely 3 lobed, with open rounded sinuses, pale to glaucous beneath. Although toward its northern limit closely connected with the type, in its southern range this form is easily recognized as a well-marked variety. Further, judging by the phrase, "A. foliis breviter trilobis," and by his giving Carolina for the home of the tree, there can be little doubt that Michaux in the description of his *Acer barbatum* had this Southern tree in mind.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acer leucoderme Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 367. 1894. PALE-BARK MAPLE.

Acer floridanum acuminatum Trelease, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **5**: 99, *t. 11.* 1894. Not Dorr. 1825.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Dry rocky banks and wooded hills. Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Cullman County, 800 feet, June 18, 1891. Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 800 feet. Walker County, Wolf Creek. Butler County, Mount Sterling. A sturdy tree, rarely over 30 feet high; branches low; bark light gray, almost white. Large-leaved forms approach forms of *Acer saccharum barbatum;* easily distinguished by the white bark.

Type locality: "Two rocky canyons, that of the Yadkin River, in Stanley County, N. C., and especially that of the Yellow River, in Gwinnett County, Ga."

Herb. Mohr.

Acer floridanum (Chap.) Pax, Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **9**: 243. 1886. FLORIDA MAPLE.

Acer saccharinum var. *floridanum* Chap. Fl. 81. 1860.

A. barbatum var. *floridanum* Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 100, *t. 91.*

A. mexicanum Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **5**: 176. 1862.

Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 87.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region and Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rocky banks and hillsides. Bibb County, Tionus. Pike County, Girard, Troy. Monroe County, Claiborne. A small tree, scarcely over 25 or 30 feet high, 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Upland woods, middle Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acer saccharinum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1055. 1753. SOFT MAPLE. SILVER MAPLE.

Acer dasycarpum Ehrh. Beitr. **4**: 24. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 449. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 117. Chap. Fl. 81.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, south through the Ohio Valley to western Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Following the larger streams to the alluvial lands in the Coast plain. Banks of streams. Tuscaloosa and Montgomery counties. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Flowers February and March. Fruit ripe in May and June; tree 50 to 60 feet high, 8 to 15 inches in diameter. Trees of full size in the lower valley of the Warrior River. Frequent among the second growth of the bottom lands.

Economic uses: A handsome shade tree, the wood of little value except for fuel.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pennsylvania. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acer rubrum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1055. 1753. RED MAPLE. SWAMP MAPLE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 449. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 618. Chap. Fl. 81. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 107, *t. 94*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Dakota, south to Florida, and along the Gulf to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Swampy woods and low river banks. Flowers scarlet. February, March; fruit ripe April, red.
Economic uses: The wood is used in cabinet making.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acer drummondii Hook. & Arn.; Hook. Journ. Bot. **1**: 200. 1834.
DRUMMOND'S RED MAPLE.

Acer rubrum drummondii Sargent, For. N. A. 50. 1884.
Louisianian area. Western Louisiana and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy alluvial forests. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Inundated banks of Davids Lake. Flowers in February; fruit ripe middle of April, purplish (wine-purple). Thirty to 35 feet high, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Not frequent.
In the Mississippi and Yazoo bottoms, where this tree is frequent, forms have been observed with the leaves less deeply lobed and with slighter pubescence, approaching *A. rubrum*.
Type locality: "New Orleans," *Drummond*.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acer negundo L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1056. 1753. BOX ELDER.

Negundo aceroides Moench, Meth. 334. 1794.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 452. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 118. Chap. Fl. 81. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 66. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 111, *t. 96*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and Saskatchewan; New England, west to Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Utah, south to Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and eastern Arizona.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Morgan County. Lawrence County, Moulton. Madison and Blount counties. Franklin County, Russellville. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers in March; not frequent. A tree of sturdy growth, rarely over 50 feet high, 12 to 16 inches in diameter.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AESCULACEAE. Horse Chestnut Family.

AESCULUS L. Sp. Pl. 344. 1753.

Fifteen species, temperate Asia. North America, 6.

Aesculus glabra Willd. Enum. 405. 1809. FETID BUCKEYE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 116. Chap. Fl. 79. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 55, *t. 67, 68*.
Carolinian area. Pennsylvania west to Michigan, south to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, and along the Alleghenian Mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Calcareous wooded hills. Madison County, Huntsville, 800 feet. Winston County; Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 700 feet. Flowers yellow, May; fruit ripe in September. A tree from 40 to 50 feet high. Not infrequent in the limestone region of the Tennessee Valley, elsewhere rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Mohr.

Aesculus octandra Marsh. Arb. Am. 4. 1785. YELLOW BUCKEYE.

Aesculus lutea Wang. Schrift. Nat. Freund. Ber. **8**: 133, *t. 6*. 1788.
Aesculus flava Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 494. 1789.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 436. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 116. Chap. Fl. 80. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**: 59, *t. 69*.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Allegheny Mountains from Pennsylvania to northern Georgia, west to Iowa, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich wooded hillsides. Madison County, Montesano, grove of fine trees 75 to 80 feet high, near the Big Spring, 1,300 feet altitude. Local and rare.
Economic uses: Timber tree.
Type locality not distinctly given. Tree designated as "New river Horse Chestnut."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aesculus pavia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 344. 1753. RED BUCKEYE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 435. Gray. Man. ed. 6, 116. Chap. Fl. 79.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Pennsylvania and southeastern Virginia south to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State, below 800 feet altitude. Borders of open copses in moderately fertile soil. Madison, County, Huntsville. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers scarlet, March, April; fruit ripe October. On the hills of the Tennessee Valley, frequently 10 to 12 feet high. Most common in the open rich copses of the Coast plain, there a shrub, rarely over 8 feet high.

Economic uses: Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Brasilia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aesculus parviflora Walt. Fl. Car. 128. 1788. SPIKED BUCKEYE.

Aesculus macrostachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 220. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 436. Chap. Fl. 80.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Shady hillsides and wooded banks. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 800 to 1,000 feet. Blount County, 450 feet. Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Henry, and Franklin counties. Monroe County, Claiborne. Flowers white, June; fruit ripe in October. Shrub 4 to 8 feet high; frequent.

Economic uses: Highly ornamental.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAPINDACEAE. Soapberry Family.

CARDIOSPERMUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 366. 1753.

Four species of tropical America.

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 366. 1753. BALLOON VINE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 460. Chap. Fl. 79. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 122.

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

Louisianian area. South Carolina, Florida, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt. Thickets. Clay County, Moseley. Autauga County, Prattville (*Dr. J. Smith*). Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). An old escape from cultivation.

Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

SAPINDUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 367. 1753.

Sapindus marginatus Willd. Enum. Pl. 432. 1809.

Chap. Fl. 79. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 66. WILD CHINA. SOAPBERRY.

MEXICO.

Louisianian area. Louisiana, Mississippi?, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico (Iowa?, Kansas?).

ALABAMA: Mobile. Adventive near an old place in the pine hills on the road to the Bienville waterworks; most probably an escape from cultivation. Hale County, Gallion. Cultivated and spontaneous by escape. Tree 20 to 25 feet high. Flowers June; fruit October, black.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

RHAMNACEAE. Buckthorn Family.

BERCHEMIA Necker, Elem. **2**: 122. 1790.

Ten species, East Indies. Southeastern North America.

Berchemia scandens (Hill) Trelease in Trans. St. Louis Acad. **5**: 364. 1889. SUPPLE JACK. RATTAN VINE.

Rhamnus scandens Hill, Hort. Kew. 453, *t. 20*. 1768.

R. volubilis L. f. Suppl. 132. 1781.

Berchemia volubilis DC. Prodr. **2**: 22. 1825.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 290. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 111. Chap. Fl. 73. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 59.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, south to Tennessee and Florida, west to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low thickets. Flowers greenish yellow, June; fruit ripe in October, plum-purple. A vigorous climbing shrub with slender stem and supple branches, ascending high trees; frequent. Of most vigorous growth and greatest frequence in the Central Prairie region and on rich banks of water courses.

Type locality (Hill, Veg. Syst.): "Native of Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RHAMNUS L. Sp. Pl. 193. 1753.

About 75 species, of temperate regions North Hemisphere, Asia. North America, 8. Shrubs or trees.

Rhamnus lanceolata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**:166. 1814. BUCKTHORN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 112. Chap. Fl. 73.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Shady banks. Sumter County, Epes Station (*E. A. Smith*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Butler County. Rare.

Type locality: "On the side of hills: Tennassee. *Lyon.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Rhamnus caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 101. 1788. INDIAN CHERRY. YELLOW WOOD.

Frangula caroliniana Gray, Man. ed. 5, 115. 1867.
Ell. Sk. **1**:289. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 112. Chap. Fl. 73. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **2**:31, *t. 61.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the coast. Shaded banks and rich hillsides, preferring calcareous soils. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Madison County, New Market, 650 feet; Huntsville. Jackson County. Franklin County, Russellville. Baldwin County, shell banks. Flowers greenish, May; drupes black. Tree 18 to 25 feet high; 6 to 8 inches diameter. Most frequent on the calcareous hills of the Tennessee Valley; not rare.

Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAGERETIA Brongn. Ann. Sci. Nat. **10**:359. 1827.

Ten species, warmer regions of Asia. South and North America, 2.

Sageretia minutiflora (Michx.). MICHAUX'S SAGERETIA.

Rhamnus minutiflorus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:154. 1803.
Sageretia michauxii Brongn. Ann. Sci. Nat. **10**:360, *t. 13, f. 2.* 1827.
Ell. Sk. **1**:289. Chap. Fl. 73.
Louisianian area. Coast of Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Gravelly, sandy exposed or wooded banks. Mobile. Flowers white, October; fruit ripe the following summer, dark red. In exposed dry situations on the shores of Mobile Bay. A straggling shrub 6 to 10 feet high. On the borders of low rich woods a vigorous climber, ascending high trees.

Type locality: "Hab. in maritimis, a Carolina septentrionali ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZIZYPHUS Gaert. Fruct. **1**:43. 1788.

Zizyphus zizyphus (L.) Karst. Deutsche Fl. 870. 1880–1883. COMMON JUJUBE TREE.

Rhamnus zizyphus L. Sp. Pl. **1**:194. 1753.
Zizyphus vulgaris Lam. Encycl. **1**:185. 1791.
Mediterranean Europe.

ALABAMA: Mobile County. Escaped from cultivation. Flowers April, May; fruit mature July. Medium-sized tree.

Economic uses: The fruit, under the name of "jujube berries," "Baccae jujubebae," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CEANOTHUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 195. 1753.

About 40 species, temperate western North America, a few extending into Mexico. East of the Mississippi about 4 species.

Ceanothus americanus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 195. 1753. NEW JERSEY TEA. RED ROOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 290. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 112. Chap. Fl. 74. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 61.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, Manitoba; New England west to Nebraska and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Dry woods. Lauderdale and Cullman counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers May, June. Shrubby, 2 to 4 feet high.

The typical plant seems to be confined to the northern part of the State, having so far not been observed south of the Central Pine belt.

Economic uses: The root, known as "red root," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ceanothus americanus intermedius (Pursh) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 264. 1838. LESSER CEANOTHUS. RED ROOT.

Ceanothus intermedius Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 167. 1814.

Ceanothus americanus pitcheri Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 264. 1838.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, Carolina, Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Dry sandy copses, open woods. Blount County, Mulberry River Valley. Montgomery, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Shrub 1, or scarcely 2, feet high. Differs from the type by the small leaves from ⅛ to ¼ inch wide and rarely over 1½ inches in length, oval or ovate-oblong, more or less rounded at the base, obtuse, or but slightly pointed, mucronately crenulate or serrulate; thyrsus roundish to oval, looser-flowered, rarely 1½ inches long. This variety includes a number of forms prevailing in the Southern States, described under various names, which, however, can not be separated.

Type locality: "In the woods of Tennassee. *Lyon*."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BALSAMINACEAE. Balsam Family.

IMPATIENS L. Sp. Pl. 37. 1753. JEWEL WEED. TOUCH-ME-NOT.

One hundred and forty to 150 species, mostly of tropical Asia, Africa, a few in temperate Europe. North America, 2.

Impatiens biflora Walt. Fl. Car. 219. 1788. SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT.

Impatiens noli-tangere var. β Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 149. 1803. Not L.

I. fulva Nutt. Gen. **1**: 146. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 304. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 106. Chap. Fl. 65.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Canada to northern latitude 66°. Alaska; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south from New York to Florida, and along the Gulf to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp shady copses, in rich soil. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek, 800 to 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Cleburne County. Coosa County, Bradford (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers deep orange with reddish brown spots. July; not common. Annual.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Impatiens aurea Muhl. Cat. 26. 1813. YELLOW-FLOWERED TOUCH-ME-NOT.

Impatiens noli-tangere β Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 149. 1803.

I. pallida Nutt. Gen. **1**: 143. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 303. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 106. Chap. Fl. 65.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, reaching the Pacific shore in Washington; south from Missouri to Arkansas and Louisiana, and from New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Springy places, grassy swales. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers bright yellow. July; infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VITACEAE. Grape Family.

PARTHENOCISSUS Planch. in DC. Monogr. Phan. **5**, pt. 2: 447. 1887.

About 10 species, temperate Eastern Asia. North America, 1. Woody climbers.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. in DC. Monogr. Phan. **5**, pt. 2: 448. 1887. VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Hedera quinquefolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 202. 1753.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 160. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 305. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 115. Chap. Fl. 72. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 63.

CUBA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba; New England west to Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado, south to the Gulf; from Florida to western Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Rich wooded banks of water courses. Flowers white; May, June; fruit ripe October, drupes dark blue. Climbing over bushes and high trees; common.

Economic uses: Ornamental creeper.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMPELOPSIS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 159. 1803.

(CISSUS Pers. Syn. **1**: 143. 1805. Not L. 1753.)

Fourteen species, temperate Asia. Eastern North America, 3. Woody climbers.

Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Rusby in Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 221. 1894. PEPPERIDGE.

Vitis arborea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 203. 1753.
Ampelopsis bipinnata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 160. 1803.
Cissus stans Pers. Syn. **1**: 143. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 304. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 114. Chap. Fl. 70. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 63.

CUBA, NORTHERN MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, southern Illinois, southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, south to the Gulf, extending from Florida to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low borders of woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers white, June; fruit ripe in September, drupes black. Frequent, on bushes, or ascending high trees.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ampelopsis incisa (Nutt.) Desmoul. in Dur. Monogr. de Vigne, 59. 18—. SEASIDE CISSUS.

Vitis incisa Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 243. 1838.
Chap. Fl. 70. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 63.

Louisianian area. Coast of Florida to Mississippi, western Texas, and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Drifting sands on the seashore. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay, Dauphin Island, Sand Island. Flowers June. An evergreen shrub, trailing or climbing over bushes; infrequent.

Type locality: "Prairies and copses, Texas and Arkansas, *Dr. Leavenworth!* Arkansas, *Nuttall!*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ampelopsis cordata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 159. 1803. CORDATE CISSUS.

Cissus ampelopsis Pers. Syn. **1**: 142. 1805.
Vitis indivisa Willd. Berl. Baumg. ed. 2, 538. 1811.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 305. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 114. Chap. Fl. 71. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 63.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia south to Florida, west to Arkansas and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State in the valleys to the coast. River banks. Franklin County, Russellville. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Big Prairie Creek. Monroe County, Claiborne. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Frequent, climbing over bushes 6 to 8 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in dumetosis regionis Illinoensis et ad ripas amnis Savannah."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VITIS L. Sp. Pl. 1:200. 1753. GRAPEVINE.[1]

Thirty species in northern and temperate regions of both hemispheres. Europe, northern Asia. North America, 15; Atlantic, 14. Woody climbers.

Vitis aestivalis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:230. 1803. SUMMER GRAPE.

Ell. Sk. 2:688. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 113. Chap. Fl. 71. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:62.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; southern New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to western Texas, and from New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In damp thickets and bottom lands. Flowers April, May; fruit ripe August, September. Berries black with a bloom, pleasant. Common. Ascends the highest trees. In rich bottoms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Economic uses: One of the most important of American wine grapes; mother plant of the Cunningham, Herbemont, Lenoir, and Black Spanish varieties of the Gulf region.

Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis, a Virginia ad Carolinam."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vitis cinerea Engelm. in Bushberg, Cat. ed. 3, 17. 1883. DOWNY GRAPE.

Vitis aestivalis var. *cinerea* Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 679. 1867.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 113. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 73.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Central Illinois to Kansas, and to Texas, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low thickets, banks of streams. Hale County, Gallion, Big Prairie Creek. Mobile County, Springhill, Steins Creek.

Type locality: "Rich bottom lands in the Mississippi Valley, Illinois and southward."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vitis cordifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:231. 1803. WINTER GRAPE. FROST GRAPE.

Ell. Sk. 2:688. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 113. Chap. Fl. 71. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:62.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south to Arkansas and Texas, and to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Banks of streams. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Blount County, Warnock Mountain, about 800 feet. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, Elders, 1,000 feet. Frequent in the higher valleys; not met with in the low country.

Type locality: "Hab. a Pensylvania ad Floridam."

Herb. Mohr.

Vitis bicolor Le Conte, Proc. Acad. Phila. 6:272. 1852.
BLUE GRAPE OR WINTER GRAPE.

Vitis aestivalis var. *bicolor* Gray, Man. ed. 6, 113. 1890.

V. aestivalis Darlington, Flora Cestrica, 151. 1837. Fide Le Conte. Not Michx.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, l. c.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Northern New York to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky summits. Calhoun County, Anniston, highest ridges, 800 to 1,000 feet, with *Pinus australis* and *Quercus prinus;* trailing over the rocks of flinty chert. Collected September 19, with ripe fruit. Talladega County, Alpine Mountains, 1,800 feet. Che-aw-ha Mountains, 2,400 feet, on cliffs, associated with *Lonicera flava, Rubus villosus*, and *Robinia viscosa*. The trailing vines from 10 to 12 feet long. Ripe berries black, without bloom, juicy, sweet, and of a pleasant flavor, worthy the attention of the cultivator.

Type locality: "From Pennsylvania to Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

V. vulpina L. Sp. Pl. 1:203. 1753. RIVERSIDE GRAPE.

Vitis riparia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:231. 1803.

Vitis cordifolia var. *riparia* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 113. 1867.

Ell. Sk. 2:688. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 114. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:63.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Ontario to Lake Winnipeg; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Missouri and Texas, Florida, and Louisiana.

---

[1] George Engelmann, The True Grapevines of the United States, in Bushberg, Cat. ed. 3, St. Louis. 1883.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Clarke County, Lisbon, calcareous bluffs on the Alabama River. Flowers in June. Rare.

Economic uses: Important for its resistance to the ravages of the Phylloxera, hence largely used in Europe as a stock for grafting those varieties of *Vitis vinifera* upon which are specially liable to destruction by the insect plague.

Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas et in insulis fluviorum Ohio, Mississippi, etc."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vitis rotundifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 231. 1803. BULLACE GRAPE. MUSCADINE.

Vitis vulpina Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 245. 1838. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 687. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 114. Chap. Fl. 71.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, southern Kentucky, Tennessee to Florida, west to Louisiana, western Texas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State except on ridges of an elevation exceeding 1,000 or 1,200 feet. In light sandy soil, low woods and banks. Flowers second week of May to June. Fruit ripe August to September. Berries large, plum-purple. Plants of spontaneous growth have been observed near Mobile bearing light amber-colored berries. In rich bottom lands climbing high trees. Most common throughout the Coast Pine belt.

Economic uses: Important as a table and wine grape. Mother plant of the Scuppernong, Thomas, and Flowers grapes.

Type locality: "Hab. a Virginia ad Floridam."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TILIACEAE. Linden Family.

TILIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 514. 1753.

About 12 species, temperate and cooler regions of Northern Hemisphere. North America, 3. Trees.

Tilia americana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 514. 1753. BASSWOOD. LINDEN.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 2. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 101. Chap. Fl. 59. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 46. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 52, *t. 24, 25*.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Quebec to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich woods. Cullman, 600 feet. Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 1,000 feet. Madison County, Gurley. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers white, fragrant. A large timber tree in the mountains, of inferior size southward. Not common.

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Tilia heterophylla Vent. Mem. Acad. Par. **4**: 16, *t. 5*. 1802. SILVER-LEAF LINDEN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 101. Chap. Fl. 60. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **1**: 57, *t. 28, 29*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania along the mountains to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Rich woods. Cullman County (*Baker & Earle*). Franklin County, Russellville. Madison County, Huntsville. Clarke County, Thomasville.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CORCHORUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 746, ed. 3. 1764.

About 35 species, tropical regions of Asia and America. Africa.

Corchorus hirtus glabellus Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. **1**, pt. 1: 342. 1897. CAP-PODDED CORCHORUS.

Corchorus pilolobus Gray, Pl. Wright. **1**: 24. 1852. Not Link.

C. siliquosus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 239. 1838. Not L.

Gray, Gen. Ill. **2**: 94, *t. 137*. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 55. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 45.

Louisianian area. Coast of Florida to Texas; Arizona; Mexico.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Cultivated ground. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County (*Gates*). Flowers yellow, August, September; not rare. Weed, annual.

Type locality: "Florida to southern Texas and Arizona. (Mexico)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Corchorus aestuans L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 1079. 1759.
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. I. 97.
WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.
ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile, September, 1894. Annual.
Type locality not originally given. In L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2: "Hab. in America calidiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

MALVACEAE. Mallow Family.

ABUTILON Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 251, *t. 135*. 1791.

Seventy species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

Abutilon abutilon (L.) Rusby, Mem. Torr Club, **5**: 222. 1893–94. VELVET LEAF.
Sida abutilon L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 685. 1753.
Abutilon avicennae Gaertn. Fruct. **2**: 251, *t. 135*. 1791.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 162. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 99. Chap. Fl. 55.
INDIA, widely spread in the warmer countries.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized throughout the Atlantic States.
ALABAMA: All over the State in cultivated grounds and on roadsides. Flowers yellow, June to September; not common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MODIOLA Moench, Meth. 619. 1794.

About half a dozen species, warmer regions South America to Brazil. North America, 1.

Modiola caroliniana (L.) Don, Hist. Dichl. Pl. **1**: 466. 1831. CAROLINA MALLOW.
Malva caroliniana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 688. 1753.
Modiola multifida Moench, Meth. 619. 1794.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 163. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 100. Chap. Fl. 56. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 72.
WEST INDIES, SOUTHERN MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, JUAN FERNANDEZ.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia and North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Light sandy soil, roadsides, waste places. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers scarlet, May to July. A common weed. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MALVA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 687. 1753.

Thirty species, temperate regions, Europe.

Malva rotundifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 688. 1753. COMMON MALLOW.
Adventive from Europe, naturalized in the Eastern United States.
ALABAMA: Over the State, near dwellings. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers in June, July. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis, viis, plateis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Malva brasiliensis Desr. in Lam. Encycl. **3**: 744. 1789. BRAZILIAN MALLOW.
Fugitive on ballast from the tropics. Mobile, first collected June, 1893.
Type locality: "Au Bresil, où elle fut trouvée, par Commerson, à l'île aux Chats, dans la rade de Rio-Janeiro."

CALLIRRHOE Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. 2: 181. 1821.

Seven species. Perennial herbs, North American.

Callirrhoe papaver (Cav.) Gray, Pl. Fendl. 17. 1849. POPPYLIKE MALLOW.
Malva papaver Cav. Diss. **2**: 64, *t. 15, f. 3*. 1790.
M. nuttalloides Croom, Am. Journ. Sci. **26**: 313, 328. 1834.
Chap. Fl. 53.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Grassy glades. Washington County, Healing Springs. Flowers purple (magenta), August; infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Luisiana. Observata a D. Fontenette."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Callirrhoe alceoides (Michx.) Gray, Pl. Fendl. 18. 1849. ALCEA-LIKE MALLOW.

Sida alceoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 44. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 98. Chap. Fl. 54. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 36.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Kentucky to Nebraska and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers purple, August; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in glareosis Kentucky et Tennassée."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Callirrhoe triangulata (Leavenworth) Gray, Pl. Fendl. 18. 1849.
TRIANGULAR-LEAF MALLOW.

Malva triangulata Leavenworth, Am. Journ. Sci. **7**: 62. 1824.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 98. Chap. Fl. 53.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, and southern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Montgomery County (*Leavenworth*). Not collected since in the State. Plentiful near Alabama State line on the banks of the Tombigbee River in Mississippi. Perennial.
Type locality: "Montgomery County, Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SIDA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 683. 1753. SIDA.

Eighty species, subtropical and tropical regions of the globe. North and South America, about 50.

Sida cordifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 684. 1753. VELVETY SIDA.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 73. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 323.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Louisiana area. Florida, Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile, September, 1893; not found since. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida spinosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 683. 1753. SPINY SIDA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 161. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 99. Chap. Fl. 54. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 74.

WIDELY DIFFUSED OVER WARMER REGIONS.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Ohio Valley, Missouri, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated ground, waste places. Flowers yellow, June to November; a common weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India utraque."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida urens L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 963. 1763.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 75.

TROPICAL AMERICA AND AFRICA.

ALABAMA: Mobile. Fugitive on ballast. September, 1889. Rarely observed. Perennial.
Stems 2 to 2½ feet long, slender, trailing.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida acuta Burm. Fl. Ind. 147. 1768. ACUTE-FRUITED SIDA.

Sida carpinifolia auct.
S. glabra Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 90. 1834.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 324.

TROPICAL REGIONS.
Louisianian area. Florida. Most probably introduced.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places near dwellings. A frequent ballast weed. Flowers deep yellow, July to October. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida acuta carpinifolia Schumann, in Mart. Fl. Bras. **12**, pt. 3: 326. 1891.

Sida carpinifolia L. f. Suppl. 307. 1781.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 324. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 73.

TROPICAL REGIONS, AMERICA, AFRICA, EAST INDIES.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Sparingly naturalized; more frequently adventive on ballast heaps. Mobile County, Springhill, waste places near the hotel (*F. W. Bush*). Flowers August.

Type locality: Many provinces of Brazil are cited with Paraguay and English and French Guiana, "preterea inter tropicos utriusque orbis herba ruderalis vulgaris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida rhombifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 684. 1753. RHOMBLEAF SIDA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 160. Chap. Fl. 55. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 74.

COSMOPOLITAN IN WARMER REGIONS.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Dry pastures, waste and cultivated places. Mobile County, a common roadside weed, most probably naturalized from the adjacent tropics; never met with distant from dwellings. Flowers yellow, May to October.

Type locality: "Hab. in India utraque.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida elliottii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 231. 1838. ELLIOTT'S SIDA.

Sida gracilis Ell. Sk. **2**: 159. 1824. Not Richard.

SOUTHEASTERN MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Tennessee and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. In light dry soil, open copses. Montgomery, Autauga, and Washington counties. Flowers pale yellow; June, August. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Sandy soil; South Carolina, *Elliott;* Georgia, *Dr. Boykin!* Florida, *Croom! Dr. Chapman!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sida linifolia Cav. Diss. **1**: 14, *t. 2, f. 1.* 1790.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 76.

TROPICAL AMERICA AND AFRICA.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile. September. Ripened seeds perfectly in 1892 and 1893.

Type locality: "Hab. in Insula Caienae et in Peru, ubi eam observavit D. Jos. de Jussieu."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MALVASTRUM Gray, Pl. Fendl. 21. 1849.

Malvastrum angustum Gray, Pl. Fendl. 22. 1849. FALSE MALLOW.

Sida hispida Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 452. 1814. (?)
Ell. Sk. **2**: 159. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 99. Chap. Fl. 54.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Tennessee, southern Missouri, and Kansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tallapoosa County (*E. A. Smith*). August, 1873. Annual.

Type locality: "This is probably Pursh's plant; but I have not seen it from Georgia. Drummond gathered it at St. Louis, whence I have also received it from Dr. Engelmann; and Nuttall found depauperate specimens on the plains of Red River."
Herb. Mohr.

Malvastrum spicatum (L.) Gray, Pl. Fendl. 22. 1849.

Malva spicata L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 1146. 1759.
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 72.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from the tropics on ballast. Mobile, August, 1892. Not met with since.

Type locality not originally given. In L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2: "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HIBISCUS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 693. 1753.

About 180 species, chiefly in subtropical and tropical zones, both hemispheres. North America, 15.

Hibiscus aculeatus Walt. Fl. Car. 177. 1788. ROUGH ROSE MALLOW.

Hibiscus scaber Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 45. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2: 169. Chap. Fl. 57.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Lower Pine region. Grassy pine barrens. Crenshaw County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale yellow, with a dark purple spot in the center, July, August; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hibiscus moscheutos L. Sp. Pl. 2: 693. 1753. SWAMP ROSE MALLOW.

Ell. Sk. 2: 165. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 100. Chap. Fl. 57.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern New England; west to Michigan and Missouri, south to Florida and through the Gulf States to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Swampy banks of streams, borders of marshes. Talladega County, Ironaton. Cullman County, 800 feet. Jefferson County, Elyton (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers June, July. The form with white flowers. Common in the tide-water districts. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hibiscus lasiocarpus Cav. Diss. 3: 159, *t. 70, f. 1.* 1787. HOARY HIBISCUS.

Hibiscus incanus Schrad. Sert. Han. *t. 24.* 1798.
Ell. Sk. 2: 167. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 100, in part. Chap. Fl. 58; ed. 3, 51.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to South Carolina, middle Florida, and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Prairie region. Low wet woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Flowers large, sulphur-yellow, crimson spot in center; July. Three to 4 feet high. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "V. S. unicum exemplar apud D. de Jussieu."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hibiscus militaris Cav. Diss. 6: 352, *t. 198, f. 2.* 1788.
HALBERT-LEAF ROSE MALLOW.

Hibiscus virginicus Walt. Fl. Car. 177. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. 2: 168. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 100. Chap. Fl. 58.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, south from West Virginia to Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low banks of streams. Dallas County, Cahaba (*G. R. Vasey*). Baldwin County, banks of Tennessee River. Flowers rose-pink, June. Three to 4 feet high. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Ludoviciana."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hibiscus syriacus L. Sp. Pl. 2: 695. 1753. ALTHEA TREE.

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE, SYRIA.

ALABAMA: A rare escape from gardens in several localities of the State. Mobile County. Small tree.
Type locality: "Hab. in Syria."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

KOSTELETZKYA Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 130, *t. 70.* 1836.

About 6 species subtropical and tropical America, chiefly Mexican.

Kosteletzkya virginica (L.) Gray, Gen. Ill. 2: 80, *t. 132.* 1849.
VIRGINIA KOSTELETZKYA.

Hibiscus virginicus L. Sp. Pl. 2: 697. 1753.
Ell. Sk. 2: 167. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 100. Chap. Fl. 57.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, New York to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral region, river marshes, fresh or slightly brackish. Mobile County. Flowers pink, June to August; 3 to 4 feet high. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae paludosis salsis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kosteletzkya altheaefolia Gray, Pl. Wright. **1**: 23. 1850.
ALTHEA-LIKE KOSTELETZKYA.

Kosteletzkya virginica altheaefolia Chap. Fl. 57. 1860.

Louisianian area. Coast of Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline marshes on the seashore. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Perennial. More slender than the type. Stellate-pubescent, tomentose. Intermediate forms less hoary and with the flowers more remote than in the specimens from Florida, are frequently met with.
Type locality: "Near Manatee, South Florida, *Rugel.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

THEACEAE. Tea Family.

GORDONIA Ellis, Phil. Trans. **70**: 518, *t. 11.* 1770.

About 16 species of subtropical and tropical eastern Asia, and Southern Atlantic North America. Southeastern United States, 2.

Gordonia lasianthus L. Mant. **2**: 570. 1771. LOBLOLLY BAY.

Hypericum lasianthus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 783. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 171. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 96. Chap. Fl. 60. Sargent, Silv. **1**: 41, *t. 21.*
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern Virginia, North Carolina to Florida, west to the Mississippi River.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Deep wooded swamps. Mobile County, banks of the Chickasaw Bogue near Whistler. Flowers white, June; 15 to 20 feet in height and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Rare. Only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Surinamo. J. Bartsch."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STEWARTIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 698. 1753.

Two species, eastern North America.

Stewartia malacodendron L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 698. 1753. VIRGINIA STEWARTIA.

Stewartia virginica Cav. Diss. **5**: *t. 158, f. 2.* 1787.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 172. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 96. Chap. Fl. 61.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to western Louisiana

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Rich wooded banks and shady hillsides. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, western shore Mobile Bay, Magnolia Grove, 1879. Not observed in this locality of late years. Flowers white, stamens purple, May. Deciduous shrub, 6 to 10 feet high. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stewartia pentagyna L'Her. Stirp. 155, *t. 74.* 1784. MOUNTAIN STEWARTIA.

Malachodendron ovatum Cav. Diss. **5**: *t. 158, f. 2.* 1787.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 173. Gray, Man, ed. 6, 96. Chap. Fl. 61.
Carolinian area. Mountains, southern Kentucky and Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Cullman. Flowers pale cream color. June. Shrub 6 to 10 feet high, confined to the mountains; less frequent than the above.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STERCULIACEAE. Sterculia Family.

STERCULIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1007. 1753.

Eighty to 90 species, tropics of both hemispheres, largely Asiatic.

Sterculia platanifolia L. f. Suppl. 423. 1781.
SYCAMORE-LEAF STERCULIA. JAPANESE VARNISH TREE.

CHINA, JAPAN.

ALABAMA: Introduced in the coast region; escaped from cultivation. Mobile. A pretty tree, 35 to 40 feet high. Flowers June.
Type locality:
Herb. Geol. Surv.

MELOCHIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 932. 1753.

About 35 species, mostly of tropical America.

Melochia corchorifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 675. 1753. HIRSUTE MELOCHIA.

Melochia hirsuta Chap. Fl. Suppl. 610. 1883. Not Cav.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 610; ed. 3, 54.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Southern Georgia, naturalized.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Adventive on ballast. Mobile. Flowers purplish, July to September; fruit ripe October. A perennial weed, first observed on newly broken ground in the suburbs of Mobile, October, 1874. Subsequently seen on ballast, and since 1882 spreading abundantly in cultivated ground, where it has become a pernicious weed, very injurious to the hay crop.

Type locality: "Hab. in India."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

WALTHERIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 673. 1753.

Sixteen species, tropical America. Perennials.

Waltheria americana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 673. 1753. AMERICAN WALTHERIA.

Chap. Fl. 59. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 95.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Tropical Florida.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile, September, 1892–93. Not observed lately.

Type locality: "Hab. in Bahama, Barbiches, Surinamo."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYPERICACEAE. St. Johns-wort Family.[1]

ASCYRUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 788. 1753.

Five species, undershrubs, warmer temperate regions, West Indies, Mexico, Atlantic North America.

Ascyrum multicaule Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 77. 1803. ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.

Ascyrum crux-andreae L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 788. 1753. In part, and of most American authors.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 22, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 92, in part. Chap. Fl. 38, in part; ed. 3, 56.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England west to southern Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Damp and dry borders of woods, open copses. Lauderdale County. Morgan County, Falkville. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers July to October. Shrubby at the base, 2 to 3 feet high. A low form with compact branches, and smaller glaucous leaves occurs on dry hills in the mountainous region. Clay County, Delta, 1,700 feet.

Considering the confusion existing between *Ascyrum crux-andreae* and *A. hypericoides* L., the first of these names has been replaced by *Hypericum multicaule* Michx. This species embraces all the northern forms described under *A. crux-andreae* and those of the same specific characters occurring southward.

Type locality: "Hab in Virginia, Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ascyrum hypericoides L. Sp. Pl. ed. **2**: 1107. 1763. SOUTHERN ST. PETER'S-WORT.

Ascyrum crux-andreae var. *angustifolium* Nutt. Gen. **2**: 16. 1818 (?)

A. crux-andreae of most Southern authors.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 34. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 112.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Sandy pine barrens in dry and damp soil. Escambia, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers July to September; frequent. Densely branched shrub 1½ to 2 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Jamaica."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ascyrum stans Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 77. 1803. STANDING ASCYRUM.

Ascyrum hypericoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 788. 1753. In part.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 22. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 92. Chap. Fl. 39. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 34.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Louisiana, eastern Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Cullman County, low woods. Washington, Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. In flat damp pine barrens. Flowers yellow. July to August; frequent. Undershrub.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ascyrum pumilum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 77. 1803. DWARF ST. PETER'S-WORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 21. Chap. Fl. 39.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry light soil, open woods. Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers sulphur-yellow, March, April; frequent. Shrubby at the base.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYPERICUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 783. 1753.[1] ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

About 160 species, chiefly in the north temperate zone. North America 35, Atlantic 31. Shrubby or herbaceous perennial more rarely annuals. Mostly shrubby and yellow-flowered.

Hypericum prolificum L. Mant. **1**: 106. 1767. SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 30. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 93. Chap. Fl. 39.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Jersey west to Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Rocky banks. Lauderdale County (*M. C. Wilson*). Flowers golden yellow. June, July. Rare. Two to 3 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum aureum Bartram, Travels, 383 (ed. 2, 381). 1791.
GOLDEN-FLOWERED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum amoenum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 375. 1816.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 31. Chap. Fl. 40.
Carolinian area. South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Exposed limestone hills. Lawrence County, Moulton. Madison County, Montesano, 800 feet. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, July 28, with mature capsules. Flowers golden yellow, May, June. Local, infrequent. Shrubby at the base, 8 to 12 inches high.
Type locality: "On the steep dry banks" of a "large and deep creek, a branch of the Flint [Patse-Liga Creek, Ga.]"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum myrtifolium Lam. Encycl. **4**: 180. 1796. PALE ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum glaucum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 78. 1803.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of pine-barren ponds. Baldwin County. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Flowers June, July; not infrequent in the flat pine barrens.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum fasciculatum Lam. Encycl. **4**: 160. 1797.
TALL NARROW-LEAVED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum nitidum Lam. Encycl. **4**: 160. 1797.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 28. Chap. Fl. 40.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Inundated margins of pine-barren streams. Baldwin County, Rock Creek. Flowers July. Shrub 3 to 5 feet high, not rarely the stem

[1] John M. Coulter, Revision of North American Hypericaceae, Bot. Gaz. vol. 11, pp. 78 to 88 and 106 to 112. 1886.

simple below with slender drooping branches; very handsome when loaded with the bright yellow flowers.

Type locality: "Cette espèce croît naturellement dans la Caroline."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum aspalathoides Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1451. 1805.

SHORT-LEAF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum fasciculatum var. *aspalathoides* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 672. 1840. Ell. Sk. **2**: 27. Chap. Fl. 40; ed. 3, 57.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers golden yellow, August, September. Abundant. Low bushy shrub with erect-spreading rigid branches, frequently forming extensive patches about shallow pine-barren ponds.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum galioides Lam. Encycl. **4**: 161. 1796. GLOSSY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Chap. Fl. 40; ed. 3, 57.

Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County, Tannehill (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers, July.

Specimens from the above locality represent the form described by Lamarck and the typical form of Chapman of this polymorphous species. The leaves are densely crowded, thick, glossy above, margins revolute, with a callous whitish point, the sepals linear like the leaves, equal or unequal, longer or shorter than the petals.

Type locality: "Cet arbuste croît naturellement dans la Caroline méridionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum galioides pallidum nom. nov.

Hypericum galioides ambiguum Chap. Fl. 40. 1860. Not *H. ambiguum* Ell.

Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.

Chap. Fl. 40.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Shaded borders of ditches and swamps in alluvial forests. Clarke and Escambia counties. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers June to September. Frequent.

Shrubby at the base, diffusely branched and at once recognized by the thin dull pale linear-lanceolate, flat leaves, shorter and broader than in the type, ¼ inch wide, 1 to 1½ inches long, obtuse, minutely pointed, and the margins scarcely revolute, sepals foliaceous, broadly lanceolate, suddenly contracted at the base, sharply acuminate, equal, shorter than or as long as the petals, pedicels bibracteolate. Strikingly as in its extreme form this variety differs from the type, intermediate forms occur connecting the two insensibly.

Type locality (Chap. Fl.): "River swamps, Florida."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum cistifolium Lam. Encycl. **4**: 158. 1796. Not Torr. & Gray, nor Chap. Fl. 41. CISTUS-LEAF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum nudiflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 78. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 32. Gray, Man. ed. 5, 84. Chap. Fl. 41. Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 162. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 58.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to North Carolina, west to Louisiana (*Hale*), Arkansas, southern Missouri, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Border of swamps in alluvial forests. Mobile County, swamp of Three-mile Creek, June 15. Infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality not given.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum sphaerocarpum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 78. 1803.

ROUND-FRUITED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum cistifolium Gray, Man. ed. 6, 94. 1890. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 59. 1897. Not Lam. Gray, Man. ed. 5, 85.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Illinois, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Sunny calcareous rocky hillsides, open prairies. Franklin County, Russellville, 600 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 800 feet. Hale County, Gallion, so-called bald prairies, about 250 feet. Flowers May, June; not frequent. Shrubby at the base, 8 to 12 inches high. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Kentucky."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum opacum Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 163. 1838.
DULL OPAQUE-LEAVED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum cistifolium Wats. Index, 125. 1878. Not Lam.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 58.
Louisianian area. Georgia, and Florida, west to Louisiana. (*Hale!*)

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low open pine barrens, borders of ditches and ponds. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers July, August; frequent. Shrubby at the base; stem simple, erect 1½ to 2 feet high.

Flowers of the naked cyme mostly sessile, sepals broadly ovate, half as long as the petals, and as remarked by Chapman, the dark reddish brown capsules with the sutures deeply impressed. Elliott's *H. rosmarinifolium* can not be referred to this species. Perennial.

Type locality: "Georgia, *Mrs. Miller! Dr. Loomis!* Alabama, *Dr. Gates!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum ellipticum Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 110. 1830.
NORTHERN ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 94.
Canadian zone, Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec to Lake Winnipeg, southern New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Low damp pine woods. Etowah County, Gadsden. Only a single specimen of this fine species has been collected. July, 1880; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Canada to Lake Winnipeg. *Mr. Cleghorn; Dr. Richardson.* Lake Huron. *Dr. Todd.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum virgatum acutifolium (Ell.) Coulter, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 106. 1886.
ANGULAR-STEMMED ST. JOHN'S-WORT. ERECT ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum acutifolium Ell. Sk. **2**: 26. 1824.
H. angulosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 78.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 41.
Carolinian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Lower hills. Etowah County, Gadsden, low pine woods. Jefferson County, Elyton (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers July; rare. Herbaceous.

Type locality: "Sent to me from Milledgeville in Georgia by Dr. Boykin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum pilosum Walt. Fl. Car. 190. 1788. HOARY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum simplex Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 80. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 26. Chap. Fl. 41.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley to Coast plain. Wet sandy or gravelly places in pine forests. Etowah County, Gadsden. Mobile County. Flowers chrome-yellow. July, August; frequent in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Perennial.

Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum maculatum Walt. Fl. Car. 189. 1788. SPOTTED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum corymbosum Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1457. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 27. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 94. Chap. Fl. 40.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Borders of woods and fields. Flowers canary-yellow; June to August. Common. Perennial.

Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum mutilum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 787. 1753. SMALLER ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum quinquenervium Walt. Fl. Car. 190. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 24. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Chap. Fl. 41. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 35.
MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada, New England, west to Minnesota to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Wet, springy places. Flowers deep yellow; June to October. Common. Annual.

Type locality; "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum gymnanthum Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. **5**: 212. 1847.
BARE-FLOWERED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 35. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 60.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England, Vermont, Minnesota, Illinois, Arkansas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Exposed wet places, ditches. Mobile County. Flowers deep yellow; May. Not rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Clayey soil in pine woods near Houston [Texas]. June. Also in Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., not uncommon."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum canadense L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 785. 1753. CANADA ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 24. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Chap. Fl. 42.
Canadian, Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Arkansas, south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central prairies. Damp rocky banks. Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers orange; June. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum drummondii (Grev. & Hook.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 165. 1838.
DRUMMOND'S ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Sarothra drummondii Grev. & Hook. Bot. Misc. **3**: 236. 1833.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Chap. Fl. 42.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Illinois, southern Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Tennessee to South Carolina and Florida, thence west to Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Open dry places, pastures. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers deep yellow; September, October. Not rare. Eight to 10 inches high. Annual.
Type locality: "Near St. Louis, on the Missouri. *Drummond.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hypericum gentianoides (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 9. 1888.
ORANGE GRASS. PINE-WEED.

Sarothra gentianoides L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 272. 1753.
Hypericum nudicaule Walt. Fl. Car. 190. 1788.
H. sarothra Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 79. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 371. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Chap. Fl. 42.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England, Illinois, and Missouri south to the Gulf; Florida to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout. In sandy open places, fields, pastures. Flowers orange; July to October. Common; most abundant in the pine barrens. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Pensylvaniae apricis glareosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRIADENUM Raf. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 352. 1808.

Two species paludial perennials. Eastern North America.

Triadenum petiolatum (Walt.) Ref. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 352. 1808.
MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum petiolatum Walt. Fl. Car. 191. 1788.
Elodes petiolata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 379. 1816.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 34. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Chap. Fl. 42.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Kentucky, southern Tennessee to Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region, Coast plain. Borders of swamps. Montgomery County. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. On rotten logs in river swamps. Flowers rose-pink; July. Infrequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Triadenum virginicum (L.) Raf. Fl. Tell. **3**: 79. 1836.
PURPLE VIRGINIA ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum virginicum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1104. 1763.
Hypericum campanulatum Walt. Fl. Car. 191. 1788.
Elodea campanulata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 379. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 33. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 95. Chap. Fl. 42.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Labrador to New England, west to Michigan and Nebraska, south to the Gulf and from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low wet places. Autauga and Mobile counties. Flowers pink, July; not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CISTACEAE. Rock Rose Family.

HELIANTHEMUM Pers. Syn. 2:75. 1805.

One hundred and ten species, warmer regions of Europe, mostly Mediterranean and American; Mexico to Brazil. North America, 10. Ours small, slender shrubs.

Helianthemum carolinianum (Walt.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:307. 1803. CAROLINA ROCK-ROSE.

Cistus carolinianus Walt. Fl. Car. 152. 1788.
Ell. Sk. 2:5. Chap. Fl. 35. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:24.
Louisianian area. Florida to North Carolina, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain, dry sandy pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers bright yellow, large; March, April. Frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthemum arenicola Chap. Fl. 35. 1860. SEASIDE ROCK-ROSE.

Chap. Fl. 35. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1: 190.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sand near the seashore. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers yellow, April, May. Not frequent. The woody lower part of the stems buried in the sand.
Type locality: "Drifting sands near the coast, West Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthemum georgianum Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 36. 1897. GEORGIA ROCK-ROSE.

Louisianian area. Georgia, eastern Florida (St. Augustine, *Garber*), eastern Mississippi (Columbus, *Mohr*) to western Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sunny hillsides in poor sandy soil. Mobile County, foot of Springhill. Baldwin County, Montrose. Flowers yellow (canary), May, June. Local. Infrequent, but abounding at the locality covering large patches with *Opuntia rafinesqii* and *Cenchrus tribuloides*.
Shrublet 8 to 10 inches high, widely branched above the base, flowers ½ inch wide, distant or more or less crowded.
Type locality: "Hab. in Georgia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthemum rosmarinifolium Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 2:364. 1814.

Ell. Sk. 2:6. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 36.
Louisianian area. Georgia to Mississippi.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt. Dry sandy banks, Dallas County, near Selma, August, 1899 (*Biltmore Herb.*).
Type locality: "In pine barrens: Georgia. *Enslen.*"

LECHEA L. Sp. Pl. 1:90. 1753.[1]

Atlantic North America 14, perennial herbs.

Lechea minor L. Sp. Pl. 1:90. 1753. THYME-LEAF LECHEA.

Lechea thymifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:77. 1803.
Lechea novae-caesareae Aust.; Gray, Man. ed. 5, 81. 1867.
Ell. Sk. 1:185. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 677; Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 1:192. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 37.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Coast of New England to Michigan, south to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Coast plain. Dry exposed places. Cullman County, 800 feet. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay. Mobile County, open dry pine woods. August to October. Frequent near the coast.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canadae sylvis glareosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] N. L. Britton, A revision of the genus Lechea, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 21, pp. 244 to 253. 1894.

Lechea racemulosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 77. 1803. RACEMOSE LECHEA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 184. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 78. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 37. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 193.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England west to Iowa, south from Tennessee to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, in dry rocky soil. Clay County, Baldrock, 2,200 feet. Marshall County, on Lookout Mountain range, 1,200 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Blount County. July; frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lechea villosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 184. 1817. PINWEED.

Lechea major Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 76. 1803. Not L.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 77; Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 192. Chap. Fl. 36; ed. 3, 37.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; southern New England to Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Dry sterile soil, worn-out fields, pastures. Most abundant in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Flowers May, June. 1½ to 2 feet high.

Type locality of *L. major* Michx.: "Hab. in apricis aridis Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lechea divaricata Shuttleworth; Britton, Bull. Torr. Club. **21**: 249. 1894.

Lechea major divaricata Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 192. 1895.

MEXICO. DIVARICATELY-BRANCHED PINWEED.

Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, littoral region. Dry sandy banks. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay (Battle's Wharf). Sandy exposed shore of Fish River Bay, October 4, 1894. Running shoots fully developed, divaricately branched, canescently villous with long spreading or adpressed hairs like the fascicled, ovate, slightly pointed leaves. Stem 8 to 10 inches high, smoothish below, divaricately branched above the middle. Flowers September, October; not frequent.

Type locality: "Florida (Rugel, Garber, Curtiss), Texas (E. Palmer, No. 2025)."

Lechea tenuifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 77. 1803. NARROW-LEAF LECHEA.

Lechea minor var. *γ* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 154. 1838.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 185. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 77. Chap. Fl. 37, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 193.

CUBA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Eastern Massachusetts to Wisconsin, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry open places, sandy pine ridges, old fields. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers September, October; common.

Type locality: "Hab. in collibus sabulosis juxta amnem Santee."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lechea patula Leggett, Bull. Torr. Club, **6**: 251. 1875. SPREADING LECHEA.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 194.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi?

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry sandy pine ridges. Mobile County, Springhill; rare.

Type locality: South Carolina and Florida.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lechea torreyi Leggett; Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 251. 1894. TORREY'S LECHEA.

Lechea racemulosa Hook. Journ. Bot. **1**: 193. 1834. Not Michx.

Lechea cinerea torreyi Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 37. 1897.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 194.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi (Horn Island).

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry sands, near seashore. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay. Mobil County, Dauphin Island. Flowers June, July; rare.

Type locality of *L. racemulosa* Hook.: "Covington, Louisiana." Of *L. torreyi*: "Florida and South Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lechea legettii Britt. & Holl. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 6. 1888. LEGETT'S LECHEA.

Lechea minor Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 221, *t. 52, f. 1.* 1791. Not L.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 193.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, south to South Carolina and Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry rocky or sandy places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, No. 55). Cullman County, 800 feet. Dale County, Ozark. Mobile County, Springhill, on sandy pine ridges. Flowers July, August.
Type locality: "E Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VIOLACEAE. Violet Family.

VIOLA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 933. 1753.[1]

About 150 species, in temperate regions, chiefly of the Northern Hemisphere. North America 36, Atlantic 25.

Viola pedata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 933. 1753. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET.
Viola pedata var. *bicolor* Pursh; Raf. in DC. Prodr. **1**: 291. 1824.
Viola pedata inornata Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 35. 1898.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 78. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. **1**: 195.
Carolinian and Louisianian area. Southern New England, New Jersey, and southern Missouri, south to Tennessee and Mississippi.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Dry grassy banks, open copses. Lawrence County, Moulton. Madison County, Montesano (*Boynton*, Herb. Biltmore.) Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Flowers April; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Viola palmata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 933. 1753. BLUE WOOD-VIOLET.
Viola heterophylla Muhl. Cat. 25. 1813.
Viola palmata var. *vulgaris* Ell. Sk. **1**: 300. 1817.
Viola cucullata var. *palmata* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 78. 1867.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 79. Chap. Fl. 33. Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 196.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Over the State. In light dry soil. Most abundant in the pine forests of the Maritime Pine belt. Flowers sky-blue, March. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola palmata dilatata Ell. Sk. **1**: 300. 1817.
Ell. l. c.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia, Louisiana.
Alabama: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. In dry sandy soil. Lee County (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, pine uplands.
Type locality: "Upper districts of Georgia and Carolina."

Viola brittoniana Pollard, Bot. Gaz. **26**: 332.
Viola atlantica Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 92. 1897. Not *V. atlantica* Pomel, 1874.
Britton & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 446.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern New England to New Jersey southward along the coast. Eastern Louisiana (Feliciana, *Carpenter*).
Alabama: Lower Pine belt. Mobile County, in dry pine woods. Flowers bright blue, March 15. Frequent.

Viola vicinalis Greene, Pittonia, **4**: 9. 1899. LARGE-FLOWERED VIOLET.
Viola insignis Pollard, Bot. Gaz. **26**: 334. 1898. Not Richter. 1888.
Glabrous from a stout erect rhizome; leaves rather firm, thickish, the margin slightly revolute, triangular in outline, obtuse at the apex, truncate at the base, the early incised and the later variously lobed, the 3 to 5 lobes broad to linear, deeply pinnatifid, the middle lobe always the largest, the lowest pair more or less runcinate, the divisions crenately denticulate; peduncles shorter or longer than the leaves; flowers large, the lateral petals bearded with glistening hairs, spur short, sepals narrowly lanceolate, acute.
Louisianian area. Florida.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. In dry sandy pine woods. Mobile County. Infrequent.
Type locality of *V. insignis* Pollard: "Dry pine barrens, northern Florida. * * * Curtiss no. 4518a, Jacksonville; A. Fredholm no. 425, Duval County.'

---

[1] Charles L. Pollard, The purple-flowered, stemless violets of the Atlantic coast, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 10, pp. 85 to 92. 1896 Same author, Further observations on the eastern acaulescent violets, Bot. Gaz. vol. 26, pp. 325 to 342. 1898.

Viola carolina Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 259. 1898. CAROLINA VIOLET.

Acaulescent, low, foliage thickish, depressed; leaves flat, cordate-ovate or round-cordate, basallobes broadly rounded, with a more or less open sinus, margins crenulate, sparsely ciliate, minutely hairy above, densely pubescent on the lower side like the peduncles and petioles, the latter longer than the leaf blade; sepals obtuse, petals pale purplish blue, little hairy at the base, spur large, prominently saccate.

Very distinct from *Viola papilionacea* by the above characters.

Louisianian area. North Carolina and Georgia near the coast.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Borders of copses, dry grassy pastures. Mobile County, Springhill. March 14, 1898.

Type locality: "Wilmington, N. C." (*Wm. Canby*).

Viola alabamensis Pollard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **13**: 169. 1900.

"Acaulescent, of dwarf and spreading habit, from slender nearly vertical rootstocks; leaves small, sparingly hirsute, the blade cordate, suborbicular, 1.5 to 2 cm. in length, the slender petiole as long or twice as long; flowering scapes greatly exceeding the foliage (7 to 8 cm. long) the flower purple, 2.5 cm. in diameter; petals broadly oblong, the margins obscurely erose or fimbriate; sepals small, ovate-lanceolate; cleistogamous flowers and fruit not observed."

Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Border of woods and open copses. Cullman County, March 22, 1899. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*, March 25, 1852).

Type locality: Suggsville, Clarke County, Ala. (Erroneously given as "Sucksville, Washington County, Alabama.")

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr. (Type specimens in both.)

Viola papilionacea Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 173. 1814. COMMON WOOD VIOLET.

Viola cucullata Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **2**: 137. 1828. Not Ait. Fide Greene, Pittonia, **4**: 140.

V. communis Pollard, Bot. Gaz. **26**: 336. 1898. Not Wittrock.

V. obliqua and *V. cucullata* of recent authors, not of Hill or Ait.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 299. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 79, in part. Chap. Fl. 33, in part.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, Pennsylvania, south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Woods and copses. Damp and dry soil. Flowers pale blue; February, March; common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Near Philadelphia in wet places."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola villosa Walt. Fl. Car. 219. 1788. SOFT HAIRY VIOLET.

Viola cucullata var. *cordata* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 78. 1867. In part.

Viola palmata villosa Robinson in Gray, Syn. Fl. Am. **1**, pt. 1: 196. 1895.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 297. Chap. Fl. 33. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to North Carolina and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn, 800 feet. Flowers pale blue. March; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "South Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola sagittata Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 287. 1789. ARROW-LEAF VIOLET.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 79. Chap. Fl. 33. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 196.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario; New England to Minnesota, south to New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Open woods in light dry ground. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers blue. April; not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Native of Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola leconteana G. Don, Hist. Dichl. Pl. **1**: 324. 1831. SWEET WOOD VIOLET.

Viola amoena Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **2**: 144. 1828. Not Symons. 1798.

V. blanda palustriformis Gray, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 255. 1886.

V. blanda amoena B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 6. 1888.

V. alsophila Greene, Pittonia, **4**: 7. 1899.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 450.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Wet rocky ledges. Winston County, Sipsey Valley, 1,500 feet. Flowers cream color, faintly sweet-scented. May; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Native of North America in humid woods, in the State of New York and New Jersey, and from Pennsylvania to Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola primulaefolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 934. 1753. PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 297. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 80. Chap. Fl. 33. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 198.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England to Virginia, west to Louisiana and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Cullman County, 800 feet, Lee County, Auburn. Tuscaloosa County. Low damp banks. Flowers white. March, April; abundant. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Sibiria, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola primulaefolia australis Pollard, Bot. Gaz. **26**: 342. 1898.
SOUTHERN PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET.

Louisianian area. Throughout the southern States.
ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt and Coast plain. In similar situations with the type. Mobile County. March, April.
Type locality: "A. Fredholm, No. 431, Duval County, Florida."

Viola lanceolata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 934. 1753. LANCE-LEAF VIOLET.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 296. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 80. Chap. Fl. 33. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 25. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 198.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, and Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, south to Virginia, Tennessee, and Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low wet places. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers white. April; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Sibiria."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola hastata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 149. 1803. HALBERT-LEAVED VIOLET.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 302. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 80. Chap. Fl. 34. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 201.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia, Tennessee, upper Georgia, west Florida, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rich woods. Lawrence County. Moulton County (*T. M. Peters*). Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Flowers yellow. May; not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in altis montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola tripartita Ell. Sk. **1**: 302. 1817.

Viola hastata tripartita Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 201. 1895.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 34.
Carolinian area. Mountains of North Carolina to Georgia.
ALABAMA: Metamorphic Hills. Lee County, Auburn.
Type locality: "From specimens collected near Athens, Georgia, by Mr. Green."

Viola tripartita glaberrima (Ging.) Harper, Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 337. 1899.

Viola hastata glaberrima Ging. in DC. Prodr. **1**: 300. 1824.
Carolinian area. Georgia, Alabama.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Tuscaloosa County, near the city (*E. A. Smith*). Running into the type by intermediate forms.
Type locality: "In sylvis et collibus Carolinae septentrionalis."

Viola pubescens Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 290. 1789. DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET.

Viola pensylvanica Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 149. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 80. Chap. Fl. 34. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 202.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Damp wooded banks. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Winston County, 1,500 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers yellow. April, May; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola scabriuscula Schwein.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 142. 1838. As synonym.
SMOOTHISH YELLOW VIOLET.

Viola pubescens scabriuscula Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. 1: 202. 1838.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 80. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 202.
Carolinian area. Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Perennials.
Type locality: "Pennsylvania, *Darlington!* Kentucky, *Dr. Short!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola striata Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 290. 1789. PALE VIOLET.

Viola debilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 150. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 301. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 80. Chap. Fl. 34. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 202.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario; New England west to Michigan and Minnesota, south to West Virginia, northern Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp and wet rocky banks. Winston County, valley of Sipsey Fork, 1,500 feet. Clay County, Moseley, 1,000 feet. July 27, with mature capsules. Flowers cream color. May; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola multicaulis (Torr. & Gray) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 227. 1894. BRANCHED VIOLET.

Viola canina Walt. Fl. Car. 219. 1788. Not L.

V. muhlenbergii var. *multicaulis* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 140. 1838.

V. canina var. *multicaulis* Gray, Bot. Gaz. **11**: 292. 1886.

Chap. Fl. 34. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 81. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 25. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 1: 203.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Shaded rocky banks. Clay County, Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Thomasville. Flowers white. April; infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Rocks near Kentucky River, *Short*."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola rostrata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 174. 1816. LONG-SPURRED VIOLET

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 81. Chap. Fl. 34. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 1: 204.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and New England west to Michigan, south to Virginia and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, dripping rocks. Winston County, Valley of Sipsey Fork, 1,500 feet. Flowers white. April, May; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "On shady rocks: near Eastown, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola rafinesquii Greene, Pittonia, **4**: 9. 1899. WILD PANSY.

Viola tenella Raf. Am. Med. Mag. **4**: 191. 1819. Name only. Not Poir. 1810.

Viola arvensis Ell. Sk. **1**: 302. 1817. Not Murray. 1770.

Viola tricolor var. *arvensis* Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 88. 1830. Not DC.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 302, as *V. arvensis*. Chap. Fl. 34. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 81. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 25.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Central Prairie region. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Flowers white; March. Annual or biennial.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viola tricolor L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 935. 1753. PANSY.

Introduced from Europe, escaped from cultivation and partially naturalized in many parts of Eastern North America.

ALABAMA: Mobile on ballast heaps, Pinto Island. April. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CUBELIUM Raf. Cat. Bot. Gard. Trans. 13, name only. 1824. Jackson, Index Kew. **1**: 663. 1893.

Cubelium concolor (Forst.) Raf.; Jackson, Index Kew. **1**: 663. 1893.

Viola concolor Forst. Trans. Linn. Soc. **6**: 309. 1802. GREEN VIOLET.

Solea concolor Ging. in DC. Prodr. **1**: 306. 1824.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 303. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 81. Chap. Fl. 35.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario; New York and Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, along the lower Alleghenian ranges to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich woods. Lauderdale, Cullman, and Tuscaloosa counties. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers greenish. May; not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in uliginosis Americae Septentrionalis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PASSIFLORACEAE. Passion Flower Family.

PASSIFLORA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 959. 1753.

About 130 species, chiefly of tropical America from West Indies to Brazil. North America 9.

Passiflora incarnata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 959. 1753. MAYPOP. COMMON PASSION FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 153. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 194. Chap. Fl. 147. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 121.

CUBA, BRAZIL, PERU.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia west to Kentucky; Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida, and throughout the Gulf States to western Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Dry, waste, and cultivated ground. Cullman County, 800 feet. Mobile County. Flowers purple and white; April, May. Fruit ripe June, July, greenish yellow, the pulp edible. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Brasilia, Peru."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Passiflora lutea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 958. 1753. YELLOW PASSION FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 154. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 194. Chap. Fl. 147.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Ohio to Missouri, south to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Damp thickets. Morgan County, Decatur. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Jefferson County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County. Flowers dull yellow; June. Not rare. Climbing over bushes. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Jamaicae glareosis, saxosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CACTACEAE. Cactus Family.

OPUNTIA Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 7. 1759. PRICKLY PEAR.

About 150 species, of subtropical and tropical America. North America, mostly western (Sonoran areas) and adjacent parts of Mexico 101.

RAFINESQUE'S PRICKLY PEAR.

Opuntia humifusa Raf. Med. Bot. **2**: 247. 1830.

Cactus humifusus Raf. Ann. Nat. 15. 1820.

Opuntia mesacantha Raf.; Seringe, Bull. Bot. Gen. 216. 1830.

Opuntia rafinesquii Engelm. Syn. Cact. 295. 1856.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 197. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 171. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 135.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, southern New England, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri to Texas and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Flowers sulphur-yellow, April, May. Fruit ripe June, July; pulp purple. Abundant in the limestone hills of the Tennessee Valley and common in the dry sandy pine barrens of the Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Perennial.

Type locality unknown.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Opuntia opuntia (L.) Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **3**: 432. 1896.

COMMON PRICKLY PEAR.

Cactus opuntia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 468. 1753.

Opuntia vulgaris Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 1. 1768.

Gray, Man, ed. 6, 197. Chap. Fl. 144, ed. 3, 171.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Massachusetts along the coast to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shell banks. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America, Peru, Virginia, nunc in Hispania, Lusitania."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Opuntia pes-corvi Le Conte; Chap. Fl. 145. 1860. CROWFOOT CACTUS.

Chap. Fl. 145.

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands on the seashore. Mobile County, Dauphin Island, Navy Cove. Flowers rose purplish; April, May. Not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Barren sandy places along the coast, Florida and Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

THYMELEACEAE. Mezereum Family.

DIRCA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 356. 1753. Moose-wood.

Two species, Eastern United States; California, 1. North America Atlantic, 1.

Dirca palustris L. Sp. Pl. 1: 358. 1753. Leatherwood.

Ell. Sk. 1: 448. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 448. Chap. Fl. 395.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, and New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New York south to Florida.

Alabama: Upper division of the Coast Pine belt. Rich wooded hillsides. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Monroe County, Claiborne Landing. Flowers yellow, February. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae paludosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LYTHRACEAE. Loosestrife Family.

ROTALA L. Mant. 2: 175. 1772.

Rotala ramosior (L.) Koehne, in Mart. Fl. Bras. 13, pt. 2: 192. 1875. Branched Rotala.

Ammannia ramosior L. Sp. Pl. 1: 120. 1753.

A. humilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 99. 1803.

Ell. Sk. 1: 218. Chap. Fl. 134. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 184. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 112. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 270.

West Indies, Mexico to Brazil.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England along the coast to Georgia, west to Texas and north to Oregon.

Alabama: Lower hills to Coast plain. Ditches. Cullman County, 800 feet. Shelby County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers purple; July to September. Frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia. D. Gronovius."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMMANNIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 120. 1753.

Eighteen species, warmer regions of Asia, Africa, America. North America, 3.

Ammannia coccinea Rottb. Pl. Hort. Havn. Descr. 7. 1773. Scarlet Ammannia.

Ammannia latifolia Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. 1: 480. 1838. Not L.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 185. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 158. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 112. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 270.

Cuba to Brazil.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey west to Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

Alabama: Coast plain. Muddy places. Mobile County. Flowers red; August, September. Rare. Annual.

Type locality unknown.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LYTHRUM L. Sp. Pl. 1: 446. 1753.

Twenty-three species, diffused over the temperate regions of the globe. North America 5.

Lythrum alatum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 334. 1814. Wing-stemmed Loosestrife.

Ell. Sk. 1: 545. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 185. Chap. Fl. 134, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 112.

Mexico.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, south from New Jersey to Florida, Louisiana, western Texas, and Arkansas.

Alabama: Prairie region. Greene County, Pleasant Ridge (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers purple, August; rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "In lower Georgia. *Enslen.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lythrum lanceolatum Ell. Sk. **1**: 544. 1817–21. LANCE-LEAF LOOSESTRIFE.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 134, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 112.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low damp places. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers lilac-purple; July, August. Apparently local; in some places abundant in damp low fields. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in ditches, swamps, etc.," South Carolina and Georgia.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lythrum lineare L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 447. 1753. SEASIDE LOOSESTRIFE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 545. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 185. Chap. Fl. 134. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 112.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, Littoral belt. Slightly brackish and salt marshes. Flowers lavender purple; frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lythrum thymifolium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 447. 1753.

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: A fugitive on ballast. Mobile, September, 1893.
Type locality: "Hab. in Italiae et Narbonensis uliginosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

DECODON J. F. Gmel. Syst. **2**: 677. 1791.

Two species, West Indies, Mexico to Argentina. Atlantic North America, 1.

Decodon verticillatus (L.) Ell. Sk. **1**: 544. 1821.
WHORLED-FLOWERED LOOSESTRIFE.

Lythrum verticillatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 446. 1753.
Decodon aquaticus J. F. Gmel. Syst. **2**: 677. 1791.
Nesaea verticillata H. B. K. **6**: 191. 1823.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 544. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 186. Chap. Fl. 134.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario and Quebec; New England, west to Missouri, south to the Gulf, extending from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Springy, marshy places. Bibb County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). The smooth form, *Decodon verticillatus glaber* Torr. & Gr. Fl. N. A. **1**: 483. Flowers purplish; July, August. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PARSONSIA P. Br. Hist. Jam. 199. 1756.

About 160 species, subtropical and tropical America. North America, 3.

Parsonsia petiolata (L.) Rusby, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 231. 1894. CLAMMY CUPHEA.

Lythrum petiolatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 446. 1753.
Cuphea viscosissima Jacq. Hort. Vind. **2**: 83, *t. 177*. 1772.
C. petiolata Koehne, Engler's Jahrb. **2**: 173. 1882.
Gray, ed. 6, 186. Chap. Fl. 135.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England west to Missouri, Arkansas, and West Virginia, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Central Prairie region. Dry exposed places. Walker County, Lost Creek (*E. A. Smith*). Greene County (*Leavenworth*). Flowers purple; August, September. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LAGERSTROEMIA L. Syst. ed. 10: 1076. 1758–59.

Lagerstroemia indica L. Syst. ed. 10: 1076. 1758–59. CRAPE MYRTLE.

Native of Asia, cultivated in all warm countries. This ornamental tree has not infrequently escaped about hedge rows.

ALABAMA: Mobile County. July, August.
Type locality (L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2): "Hab. in China."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

MELASTOMACEAE. Melastoma Family.

RHEXIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 346. 1753.

Nine species, perennial. Atlantic North America, chiefly Southern.

Rhexia mariana L. Sp. Pl. 1: 346. 1753. MARYLAND MEADOW BEAUTY.

Ell. Sk. 1: 437. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 183. Chap. Fl. 132.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Florida, west to Louisiana. Rare in the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills to the Coast plain. Damp borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 166). Cullman, Autauga, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers pink; June, August. Common.

Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia lanceolata Walt. Fl. Car. 129. 1788. LANCE-LEAF MEADOW BEAUTY.

Rhexia mariana exalbida Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 221. 1803.

Rhexia angustifolia Nutt. Gen. 1: 244. 1818.

Ell. Sk. 1: 438. Chap. Fl. 132, in part.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp thickets. Mobile County. Flowers white; August. Frequent. Branched at the base, from a ligneous spreading root.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia floridana Nash, Bull. Torr. Club **22**: 150. 1895. FLORIDA MEADOW BEAUTY.

Dark green, branched from the woody base; leaves sessile, linear, smooth on both sides, 1-nerved; calyx nearly smooth with a few bristly hairs, calyx lobes broad at the base, petals with a short mucro, seeds flat, spiral with serrulate edges.

Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low borders of woods. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers purple; July. Not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Wet clay soil on east bank of canal leading from Hick's Prairie, near Eustis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia virginica L. Sp. Pl. 1: 346. 1753. VIRGINIA MEADOW BEAUTY.

Ell. Sk. 1: 439. Gray, Man. ed, 183. Chap. Fl. 132.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario, southeastern New England, and New York west to Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas, south along the low country to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp shady banks, borders of rivulets. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale purple; July. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia stricta Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 258. 1816. SWAMP MEADOW BEAUTY.

Ell. Sk. 1: 439. Chap. Fl. 132.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana. Boggy margins of pine-barren swamps.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Wet borders of pine-barren ponds. Mobile County. Flowers crimson; July. Not infrequent. Perennial. Two to 2½ feet high, conspicuous by the rich clusters of gaily colored flowers.

Type locality: "In the bogs of Lower Carolina and Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia glabella Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 222. 1803. DEER GRASS.

Ell. Sk. 1: 438. Chap. Fl. 132.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Grassy pine barrens. Elmore County, Coosada Station (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke, Monroe, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers deep pink, large, June, July. Frequent. Common in the pine barrens of the Coast plain.

Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis Carolinae et Georgiae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia ciliosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 221. 1803. FRINGED MEADOW BEAUTY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 439. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 183. Chap. Fl. 132.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Boggy borders of pine-barren streams. Autauga County, Prattville. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Monroe, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers rose-pink, June, July. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rhexia lutea Walt. Fl. Car. 130. 1788. YELLOW MEADOW BEAUTY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 440. Chap. Fl. 133.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Miry borders of ponds and ditches, low damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers golden yellow; May, June. Frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ONAGRACEAE. Evening Primrose Family.

JUSSIAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 388. 1753.

Thirty-six species, aquatic and paludial perennial herbs, chiefly of warmer temperate and tropical America to Brazil. North America, 5.

Jussiaea diffusa Forsk. Fl. Aegypt. **2**: 10. 1775. CREEPING JUSSIAEA.

Jussiaea repens Sw. Obs. 172. 1892. Not L.

J. swartziana DC. Prodr. **3**: 54. 1828.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 187. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 620 ed. 3, 163. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 272, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 113.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York and Illinois, south to Florida, and west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Shallow ponds, ditches. Montgomery County. Flowers yellow; June to September. Abundant in the Coast plain. Floating and rooting.

Type locality: "Rosettae ad ripam Nili, in marginibus agrorum."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Jussiaea decurrens (Walt.) DC. Prodr. **3**: 56. 1828. DECURRENT-LEAF JUSSIAEA.

Ludwigia decurrens Walt. Fl. Car. 89. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 217. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 187. Chap. Fl. 140. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 272.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia south to Florida, and west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Tennessee Valley. Franklin County, Russellville, low thickets. Cullman County, 600 feet. Blount, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow, July, August. Frequent; abundant in the coast region.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Jussiaea pilosa H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **6**: 801, *t. 532*. 1818.

Jussiaea leptocarpa Nutt. Gen. **1**: 279. 1818.

J. variabilis G. F. W. Meyer, Prim. Fl. Esseq. 174. 1818.

Chap. Fl. 140. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 272.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain. Wet places, ditches, borders swamps. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow, August to October. Frequent; abounding on the mud flats at the mouth of Mobile River.

Type locality: "Caracas, on the banks of the river Apures."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Jussiaea suffruticosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 388. 1753.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, EAST INDIES.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy river banks. Mobile County, near the mouth of Mobile River; only locality. Occurring near ballast heaps; presumably a fugitive from the tropics; not recently collected. Flowers yellow, July. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Jussiaea peruviana L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 555. 1762.
Jussiaea macrocarpa H. B. K. Nov. Gen. **6**: 802, *t. 533*. 1818.
J. hirta Vahl, Eclog. **2**: 31. 1798.
Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 273.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Florida.
ALABAMA: Adventive on the banks of Mobile River with the last. Flowers yellow, July.
Type locality: "Hab. in Lima."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr

LUDWIGIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 118. 1753. BASTARD LOOSESTRIFE.

About 60 species, perennials, warmer regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Atlantic North America, 24.

Ludwigia alternifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 118. 1753. COMMON BASTARD LOOSESTRIFE.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 217. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 187. Chap. Fl. 140.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England, New York west to Michigan, Ohio Valley, and Missouri, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Low wet thickets. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 170). Coosa County, Mount Olive, 1,200 feet. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow; August, September. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia alternifolia linearifolia Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **17**: 315. 1890.
Carolinian area. West Virginia to Florida and Mississippi.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Border of marshes. Mobile County. Flowers August; common.
Type locality not given. In Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl.: West Virginia.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia hirtella Raf. Med. Rep. N. Y. ser. 2, **5**: 358. 1808.
ROUGHISH HAIRY LUDWIGIA.
Ludwigia hirsuta Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 110. 1816.
Ludwigia pilosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 216. 1821. Not Walt.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 187. Chap. Fl. 141.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt, Coast plain. Monroe, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow; June, July. Frequent.
Type locality: "Near Baltimore, in a wood."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia virgata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 89. 1803. SLENDER-STEMMED LUDWIGIA.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 216. Chap. Fl. 141.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Tennessee (Gattinger).
ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Coast plain. Sandy pine barrens. Flowers yellow; May, June. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in aridis sylvis Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia linearis Walt. Fl. Car. 89. 1788. NARROW-LEAF LUDWIGIA.
Ludwigia angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 88. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 215. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 188. Chap. Fl. 141.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens. Chilton County, Clanton. Mobile County. Dekalb County, Mentone. Flowers yellow. August, September; frequent. Most abundant in the Coast plain.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia linifolia Poir. Suppl. **3**: 513. 1813. FLAX-LEAF LUDWIGIA.

Chap. Fl. 141.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Border pine-barren ponds. Mobile County. Grand Bay. Flowers August 16 (1869); rare.

Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans l'Amérique septentrionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia glandulosa Walt. Fl. Car. 88. 1788.

CYLINDRICAL-FRUITED LUDWIGIA.

Ludwigia brachycarpa Lam. Encycl. **3**: 331. 1789.

L. cylindrica Ell. Sk. **1**: 213. 1818.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 188. Chap. Fl. 141.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Coast plain. Shady swampy places. Etowah County, near Gadsden, pine woods, 450 feet. Mobile County, swampy thickets, Dauphinway; river swamp on the telegraph road, Grand Bay. Flowers July to September; not rare. Bushy, 1½ to 2 feet high.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ludwigia pilosa Walt. Fl. Car. 89. 1788. HOARY LUDWIGIA.

Ludwigia mollis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 90. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 214. Chap. Fl. 141.

Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Elmore County, Coosada station (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County, etc. Miry borders of ponds, ditches. Flowers July; frequent. Abundant throughout the Lower Pine region and Coast plain.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ISNARDIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 120. 1753.

Isnardia palustris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 120. 1753. WATER PURSLANE.

Ludwigia palustris Ell. Sk. **1**: 211. 1821.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 188. Chap. Fl. 142. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 113. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 271.

A cosmopolitan weed, Europe, western Asia, East and West Indies, Mexico.

Alleghenian to Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia to the Saskatchewan, south to the Gulf, west to New Mexico.

ALABAMA: All over the State. In miry soil and stagnant pools, floating and rooting, June to October.

Type locality: "Habitat in Galliae, Alsatiae, Russiae, Virginiae fluviis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EPILOBIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 347. 1753.

One hundred and sixty species, cooler and temperate regions of the globe. Europe, Asia. North America, about 38.

Epilobium coloratum Muhl.; Willd. Enum. **1**: 411. 1809.

COLORED WILLOW-HERB.

Epilobium tetragonum Pursh, Fl. **1**: 250. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 445. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 189. Chap. Fl. 141.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains; New England west to Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, south from New York to West Virginia; Ohio Valley to Missouri and along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Cleburne County, Arbacoochee, 1,200 feet. Flowers rose-pink; July. Rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ONAGRA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 85. 1763.

Eight species, temperate North America.

Onagra biennis (L.) Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, **1**: 269. 1772. COMMON EVENING PRIMROSE.

Oenothera biennis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 346. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 441. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 190. Chap. Fl. 138. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 115.
Naturalized in temperate regions of the Old World.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. Throughout the continent.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Borders of fields, roadsides, and copses. Flowers pale yellow; June, July. Common. Annual. In bottom lands 8 to 10 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia unde 1614, nunc vulgaris Europae.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OENOTHERA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 346. 1753.

Twenty species, temperate North America.

Oenothera humifusa Nutt. Gen. **1**: 245. 1818. SEASIDE EVENING PRIMROSE.

Oenothera sinuata var. *humifusa* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 494. 1838.
Gray. Man. ed. 6, 190. Chap. Fl. 138.

MEXICO, GUATEMALA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands on the seashore. Shores Mobile Bay and of the islands. Flowers pale yellow. April, May. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Near Cumberland Island, Florida, on the seacoast. Dr. Baldwyn."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oenothera laciniata Hill, Veg. Syst. **12**, App.: 64, *t. 10*. 1767. SINUATE-LEAVED EVENING PRIMROSE.

Oenothera sinuata L. Mant. **2**: 228. 1771.
O. minima Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 26, *t. 15*. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 443. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 190. Chap. Fl. 138. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 115.

NORTH MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Sandy light soil, waste and cultivated places. Flowers pale yellow, turning rufescent in fading; April, May. A winter annual and biennial. Radical leaves form during the winter and early spring a dense rosette. Biennial. A reduced form with simple stems 1 to 2 inches high (*Oenothera minima* Nutt.) is frequent throughout in grassy places.
Type locality: "Native of Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oenothera laciniata grandis Britton in Britt. & Br., Ill. Fl. **2**: 487. 1897.

Oenothera sinuata var. *grandiflora* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 581. 1872. Not *O. grandiflora* Ait. 1789.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 115.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Indiana to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle.*) Flowers yellow; September, October. Rare. Biennial.
Type locality (Britton): "Missouri and Kansas, south to Texas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KNEIFFIA Spach, Hist. Veg. **4**: 373. 1835.

Three species, temperate North America.

Kneiffia fruticosa (L.) Raimann, in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. **3**, Abt. **7**: 214. 1893. SUNDROPS.

Oenothera fruticosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 346. 1753.
Kneiffia suffruticosa Spach, Hist. Veg. **4**: 374. 1835.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 442. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 191. Chap. Fl. 139.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, southern Michigan, Virginia, and the Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Open woods and banks. Lawrence County. Cullman County, 800 feet. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Autauga County, Prattville. Mobile County. Flowers lemon-yellow; May. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kneiffia linearis (Michx.) Spach, Hist. Veg. **4**: 376. 1835. PINE-BARREN SUNDROPS.
Oenothera linearis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 225. 1803.
O. fruticosa var. *linearis* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 584. 1873.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 444. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 191. Chap. Fl. 139.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Coast plain. In dry sandy pine forests. Escambia, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow; June. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina superiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

XYLOPLEURUM Spach, Hist. Veg. **4**: 378. 1835.

Ten species, Mexico, southern United States.

Xylopleurum speciosum (Nutt.) Raimann, in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. Fam. **5**, Abt. **7**: 214. 1893. SHOWY EVENING PRIMROSE.
Oenothera speciosa Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **2**: 119. 1821.
Xylopleurum nuttallii Spach, Hist. Veg. **4**: 378. 1835.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 191. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 115.
Louisianian area. Southern Tennessee, Mississippi, southern Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain. Borders of fields, grass plots. Dallas County, Uniontown. Hale County, Gallion. Mobile County. Flowers rose-pink, with darker veins, yellowish at the base, slightly fragrant, diurnal, very handsome; May, June. Local; abundant. Perennial. Of late observed to spread in the Coast plain, where it is found on roadsides and grassy banks, most probably escaped from cultivation.
Type locality apparently the uplands of Louisiana.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GAURA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 347. 1753. GAURA.

Gaura angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 226. 1803. NARROW-LEAF GAURA.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 445. Chap. Fl. 138.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral region. Dry gravelly banks and sandy shores. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers white, pale pink on fading; August to October. Frequent on the shores of Mobile Bay and on the islands. Biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gaura michauxii Spach, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Paris, **4**: 379. 1835. MICHAUX'S GAURA.
Gaura filipes Spach, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Paris, **4**: 379. 1835.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 193. Chap. Fl. 138.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas; south from Kentucky to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy open woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery, Autauga, Clarke, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers pink; July to September. Common; most frequent in grassy pine barrens of the Coast Pine belt. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gaura longiflora Spach, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Paris, **4**: 59. 1835.
Gaura biennis var. *pitcheri* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. 517. 1840. (?)
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 161.
Carolinian area. Northern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Fide Chapman.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CIRCAEA L. Sp. Pl. 1:9. 1753.

Seven species, boreal and cooler temperate regions, Europe, Asia. North America, 3.

Circaea lutetiana L. Sp. Pl. 1:9. 1753. ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE.

Ell. Sk. 1:7. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 193. Chap. Fl. 143.

EUROPE, NORTHERN AFRICA, NORTHERN ASIA TO CHINA.

Canadian to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec; New England west to Minnesota and the Rocky Mountains, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Winston County, 1,200 feet. Flowers white; May. Not infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae et Americae borealis nemoribus."
Herb. Mohr.

HALORAGIDACEAE. Water Milfoil Family.

PROSERPINACA L. Sp. Pl. 1:88. 1753.

Two species, perennial aquatics, eastern North America.

Proserpinaca palustris L. Sp. Pl. 1:88. 1753. SWAMP MERMAID-WEED.

Ell. Sk. 1:181. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 181. Chap. Fl. 143. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:111.

CUBA, MEXICO, GUATEMALA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick; New England and New York west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Ponds and ditches. Montgomery, Escambia, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers May to August. Common, particularly in the pine-barren ponds of the Coast plain.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae paludibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Proserpinaca pectinata Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 1:214, *t. 50, f. 1.* 1791.
COMB MERMAID-WEED.

Proserpinaca palustris var. Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:76. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 1:182. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 182. Chap. Fl. 143. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:111.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England along the coast to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy pine barren swamps. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers May, June. Common.

Type locality: "Ex America septentrionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MYRIOPHYLLUM L. Sp. Pl. 2:992. 1753.

About 20 species, perennial aquatics, cosmopolitan. North America, 12.

Myriophyllum laxum Shuttlew.; Chap. Fl. 143. 1860. SOUTHERN WATER MILFOIL.

Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Coast plain. Deep ponds. Washington County, Yellowpine. Baldwin County, Sibleys Mill. Flowers pale purple; August, September. Rare.

Type locality: "Ponds and lakes, middle and west Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Myriophyllum pinnatum (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 16. 1888.
ROUGH WATER MILFOIL.

Potamogeton pinnatum Walt. Fl. Car. 90. 1788.
Myriophyllum scabratum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:190. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2:588. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 181. Chap. Fl. 144.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. In deep gently flowing or almost stagnant water. Madison County, Huntsville, Big Springs (*Baker & Earle*, 163). Mobile County, estuary of Dog River. Flowers purple, July. Rare.

Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Mohr.

ARALIACEAE. Ginseng Family.

ARALIA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 273. 1753.

Thirty species, warmer and temperate northeastern Asia. North America, 7. Woody or herbaceous perennials.

Aralia racemosa L. Sp. Pl. 1: 273. 1753. SPIKENARD.

Ell. Sk. 1: 373. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 213. Chap. Fl. 166.

Canadian to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Montana; southern Ohio Valley to Missouri, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woodlands. Winston County, Davidson Creek, 1,500 feet. Rare. Perennial.

Economic uses: The root is used medicinally under the name of spikenard.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aralia spinosa L. Sp. Pl. 1: 273. 1753. ANGELICA TREE.

Ell. Sk. 1: 372. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 213. Chap. Fl. 166. Sargent, Silv. N. A. 5: 56, *t. 211.*

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Ohio to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout, excepting the highest summits. Damp borders of woods and copses. Cullman County, Mariots Creek, 600 feet. Arborescent, clear trunk 30 feet high, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Clarke and Mobile counties. Flowers white; June. Frequent, principally throughout the Coast Pine belt.

Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PANAX L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1058. 1753. GINSENG.

About 30 species, temperate Asia. Atlantic North America, 2.

Panax quinquefolia L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1058. 1753. GINSENG.

Aralia quinquefolia Decaisne & Planch. Rev. Hort. ser. 14, 3: 105. 1854.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 213. Chap. Fl. 167.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario, throughout the eastern United States to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich hilly woodlands. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Monroe County, 300 to 350 feet. Flowers May. Widely diffused over the mountain and hill country and in the calcareous hills of the Tertiary formation as far south as Monroe County. Perennial.

Economic uses: The root is the ginseng of commerce.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Pensylvania, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

APIACEAE. Parsley Family.

DAUCUS L. Sp. Pl. 1: 242. 1753. CARROT.

Fifty species, temperate and warmer temperate regions of Europe, northern Afric., Asia. North America, 1.

Daucus pusillus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 164. 1803. LESSER CARROT.

Ell. Sk. 1: 349. Chap. Fl. 161. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 140.

MEXICO.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas. On the Pacific coast from British Columbia to Mexico.

ALABAMA: Central Pine region to Coast plain. Dry open sandy or gravelly places, pastures, roadsides. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Clark, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; June. Common. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in campestribus Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Daucus carota L. Sp. Pl. 1: 242. 1753. WILD CARROT.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Common in the North. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 201. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 182. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. 2: 510.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from Europe on ballast. Mobile County. Rare. Mother plant of the garden carrot, *Daucus carota sativa*. Annual.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CAUCALIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 240. 1753.

Caucalis nodosa (L.) Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 114. 1778. KNOTTED HEDGE PARSLEY.
Tordylium nodosum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 240. 1753.
SOUTHERN EUROPE.
ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, July, 1884. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Gallia, Italia ad vias."
Herb. Mohr.

TREPOCARPUS Nutt.; DC. Mém. Omb. 56. 1829.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Trepocarpus aethusae Nutt.; DC. Mém. Omb. 56, *t. 14*. 1829.
AETHUSA-LIKE TREPOCARPUS.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 623; ed. 3, 182. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 140.
Louisianian area. Southern Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi.
ALABAMA: Prairie region. Coast plain. Damp shaded banks, borders of fields. Hale County, Gallion, banks of Big Prairie Creek. Mobile County, Pinto Island; banks of Mobile River. May, June. Annual.
Type locality: "Le territoire d'Arkansa."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ANGELICA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 250. 1753.

Thirty-five species, temperate regions of both hemispheres. North America 16, chiefly western. Eastern North America, 3.

Angelica villosa (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 22. 1888. ANGELICO.
Ferula villosa Walt. Fl. Car. 115. 1788.
Angelica hirsuta Muhl. Cat. ed. 2, 30. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 352. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 201. Chap. Fl. 164.
Carolinian area. New York along the mountains to Georgia.
ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Dry hills, border of woods, copses. Cullman County, 800 feet. Talladega County, Chandlers Springs, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Montgomery County, Pintlala, 250 feet. Mobile County, dry grassy pine barrens. Flowers white; May. Not rare. Root said to be poisonous. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OXYPOLIS Raf. Neog. 2. 1825.

(TIEDEMANNIA DC. Mém. Omb. 51. 1829.)

(ARCHEMORA DC. Mém. Omb. 51. 1829.)

Five species, perennials, Atlantic North America.

Oxypolis filiformis (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 239. 1894.
TERETE OXYPOLIS. FALSE DROPWORT.
Oenanthe filiformis Walt. Fl. Car. 113. 1788.
O. teretifolia Muhl. Cat. 32. 1813.
Sium teretifolium Ell. Sk. **1**: 354. 1817.
Tiedemannia teretifolia DC. Prodr. **4**: 187. 1830.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 354. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 202. Chap. Fl. 165.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Central Pine region to Coast plain. Wet borders of swamps. Escambia, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers white, June; fruit ripe in July and August. Frequent. Abundant in the pine-barren bogs of the coast.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oxypolis rigidior (L.) Raf. in Seringe, Bull. Bot. 218. 1830. COWBANE.
Sium rigidius L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 251. 1753.
Archemora rigida DC. Prodr. **4**: 188. 1830.

Tiedemannia rigida Coult. & Rose, Bot. Gaz. **12**: 74. 1887.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 354. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 202. Chap. Fl. 165.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Michigan; New York south to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Low grassy banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Mobile County, banks of pine-barren streams. Flowers white; July, August. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oxypolis rigidior longifolius (Pursh) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 239. 1894.
LONGLEAF COWBANE.

Sium longifolium Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 194. 1816.
Oenanthe ambigua Nutt. Gen. **1**: 189. 1818.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: With the type, into which it merges by intermediate forms. Mobile. Less frequent.
These plants are suspected to be poisonous, and, as stated by Pursh, are deleterious to horned cattle.
Type locality: "In ditches and bogs: New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYTAENIA DC. Mém. Omb. 53, *t. 13*. 1829.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Polytaenia nuttallii DC. Mém. Omb. 53, *t. 13*. 1829. NUTTALL'S POLYTAENIA.

Tordylium americanum Nutt.; DC. Prodr. **4**: 196. 1830. As synonym.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 203. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 623; ed. 3, 182. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 142.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois to Nebraska, south to Texas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Prairie region. Dry barren places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 174). Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Hale County, Gallion, bald prairies. Flowers gamboge-yellow; June, July. Not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Le territoire d'Arkansa."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

THASPIUM Nutt. Gen. **1**: 196. 1818.

Three species, Atlantic North America.

Thaspium barbinode (Michx.) Nutt. Gen. **1**: 196. 1818. BARBED MEADOW PARSNIP.

Ligusticum barbinode Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 167. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 352. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 204. Chap. Fl. 163.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New York west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New Jersey along the mountains to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairies. Rich shady banks. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Montgomery County, Pintlalla, about 250 feet. Flowers dull yellow; April, May. Infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina superiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Thaspium pinnatifidum (Buckl.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 155. 1856.
MOUNTAIN MEADOW PARSNIP.

Zizia pinnatifida Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 175. 1843.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 204. Chap. Fl. 163.
Carolinian area. Barrens of Kentucky, along the Alleghenies to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woodlands, shady ravines. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,600 feet. Flowers white; June. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Banks of the French Broad River near the Warm Springs, and near Sugar Town Falls, Macon County, North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Thaspium trifoliatum aureum (Nutt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 240. 1894.
GOLDEN-FLOWERED MEADOW PARSNIP.

Thaspium aureum Nutt. Gen. **1**: 196. 1818.
T. aureum var. *trifoliatum* Coult. & Rose, Bot. Gaz. **12**: 136, 1887.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 204. Chap. Fl. 163.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; Minnesota and Ohio Valley, south to Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry copses, border of woods. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Hale, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale yellow, May, June. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality not specifically given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIGUSTICUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:250. 1753.

About 20 species, temperate regions, North Hemisphere. North America 9, chiefly western.

Ligusticum canadense (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, 5:240. 1894. CANADA LOVAGE. NONDO.

Ferula canadensis L. Sp. Pl. 1:247. 1753.
Ligusticum actaeifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:166. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 205. Chap. Fl. 163.
Carolinian area. Ontario?; Virginia along the mountains to Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich wooded hillsides. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain; Mentone, 1,600 feet, and near Collinsville. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers June. Scattered; not infrequent. Three to 5 feet high. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root, called "white root," is used in domestic medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AETHUSA L. Sp. Pl. 1:256. 1753.

Aethusa cynapium L. Sp. Pl. 1:256. 1753. FOOL'S PARSLEY.

Adventive from Europe, and naturalized northeast.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile, June, 1892–1894. A fetid poisonous weed. Annual.
"Hab inter Europae olera."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CYNOSCYADIUM DC. Mém. Omb. 44, *t. 11.* 1829.

Two species, Atlantic North America.

Cynoscyadium pinnatum DC. Mém. Omb. 45, *t. 11.* 1829. PINNATE DOG'S PARSLEY.

Aethusa pinnata Eat. & Wright, N. A. Bot. 116. 1840.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 623; ed. 3, 180. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:143.
Carolinian area. Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). August; local, rare. Perennial.
A low depauperate form, 4 or 5 inches high.
Type locality: "L'Amerique septentrionale, aux environs du fleuve Arkansa."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERYNGIUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:232. 1753. ERYNGO.

About 100 species, chiefly perennials; temperate and warmer regions of the globe. North America 22, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Eryngium yuccifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:164. 1803. BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

Eryngium aquaticum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1:336. 1762. In part. Not ed. 1, 1:132.
Ell. Sk. 1:342. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 211. Chap. Fl. 160. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:143.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Missouri and Nebraska, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp or dry sandy and gravelly soil. Cullman, Bibb, and Mobile counties. July, August; common. Perennial.
In the coast region stout and tall forms prevail, bearing the very numerous globose heads disposed in a compound umbel with the ultimate branches ternate.
Economic uses: The root, called "corn snakeroot," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eryngium synchaetum (Gray) Coult. & Rose, Contr. Nat. Herb. **7**: 44. 1900.

Eryngium yuccaefolium synchaetum Gray; Coult. & Rose, Rev. N. A. Umb. 94. 1888. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 176.

Perennial from a slender rootstock; stem slender, 1 to 2 feet tall; leaves linear with numerous soft bristles in clusters of 2 to 4; styles slender, elongated, imparting to the round head a bristly appearance.

Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt and Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile County, Bayou Sara, Springhill. Flowers June to August; common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Florida (*Chapman, Curtiss, Palmer*), Louisiana, near New Orleans (*Dr. Ingalls*, in 1835)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eryngium integrifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 112. 1788. BLUE-FLOWERED ERYNGO.

Eryngium virgatum Lam. Encycl. **4**: 757. 1797.
E. americanum Spreng. in Roem. & Schult. Syst. **6**: 337. 1820.
Eryngium ovalifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 163. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 343. Chap. Fl. 160. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 144.

Carolinian and Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low wet pine woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*G. R. Vasey*). Chilton County, Verbena Station (*E. A. Smith*). Autauga, Clarke, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale blue; July, August. Frequent. Perennial.

Infrequent in the interior, abundant in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain.

Type locality: Described from specimens in Jussieu's herbarium, "ou elle se trouve sans indication de lieu natal".

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eryngium prostratum Nutt.; DC. Prodr. **4**: 92. 1825. CREEPING ERYNGO.

Eryngium baldwinii var. *β* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 605. 1838.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 212. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 177. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 144.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky and Tennessee to Georgia and Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and southeastern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Shady damp banks of streams. Autauga County, Prattville. Mobile County, wet borders of ponds. Flowers pale blue; June to August; stems numerous, prostrate, rooting at the internodes; not frequent.

Type locality: "In Americae borealis territorio Arkansano detexit cl. Nuttall."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SANICULA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 235. 1753.[1]

Thirteen species, temperate Europe, Asia. North America, 10.

Sanicula marilandica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 235. 1753. MARYLAND SANICLE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 348, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 212. Chap. Fl. 159.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia to the Pacific coast; New England west to Nebraska, the Rocky Mountains, and Montana; south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich woodlands, copses. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers yellowish; May. Scattered, not frequent; rootstock stout; perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandia, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sanicula gregaria Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 354. 1895. GREGARIOUS SANICLE.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 524

Carolinian and Louisianian area. New York, Virginia west to Wisconsin, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Woods. Tuscaloosa and Bibb counties. May. Perennial. There can be but little doubt that with future search the species will turn up in the mountain region.

Type locality: "Described from specimens collected in Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] Eugene P. Bicknell, The genus Sanicula in the Eastern United States, Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 22, pp. 351 to 361. 1895.

Sanicula canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 235. 1753. CANADA SANICLE.

Sanicula marylandica var. *canadensis* Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 302. 1824.
S. floridana Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 581. 1897.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 348, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 212. Chap. Fl. 159.
Carolinian and Louisianian area. Massachusetts west to Kansas and Nebraska, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry light soil, open copses, borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Clay County, Delta, 1,600 feet. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish white; June. Frequent. Perennial from a weak fibrous root.
A form agreeing with *Sanicula floridana* Bicknell, is known from Mobile County and from Lee County (Auburn, *Baker & Earle*); but Coulter & Rose find themselves unable to separate it from this species.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sanicula smallii Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 578. 1897.

Closely allied to *Sanicula canadensis;* distinguished by the more simple stem once or twice dichotomously branched, the larger, closely sessile fruit, the styles little longer than the linear-subulate rigid and separate calyx segments.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division of Maritime Pine belt. Shady woods. Madison County, summit of Montesano, 1,500 feet (*L. M. Underwood*). Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Tuscaloosa (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. April, May; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Tennessee: Jackson * * *. Georgia: base of Little Stone Mountain * * *. Florida: Tallahassee."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TAENIDIA Drude in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. **3**, Abt. 8: 195. 1898.

A monotypical perennial of eastern North America.

Taenidia integerrima Drude in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. **3**, Abt. 8: 195, *f 64*. 1898.

Smyrium integerrimum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 263. 1753.
Zizia integerrima DC. Rep. Pl. Jard. Geneve, **3**: 7. 1830.
Pimpinella integerrima Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **7**: 345. 1868.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 360. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 206. Chap. Fl. 163.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Quebec, Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas; Ohio Valley, Tennessee, along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,600 feet. Flowers yellow; May. Infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BUPLEURUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 236. 1753.

Sixty species or more, mostly of the Old World. Northwestern North America, 1.

Bupleurum rotundifolium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 236. 1753. THOROUGHWAX.

EUROPE.
Caro inian area. Naturalized. New York to North Carolina, west to Missouri and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. In cultivated ground. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). June; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. inter Europae australis segetes."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CHAEROPHYLLUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 258. 1758.

About 40 species, temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. Southern Europe. North America, 3.

Chaerophyllum procumbens (L.) Crantz, Class. Umb. 77. 1767. WILD CHERVIL.

Scandix procumbens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 257. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 357. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 210. Chap. Fl. 165.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, west to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, south from New Jersey to Tennessee, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers white; April. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Mohr.

Chaerophyllum tainturieri Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**:47. 1835.
TAINTURIER'S CHERVIL.

Chaerophyllum procumbens var. *tainturieri* Coult. & Rose, Bot. Gaz. **12**:160. 1887.
Chap. Fl. 165. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 146.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Metamorphic hills. Shaded banks, borders of fields. Lee County, Auburn. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers white; April. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "New Orleans" (*M. Tainturier*).
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCANDIX L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 256. 1753.

Scandix pecten-veneris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 256. 1753. VENUS'S COMB.

EUROPE, NORTH ASIA.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile; May. Observed in 1886 and 1892.
Type locality: "Hab. inter Germaniae et Europae australioris segetes."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

WASHINGTONIA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 176. 1818.

(OSMORHIZA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 176. 1818.)

(GLYCOSMA Nutt.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 639. 1840.)

Twelve species, Atlantic and western North America.

Washingtonia claytoni (Michx.) Britton in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 530. 1897.
SWEET CICELY.

Myrrhis claytoni Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 170. 1803.
Osmorhiza brevistylis DC. Prodr. **4**: 232. 1830.
O. claytoni C. B. Clarke in Hook. Fl. Brit. Ind. **2**: 690. 1879.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 358. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 210. Chap. Fl. 166.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woodlands. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Root sweet, aromatic. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in montibus Alleghanis."
Herb. Mohr.

Washingtonia longistylis (Torr.) Britton in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 530. 1897.
SMOOTHER SWEET CICELY.

Myrrhis longistylis Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 310. 1824.
Osmorhiza longistylis DC. Prodr. **4**: 232. 1830.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 210.

JAPAN.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick and Quebec to Manitoba; New Jersey to Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers in June. Very rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "In wet meadows near Albany, New York. *Tracy*. Near Geneva, N. Y. *Paine*. June. Near Hudson, N. Y. *Alsop*, &c."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CONIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 243. 1753.

Two species, biennials. Europe, Asia.

Conium maculatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 243. 1753. POISON HEMLOCK.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 209.

EUROPE.
Naturalized in New England, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Minnesota.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Adventive on ballast. Waste places. Mobile County, banks of Mobile River. Flowers white; May. Two to 3 feet high.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis, agris, ruderatis."
Economic uses: An extremely poisonous herb, the "Conium" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

SIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 251. 1753.

About 10 species, temperate regions. Europe, South Africa. North America, 3.

Sium cicutaefolium J. F. Gmel. Syst. **2**: 482. 1791. WATER PARSNIP.
Sium lineare Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 167. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 207. Chap. Fl. 162. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 146.
EASTERN RUSSIA, NORTHERN ASIA.
Throughout North America from Labrador to the Gulf; from Florida to California.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Deep marshes. Mobile County. Flowers in June; locally frequent. Perennial. Four to 6 feet high, submerged leaves pinnately dissected.
Type locality (J. G. Gmel. Fl. Sib.): "Nascitur ab Obo fluvio in omni ulteriori Sibiria tam humidis quam siccis locis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

APIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 264. 1753. CELERY.

Fourteen species, Europe.

Apium ammi (L.) Urban, Fl. Bras. **11**, pt. 1: 341, *t. 91.* 1879. MARSH PARSLEY.
Sison ammi L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 252. 1753.
Helio sciadium leptophyllum DC. Prodr. **4**: 105. 1830.
Apium leptophyllum F. Muell.; Benth. Fl. Austral. **3**: 372. 1866.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 178. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 147. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 308.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, CHILE, AUSTRALIA.
Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana and western Texas.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. A weed in damp waste places and on borders of low fields. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers April, May; abundant near the coast. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Apulia, Aegypto."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ZIZIA Koch, Nov. Act. Caes. Leop. Acad. **12**: 128. 1824.

Three species, Atlantic North America.

Zizia cordata (Walt.) DC. Prodr. **4**: 100. 1830. CORDATE-LEAVED ZIZIA.
Smyrnium cordatum Walt. Fl. Car. 114. 1788.
Thaspium trifoliatum var. *apterum* Gray, Man. ed. 2, 156. 1856.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 359. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 208. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 180.
Carolinian area. West Virginia along the Alleghenies to Georgia.
ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich shady woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,600 feet. Lee County. Flowers yellow; June. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CICUTA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 255. 1753.

About 12 species, temperate Europe, Asia, Mexico. North America, 8.

Cicuta curtisii Coult. & Rose, Contr. Nat. Herb. **7**: 97. 1900.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Virginia, southern Kentucky, North Carolina (altitude 4,500 ft.) to Florida and Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Over the State. In swamps. Talladega County, Sylacauga (*Pollard & Maxon*). Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties.
Type locality: "Banks of streams, Duval County, Florida; collected by Curtiss."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DERINGA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 498. 1763.
(CRYPTOTAENIA DC. Mém. Omb. 42. 1829.)

One species.

Deringa canadensis (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 266. 1891. HORNWORT.
Sison canadense L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 252. 1753.
Chaerophyllum canadense Crantz, Class. Umb. 79. 1767.

Cryptotaenia canadensis DC. Mém. Omb. 42. 1829.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 358. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 207. Chap. Fl. 161. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 147.

CHINA, JAPAN.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec; New England west to Nebraska, southern Ohio Valley to eastern Kansas and Arkansas, and from New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Woodlands. Cullman County 800 feet. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Flowers white; July. Scattered, infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPERMOLEPIS Raf. Neog. 2. 1825.
(LEPTOCAULIS Nutt. DC. Mém. Omb. 39. 1829.)

Two species, southeastern North America.

Spermolepis divaricatus (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 244. 1894.
SPREADING SPERMOLEPIS.

Daucus divaricatus Walt. Fl. Car. 114. 1788.
Leptocaulis divaricatus DC. Mém. Omb. 39. 1829.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 209. Chap. Fl. 161. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 148.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Sandy and gravelly banks, pastures, open copses. Most abundant near the coast. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white, April, May; fruit ripe in June. Common. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Spermolepis echinatus (Nutt.) Britton in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 537. 1897.
PRICKLY-FRUITED SPERMOLEPIS.

Leptolepis echinatus Nutt.; DC. Prodr. **4**: 107. 1830.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 623.; ed. 3, 178. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 148.
Louisianian area. Arkansas and Texas to Arizona and southern California.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Sandy exposed dry or damp places. Borders of fields, copses. Mobile County, border of swamps near Choctaw Point, Grand Bay, dry copses in the pine barrens. Flowers white, April, May; fruit ripe in June. Local, infrequent. Easily disseminated by the adherent echinate bristles of the fruit. Annual.
Type locality: "In Amer. bor. ad Red-River."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PTILIMNIUM Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 258. 1819.
(DISCOPLEURA DC. Mém. Omb. 38. 1829.)

Three species, annuals; Atlantic North America, 2. West Texas, 1.

Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michx.) Raf.; Seringe, Bull. Bot. 217, *f. 33*. 1830.
MOCK BISHOP'S WEED.

Ammi majus Walt. Fl. Car. 113. 1788. Not L.
A. capillaceum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 164. 1803.
Discopleura capillacea DC. Mém. Omb. 38. 1829.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 349. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 209. Chap. Fl. 162. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 148.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast southern New England to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Ditches, borders of marshes. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers white, May, June; fruit ripe July, August. Common; rarely seen above the tide-water districts. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in campestribus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ptilimnium nuttallii (DC.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 244. 1893–94.
NUTTALL'S MOCK BISHOP'S WEED.

Discopleura nuttallii DC. Mém. Omb. 38. 1829.
D. capillacea var. *nuttallii* Coult. & Rose, Bot. Gaz. **12**: 292. 1887.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 209. Chap. Fl. 162. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 148.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky, southern Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south from eastern Tennessee to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley to Coast plain. Damp sandy or gravelly places. Etowah County, Ballplay, open damp pine flats. Henry, Franklin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, July, August; fruit ripe October. Infrequent; met with more frequently in the interior. Annual.
Type locality: "In North America at Red River."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMMI L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 243. 1753.

Seven species. Warmer temperate Europe, Asia.

Ammi visnaga Lam. Fl. Fr. **3**: 462. 1778. TOOTHPICK BISHOP'S WEED.
MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE, WESTERN ASIA, NORTHERN AFRICA.
ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast, Mobile. Flowers white, May, June; fruit ripe August, September. Constant on the same locality for the past ten years without spreading. Biennial.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans les Provinces méridionales de la France et dans le Levant."

Ammi majus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 243. 1753. GREATER BISHOP'S WEED.
From the same region as the last; introduced at Mobile, and here and there escaped from gardens. A showy annual 4 or 5 feet high, unfolding its numerous large umbels of white flowers in May and June. Biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

HYDROCOTYLE L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 234. 1753.

About 75 species, perennials, widely distributed over warmer regions, chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere. North America, 9.

Hydrocotyle umbellata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 234. 1753. WATER PENNYWORT.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 346. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 211. Chap. Fl. 159. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 149. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 307.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England; west to Michigan, south along the coast to Florida; west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Stagnating water, deep ditches, miry pools, often floating. Autauga, Montgomery, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers in May. Abundant on the wet borders of the river swamps in the coast plain.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hydrocotyle canbyi Coult. & Rose, Bot. Gaz. **12**: 103. 1887.
CANBY'S PENNYWORT.
Hydrocotyle umbellata ambigua Gray, Man. ed. 5, 190. 1867. Not *H. ambigua* Pursh. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 211.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey and Maryland.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy borders of ponds. Mobile County; rare.
Type locality: "New Jersey to Maryland."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hydrocotyle verticillata Thunb. Diss. **2**: 415. 1798. WHORLED PENNYWORT.
Hydrocotyle interrupta Muhl. Cat. 30. 1813.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 345. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 211. Chap. Fl. 159. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 149.
MEXICO, BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast southern Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Arizona, and southern California.
ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Damp and wet places. Montgomery County. Barbour County. Eufaula County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin and Mobile counties; abundant.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides L. f. Suppl. 177. 1781. CROWFOOT-LIKE PENNYWORT.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 346. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 211. Chap. Fl. 159, Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 149.

MEXICO TO BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, PERU.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, and California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Stagnant water, ditches, shallow ponds. Mobile County. Flowers May; common.

Type locality: "Hab. in Mexico. Mutis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CENTELLA L. Pl. Rar. Afr. 28. 1760. (Amoen. Acad. **6**: 112.)

Centella asiatica (L.) Urban, in Mart. Fl. Bras. **11**, pt. 1: 287. 1879. ASIATIC PENNYWORT.

Hydrocotyle asiatica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 234. 1753.

H. repanda Pers. Syn. **1**: 302. 1805.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 347. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 211. Chap. Fl. 159. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 149.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO ARGENTINA, CHILE, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, PACIFIC ISLANDS.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Close, damp soil in miry ground; abundant. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in India."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CORNACEAE. Dogwood Family.

CORNUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 117. 1753. DOGWOOD. CORNEL.

Over 30 species, temperate regions both hemispheres, Europe, Asia, mountains of tropical America (Mexico, Peru). North America, 18; Atlantic, 11.

Cornus stricta Lam. Encycl. **2**: 116. 1786. STIFF CORNEL.

Cornus fastigiata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 92. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 209. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 215. Chap. Fl. 167.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low, open woods; banks of streams. Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet (*Earle & Underwood*). Limestone County, Athens (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, swampy woods, Three Mile Creek. Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers in May; anthers bluish. Fruit mature in September, sordid blue, stone globose, smooth. Large shrub to small tree, 12 to 18 feet high. Common in the Coast plain.

Type locality: "Nous le croyons originaire de l'Amérique septentrionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cornus amomum Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 5. 1768. SILKY-LEAVED SWAMP DOGWOOD.

Cornus sericea L. Mant. **2**: 199. 1771.

C. lanuginosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 92. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 208. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 214. Chap. Fl. 167. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 150.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Ontario; New England, west to Dakota, Nebraska, and Arkansas, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division of Coast Pine Belt. Swampy banks of streams. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery, Bibb, and Clarke counties. Flowers white with blue anthers, May; fruit ripe in September, dark blue. Shrub 8 to 12 feet high.

Economic uses: The bark, under the name of "swamp dogwood bark," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Found in all northern parts of America, * * * being natives of the woods in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cornus asperifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 93. 1803. ROUGH-LEAVED CORNEL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 209. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 214. Chap. Fl. 167. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb **2**: 150.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and Minnesota, south to Texas, and in eastern Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Dry limestone hills. Thickets. Franklin County, Russellville. Flowers in May. Shrubs 8 to 12 feet high. The only locality known in the State.

Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis umbrosis Carolinae inferioris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cornus florida L. Sp. Pl. **1**:117. 1753. FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

Ell. Sk. **1**:207. Gray, Man. ed 6, 214. Chap. Fl. 168. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:150.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario, southern New England, west to Michigan and southern Minnesota, and south to Florida and eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Upland forests, moderately rich soil. Flowers April, May; floral bracts large, petaloid, white. Fruit ripe October to November; scarlet.

Economic uses: The wood is valuable, and the bark, known as "dogwood bark," is used medicinally. Very showy in flower and in fruit.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NYSSA L. Sp. Pl. 2:1058. 1753. BLACK GUM. SOUR GUM.

About 7 species, trees. East Asia. Atlantic North America, 4.

Nyssa sylvatica Marsh. Arb. Am. 97. 1785.

HIGHLAND BLACK GUM. PEPPERIDGE.

Nyssa aquatica L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1058. 1753. In part.
N. multiflora Wangenh. Am. Holz. 46, *t. 16*. 1787.
N. villosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:258. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**:684. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 215. Chap. Fl. 168. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:151.
Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**:75, *t. 217*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; southern New England west to Michigan and south to the Gulf, extending from Florida to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State to the Lower Pine region. Most frequent in the upland forests. Winston County, 1,200 feet. Cullman County, 1,000 feet. Marshall County, 1,000 feet. Flowers yellowish green, April; fruit ripe September, October; drupe purple. A tree of large size, 80 to 90 feet high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Frequent on the table-lands of the Warrior basin in shallow depressions. Reduced in size on the uplands of the Coast Pine belt.

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Type locality: "This grows naturally in Pennsylvania and perhaps elsewhere."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nyssa biflora Walt. Fl. Car. 253. 1788. SOUTHERN BLACK GUM.

N. sylvatica var. *biflora* Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**:76. 1893.
Ell. Sk. **2**:684. Chap. Fl. 168.

Louisianian area. In swamps. North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Swampy borders of pine-barren streams. Flowers in April; fruit ripe August, September; purplish black. Tree rarely over 60 feet high and from 16 to 18 inches in diameter, prevailing in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Further studies in the field are needed to establish with certainty the northern limit of this tree in the State.

Economic uses: Of less importance than the last.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nyssa aquatica L. Sp. Pl. **2**:1058. 1753. In part. LARGE TUPELO GUM.

N. uniflora Wangenh. Am. Holzart. 83, *t. 27, f. 57*. 1787.
N. tomentosa Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **2**:259. 1803.
N. grandidentata Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **2**:252, *t. 19*. 1812.
Ell. Sk. **2**:685. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 215. Chap. Fl. 168. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:151.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, southern Illinois, southeastern Missouri, and western Tennessee, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Swampy forests; frequent. Most often associated with the bald cypress in the deep swamps on the banks of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and their larger tributaries. Autauga County. Montgomery to Mobile County. Flowers yellowish green; April (Mount Vernon). Fruit plum-purple, ripe in October. One of the largest of the timber trees of the Atlantic forest, 110 to 125 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Americae septentrionalis aquosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SYMPETALAE.

CLETHRACEAE. White Alder Family.

CLETHRA L. Sp. Pl. 1:396. 1753.

About 30 species, warm temperate regions Northern Hemisphere, Canary Islands, eastern Asia. North America, Alleghenian region, 2. Shrubs or trees.

Clethra alnifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1:396. 1753. WHITE ALDER. SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

Ell. Sk. 1:502. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 322. Chap. Fl. 264; ed. 3, 289.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England (Mount Desert Island), along the coast to Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low wet thickets. Flowers white; June, July. Shrub 3 or 4 feet high, frequent; common in the Coast plain on swampy banks of pine-barren streams.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PYROLACEAE. Pyrola Family.

CHIMAPHILA Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1:279. 1814.

Four species, temperate Europe. Eastern Asia. North America, 3. Herbaceous perennials.

Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1:300. 1814. SPOTTED WINTERGREEN.

Pyrola maculata L. Sp. Pl. 1:396. 1753.

Ell. Sk. 1:505. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 323. Chap. Fl. 267. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1:45.

Carolinian area. Ontario, New England. Lower ranges of the Alleghenies to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich wooded hillsides. Morgan County, Falkville, 800 feet. Winston County, 1,500 feet. Flowers June.

Type locality: "Hab. in Americae septentrionalis sylvis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MONOTROPACEAE. Pinesap Family.

MONOTROPA L. Sp. Pl. 1:387. 1753.

Two species, colorless perennial saprophytes rooting in vegetable mold. North America, 1.

Monotropa uniflora L. Sp. Pl. 2:387. 1753. INDIAN PIPE.

Ell. Sk. 1:477. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 325. Chap. Fl. 268. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:254. Wats. Bot. Calif. 1:463. Gray, Syn. Fl. 2, pt. 1:49.

EASTERN ASIA, HIMALAYAN INDIA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lake Superior, Ontario, south throughout the eastern United States, west to the Rocky Mountains and Oregon.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State; scattered. Reported from the Tennessee Valley. Cullman, Autauga, and Mobile counties. Flowers September, October; not rare, under pines and deciduous trees; local, most frequent in the pine forests of the Coast plain.

Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandia, Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYPOPITYS Adans. Fam. 2:443. 1763.

A monotypic genus. North temperate zone. Habit of the last.

Hypopitys hypopitys (L.) Small, Mem. Torr. Club, 4:137. 1894. PINESAP.

Monotropa hypopitys L. Sp. Pl. 1:387. 1753.

Hypopitys monotropa Crantz, Inst. 2:467. 1766.

Ell. Sk. 1:478. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 326. Chap. Fl. 268. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:254. Gray, Syn. Fl. 2, pt. 1:50.

MEXICO, JAPAN, EUROPE.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to Michigan, south to Virginia, and along the mountains to Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas; also in Oregon.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers white. May, rare and local, under coniferous and amentaceous trees. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Sueciae, Germaniae, Angliae, Canadae sylvis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERICACEAE. Heath Family.

AZALEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 150. 1753.

About 40 species, Himalayan India, China. North America, 6; chiefly Appalachian.

Azalea arborescens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 152. 1816. SWEET-SCENTED AZALEA.

Rhododendron arborescens Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 425. 1824.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 320. Chap. Fl. 265. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 40.

Carolinian area. Southern Pennsylvania, Virginia, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky banks of streams. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,800 feet. Clay County, Talladega Mountain, 2,200 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers white with purple stamens, fragrant. Not infrequent, particularly on rocky banks of water courses on the Warrior table-land. Shrub 6 to 12 feet high.

Type locality: "On rivulets, near the Blue Mountains: Pensylvania."

Economic uses: Ornamental.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Azalea viscosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 151. 1753. CLAMMY AZALEA. SWAMP HONEYSUCKLE.

Rhododendron viscosum Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 424. 1824.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 241. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 320. Chap. Fl. 265. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 40.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Swampy banks of streams. Cullman County, 800 feet. Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, fragrant; June, July. Frequent. Shrub 15 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Azalea viscosa glauca (Lam.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 151. 1803.
CINNAMON HONEYSUCKLE.

Azalea glauca Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 493, *t. 110, f. 2.* 1793.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 241. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 320. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 41.

Carolinian area. West Virginia along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky banks of brooks. Clay County, waterfall near Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Flowers white, May; 3 to 5 feet high.

Type locality: "Ex America sept."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Azalea nudiflora L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 214. 1762.
PURPLE AZALEA. COMMON HONEYSUCKLE.

Rhododendron nudiflorum Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 424. 1824.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 240. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 320. Chap. Fl. 265. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 253. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 41.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England west to northern Ohio, southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. From the Coast plain to the mountains. Damp copses and woods. Flowers white, pale pink, or orange; April, May. Shrub 2 to 6 feet high. Varies greatly in habit of growth, inflorescence, and color of flowers. On the table-lands and in the mountains forms of lower and more compact growth, the flowers in dense clusters, snowy white (var. *alba* Pursh) or incarnate, prevail. In the lower country forms of taller growth, the flowers in looser clusters, pale pink to rose-pink, are prevalent. In the coast region (Mobile County, Springhill) forms with flame or deep orange-colored flowers are met with (var. *rutilans* Pursh).

Economic uses: The flowers of all the above species are rich in honey, which is

said to be possessed of narcotic qualities like the honey from other members of the same family, the effects of which, however, have in this section never been observed. Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae siccis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RHODODENDRON L. Sp. Pl. **1**:392. 1753.

About 100 species, frigid to temperate regions, Europe, India, China. North America, 7.

Rhododendron catawbiense Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:258. 1803.
CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. ROSE BAY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 321. Chap. Fl. 266. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:42.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Mountains of southwestern Virginia, 2,500 feet; North Carolina, 6,000 feet; eastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rocky damp banks of streams. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, banks of Little River, 1,800 feet. Jackson County, Pisgah (*M. C. Wilson*). Six to 8 feet high; flowers lilac-purple.

Economic uses: Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in montibus excelsis Carolinae septentrionalis juxta originem amnis Catawba."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KALMIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:391. 1753.

Six species, Atlantic North America. West Indies, 1.

Kalmia latifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**:391. 1753.
CALICO BUSH. POISON IVY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Ell. Sk. **1**:481. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 319. Chap. Fl. 264. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:38. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**:13, *t. 236, 237*.

Alleghenian to Louisianan area. New England and New York to northern Ohio, from West Virginia south to the Gulf and from western Florida to Louisiana, Arkansas, and North Carolina, 4,400 feet altitude.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rocky woodlands, gravelly exposed or shaded banks, siliceous soil. Flowers white, April, May. Common. Shrub or small tree.

Economic uses: The leaves, known as "poison ivy," are used medicinally. They are deleterious to cattle.

Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandia, Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kalmia hirsuta Walt. Fl. Car. 138. 1788. WICKY.

Ell. Sk. **1**:482. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 319. Chap. Fl. 264. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:39.

Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to western Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low sandy pine barrens. Flowers rose-pink, May. Not rare. Low shrub 6 to 15 inches high.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEUCOTHOE Don, Edinb. New Phil. Journ. **17**:159. 1834.

About 35 species, shrubs, chiefly American. Japan. North America, 6; mostly Atlantic.

Leucothoe axillaris (Lam.) Don, Edinb. New Phil. Journ. **17**:159. 1834.
DOWNY FETTER-BUSH.

Andromeda axillaris Lam. Encycl. **1**:157. 1783.

Ell. Sk. **1**:487, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 317. Chap. Fl. 261. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:34.

Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Wet borders of rivulets, swampy thickets and woods in the pine barrens. Flowers white, April. Common. Shrub 2 to 3 feet high.

Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans l'Amérique septentrionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leucothoe racemosa (L.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 252. 1856. RACEMOSE FETTER-BUSH.

Andromeda racemosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**:394. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**:492. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 317. Chap. Fl. 262. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**:35.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, along the coast to Florida, west to Arkansas and southwestern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Borders of wooded swamps. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers rose-pink; April. Frequent. Shrub 4 to 8 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leucothoe recurva (Buckl.) Gray, Man. ed. 2, 252. 1856. RECURVED ANDROMEDA.

Andromeda recurva Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 172. 1843.
Carolinian area. Mountains of Virginia to North Carolina and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Credited to the State in Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 35.
Type locality: "Mountains near Paint Rock, Tennessee, and the warm springs, North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PIERIS Don, Edinb. New Phil. Journ. **17**: 159. 1834.

About 12 species, Himalayan India, Japan, Cuba. North America, 4. Shrubs.

Pieris nitida (Bartr.) Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. **2**: 588. 1876. SHINING FETTER-BUSH.

Andromeda nitida Bartram; Marsh. Arb. Am. 8. 1788.
Chap. Fl. 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 32.

CUBA.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Open boggy pine barrens. Swampy borders of rivulets. Flowers rose-pink; April.
Type locality: "This shrub grows naturally in Carolina and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pieris phillyreaefolia (Hook.) DC. Prodr. **7**: 599. 1839. LOW ANDROMEDA.

Andromeda phillyreaefolia Hook. Icon. *t. 122.* 1837.
Chap. Fl. 262. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 31.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low sandy banks of pine-barren streams. Mobile County, on Bayou d'Eau Douce. Flowers white, February 18. Rare; only locality known in the State. Shrub 5 to 8 inches high.
Type locality: "Apalachicola, W. Florida. *Mr. Drummond.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

XOLISMA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **4**: 193. 1819.

About 10 species, shrubs, West Indies and North America; one circumpolar.

Xolisma ligustrina (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 135. 1894. PRIVET-LIKE XOLISMA.

Vaccinium ligustrinum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 351. 1753.
Andromeda ligustrina Muhl. Cat. 43. 1813.
A. paniculata var. *nudiflora* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 255. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 490. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 316. Chap. Fl. 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 33.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern New England west to Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas; Virginia and West Virginia along the mountains to eastern Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp rocky banks. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, at the waterfall, 2,300 feet, July 29, with ripe capsules. Lee County, Auburn, 850 feet altitude, May 10 (*Earle & Underwood*). Infrequent.
Arborescent shrub, 10 to 15 feet high, sparsely pubescent; distinct by the almost leafless slender loose-flowered racemes, pedicels mostly single, over ½ inch in length. The plants from the higher mountains answer perfectly to the type. Specimens from Cullman County with the leaves pubescent on both sides, racemes paniculate and more dense, the flowers with shorter pedicels, several from the same bud, approach closely the following.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xolisma ligustrina foliosiflora (Michx.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 24. 1897.

Andromeda paniculata var. foliosiflora Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 255. 1803.
Andromeda frondosa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 295. 1814.
Lyonia frondosa Nutt. Gen. **1**: 266. 1818.

Andromeda ligustrina var. *pubescens* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 33. 1878.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 490. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 316. Chap. Fl. 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
"The extreme form from the Atlantic coast and Gulf region has a decidedly different aspect from the typical form, and is distinguished by the dense panicles with stoutly pediceled flowers, 3 or 4 from the same bud, and also by its pubescence. It is intimately connected with the type by intergrading forms frequently met with farther north and can only take varietal rank." Mohr.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, along the low country to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Swampy banks of streams. Montgomery County, banks of cypress pond on the Alabama River. Most frequent in the Coast plain, on the borders of pine-barren streams, scarcely over 3 feet in height.
Type locality: "In sylvis Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OXYDENDRUM DC. Prodr. **7**: 601. 1839.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) DC. Prodr. **7**: 601. 1839. SOURWOOD.
Andromeda arborea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 394. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 491. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 317. Chap. Fl. 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 33. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 135, *t. 235*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania and West Virginia, along the mountains to Georgia and Florida, west to Arkansas and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain. Flowers white; July. Tree 30 to 40 feet high, 12 inches and over in diameter. Most frequent and in greatest perfection in the siliceous dry soil of the table-lands. In the swamps of the low country, rarely 20 feet high or over 5 inches in diameter.
Economic uses: Of some value for the wood. It is also of ornamental use.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EPIGAEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 395. 1753.

Two species. Japan, 1. Atlantic North America, 1.

Epigaea repens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 395. 1753. TRAILING ARBUTUS.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 501. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 315. Chap. Fl. 261. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 29.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Canada to Lake Superior and the Saskatchewan Valley; New England, west to Michigan, south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt. Lower Pine region. In rocky or sandy and gravelly woods. Cullman County. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Springhill, Citronelle. Flowers pale pink; February, March. Four to 6 inches long, trailing. Frequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb, known as "gravel plant," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Canadae pinetis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GAULTHERIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 395. 1753.

Ninety to 100 species, temperate regions and in the mountains of the tropics in both hemispheres, Asia, America. North America, 3. Shrubby or herbaceous perennial evergreens.

Gaultheria procumbens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 395. WINTERGREEN.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 501. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 315. Chap. Fl. 261. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 30.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Maritime provinces of Canada; New England, New York, New Jersey, south along the mountains to North Carolina (4,000 feet) and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. One single specimen collected by G. R. Vasey. Locality not given.
Economic uses: The herb called "wintergreen" is used medicinally, and the essential oil distilled from the herb is the "Oleum gaultheriae" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canadae sterilibus arenosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VACCINIACEAE. Huckleberry Family.

GAYLUSSACIA H. B. K. Nov. Gen. 3: 275. 1818.

About 40 species, South America, chiefly in Brazil. Eastern North America, 6. Shrubs.

Gaylussacia dumosa (Andr.) Torr. & Gray; Gray, Man. 259. 1848.
DWARF HUCKLEBERRY.

Vaccinium dumosum Andr. Bot. Rep. **11**: *t. 112*. 1799.
V. frondosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 234. 1803. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 497. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 311. Chap. Fl. 258. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 19.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia; New England south along the coast to Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine region. Dry barren siliceous soil. Clay County, ascending to 2,000 feet, Emorys Gap. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe in June, July, shining black, smooth or slightly hispid.

Shrubby from a horizontally creeping root 4 to 8 inches high. Rare in the mountains, abundant in the dry pine barrens of the coast region.

Type locality: "Introduced from North America in the year 1783."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gaylussacia hirtella (Ait. f.) Klotzsch, Linnaea, **24**: 48. 1851.
HAIRY HUCKLEBERRY.

Vaccinium hirtellum Ait. f. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **2**: 357. 1811.
Gaylussacia dumosa hirtella Gray, Man. 259. 1848.
Chap. Fl. 258; ed. 3, 280. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 19.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, along the coast to Florida, and west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Wet sandy borders of pine-barren streams. Washington and Mobile counties. Flowers white; May, several weeks later than *G. dumosa*. Fruit ripens July, August; black, hispid by stiff hairs, insipid. Most frequent in the Coast plain and the adjacent Lower Pine region. Shrub 2 to 3 feet high. The habit of growth, habitat, and the other obvious permanent characters render this mesophile shrub sufficiently distinct to warrant its separation from *V. dumosum* and to have its specific rank restored.

Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gaylussacia frondosa tomentosa Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 19. 1878.
HOARY HUCKLEBERRY.

Gaylussacia tomentosa Pursh; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 19. 1878. As synonym.

Readily distinguished from the type by the low slender growth, scarcely over a foot in height, branched and leafy from the base, by the close, short, more or less ferruginous pubescence of the branches and on the lower side of the leaves, which are from 1 to 1½ inches long, ½ to ⅝ inch wide, oblong-ovate, attenuated toward the base, almost sessile, finely and prominently reticulated; and further by the short erect-spreading pedicels scarcely over ½ inch long.

Louisianian area. Georgia to eastern Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Shaded border of woods. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers white; April. Not infrequent. Specimens collected by Professors Earle and Underwood at Auburn of a glaucous hue; pubescence pale, reticulation of the leaves wider and less prominent, and the racemes longer and loosely flowered, connect this variety with the northern typical form.

Type locality: "Georgia, *Enslin*. E. Florida, *Dr. E. Palmer*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VACCINIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 349. 1753. BLUEBERRY. BILBERRY.

Over 100 species, extra tropical regions, Northern Hemisphere, excepting the African species. North America, 24 to 26. Shrubs, rarely arborescent.

Vaccinium arboreum Marsh. Arb. Am. 157. 1785. FARKLEBERRY. SPARKLEBERRY.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 495. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 312. Chap. Fl. 259. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 20. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 119, *t. 230*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Central Tennessee, west to southern Illinois, southern Missouri and Arkansas, south to North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Barren, siliceous soil, open woods and copses. Flowers white, April to June; fruit ripe September to December, shining

black, dry, insipid. Clay County, near Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet. On these summits a straggling shrub, scarcely over 3 or 4 feet high, berries ripening in December (winterberry). In the pine barrens of the Coast Pine belt a tree from 10 to 30 feet high and 3 to 10 inches in diameter.

Economic uses: Of some value for the fine-grained wood.

Type locality: "This grows naturally in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium stamineum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 350. 1753.

DEERBERRY. SQUAW HUCKLEBERRY.

Ell. Sk. 1: 496. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 312. Chap. Fl. 259. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 21.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England along the coast to Virginia; western Ohio to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In dry or damp barren soil, open woods, borders of thickets. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe in July and August, greenish, acerb. Not rare. One to 2 feet high, smoothish or pubescent.

In the pine barrens about Mobile a low form, scarcely over 6 inches high, with spreading branches and silky tomentose ciliate leaves, is not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium melanocarpum. SOUTHERN GOOSEBERRY.

Vaccinium stamineum melanocarpum Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 25. 1897.

Shrub erect, 2 to 4 feet high; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 2 to 4 inches long, ¾ to 1 inch wide, like the branchlets smoothish or slightly pubescent; racemes elongated, 2 to 2½ inches long, loose, 4 to 8 flowered; pedicels slender, drooping, from the axils of persistent ovate-oblong bracts; berries fully ⅜ inch in diameter, shining-black, with a juicy pulp, palatable, of a somewhat aromatic flavor. The shrub bending under the load of its berries gracefully suspended on the slender racemes presents a pretty sight. PLATE VII.

Carolinian area. Southwestern Missouri (Ozark Hills).

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Lower hills. Woods on rocky or gravelly soil. Lauderdale County, barrens. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,000 to 1,800 feet. St. Clair County, Coosa Hills, copiously near Springville. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 316).

Although resembling larger-leaved and stouter forms of *V. stamineum*, this shrub, confined to the mountain region, appears sufficiently distinct to be regarded as a proper species. The erect habit of growth, the numerous branches always erect, the erect-spreading large leaves, the strictly racemose inflorescence, the slender pedicels proceeding mostly singly from the oblong to ovate to linear bracts, and the large juicy fruit of a dark plum-purple color, ripening much earlier than in the allied species, distinguish it at once from the same.

Specimens collected by Letterman in 1875 in southwestern Missouri, near Iron Mountain, and preserved in the Engelmann herbarium belong here. The collector was struck by the peculiar aspect of this shrub. After describing it in a letter to Dr. Engelmann as a plant 3 to 5 feet high, with the berries, some pyriform, some globose, of dark purple, and a pleasant flavor when ripe, while unripe or partially ripe, bitter, he adds enthusiastically: "I would wish you could see the bushes freighted with their purple, and, I might add, to my taste, delicious fruit."

Economic uses: The berries are eagerly consumed by man and beast.

Type locality: "Mountain region" of Alabama. More specifically, St. Clair County, near Ashville, July, 1880.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium melanocarpum candicans var. nov.

To all appearance of lower stature; leaves smaller than in the type, the lower surface covered with a close, fine, almost milk-white tomentum.

ALABAMA: Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*), August, 1897.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium melanocarpum sericeum var. nov.

Branchlets, leaves, and unripe fruit with a soft, silky, appressed pubescence; leaves ample; dark green.

ALABAMA: With the type. Rocky wooded hills near Springville, St. Clair County, May 28, 1892.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.



VACCINIUM MELANOCARPUM MOHR.

Vaccinium myrsinites Lam. Encycl. **1**: 73. 1789. EVERGREEN BLUEBERRY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 494. Chap. Fl. 260. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 21.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia; Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy pine barrens. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 305). Clay, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers pink, March; fruit ripe, May; black, insipid. Evergreen, 5 to 10 inches high. Common.

Type locality: "Cette espèce croît abondamment dans la Floride, aux environs de St. Augustin."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium myrsinites glaucum Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 21. 1878.

PALE EVERGREEN BLUEBERRY.

Louisianian area. Eastern Louisiana, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast Pine belt. Barren rocky hills and dry pine barrens. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Cherty hills of the buhrstone strata. Mobile and Baldwin counties, sandy pine ridges. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Flowers pale pink, April; fruit ripens in June. Not frequent; abundant in some localities. Shrub 1 to 1½ feet high.

Type locality: "New Orleans? (*Drummond*) to Alabama, &c." (Evidently wrong).

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium elliottii Chap. Fl. 260. 1860. ELLIOTT'S BLUEBERRY.

Vaccinium virgatum var. *parvifolium* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 22. 1878.

V. myrtilloides Ell. Sk. **1**: 500. 1818. Not Michx.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia; Florida west to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. In sandy damp ground. Low thickets, borders of swampy woods. Cullman County, 800 feet. Low gravelly or rocky banks of streams. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Monroe County, Claiborne. Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white to pale pink, appearing during the first days of spring (February 10) on the naked branches before the leaves; fruit ripens May (20) and June; berries shining black, small, sweet, mostly single, rarely more than two from the same bud.

Shrub 6 to 8 feet high, branching from the base, branches green, slender, erect, ultimately reclining. The most frequent of the blueberries in the low country, frequently forming the boscage along the banks of pine-barren streams.

Economic uses: The berries are sweet and edible.

Type locality: "River swamps, Florida to South Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium virgatum Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 12. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 498, in part? Gray, Man. ed. 6, 312. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 283. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 21.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry or damp sandy copses. Baldwin County, Point Clear; open live oak hammocks. Flowers middle of March; mature fruit not seen. Shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with slender, erect-spreading branches; not frequent.

Vaccinium tenellum Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 12. 1789. GALE-LEAF BLUEBERRY.

Vaccinium virgatum tenellum Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 22. 1878.

V. galezans Michx. Fl. **1**: 232. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 499. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 312. Chap. Fl. 260.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern New Jersey to Florida, west to Mississippi and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Shady banks and copses in sandy soil. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, Citronelle and One-mile Creek. Baldwin County, Montrose. April.

Low, somewhat decumbent, 1½ to scarcely 2 feet high; branchlets brownish-pubescent, as are the lanceolate, mucronate leaves which are acute at both ends; serrulate above the base; from ¾ to 2 inches long, $\frac{3}{16}$ to ½ inch wide. Flowers in subsessile or sessile, mostly umbellate, clusters, corolla ovate to oblong, appearing with the leaves.

By the above characters readily distinguished from stunted forms of *V. elliottii*.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium vacillans Kalm; Torr. Fl. N. Y. **1**:444. 1843. LOW BLUEBERRY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 313. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 633; ed. 3, 283. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:22.

Carolinian area. Ontario, southern New England, west to Michigan to Ohio Valley, Missouri, and along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Woodlands, open copses and in rocky or sandy soil. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers greenish yellow, calyx tipped with red. April; fruit ripe in August. Low, 6 to 8 inches high. Not rare.

Economic uses: The fruit is edible.

Type locality: "Dry hills and open woods, common. Middle States."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium corymbosum L. Sp. Pl. **1**:350. 1753. COMMON BLUEBERRY.

Vaccinium disomorphum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:231. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**:498. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 313. Chap. Fl. 260, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:22.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas; south along the mountains to Georgia, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Copses and open woods. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, near the waterfall and Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet. Cullman County, 850 feet. Winston County, 1,200 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers in April; fruit matures in September, not seen. Local and infrequent.

Economic uses: The fruit is the common blueberry.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium corymbosum amoenum (Ait.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:23. 1878.

Vaccinium amoenum Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**:12. 1789.

Near to type; a lower shrub; flowers in dense clusters on naked branches, reddish, appearing with the leaves; leaves while young pubescent, lanceolate, later broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate, serrate-ciliate, the teeth appressed, pubescent on the midrib, glabrous, shining, green on both sides.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 313.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Along the coast from New Jersey to Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Shaded banks in damp soil. Mobile County, Mount Vernon, near David's Lake; Three-mile Creek. Flowers April 10; fruit matures in June. Not common.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium fuscatum Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**:11. 1789. FUSCOUS BLUEBERRY.

Vaccinium corymbosum fuscatum Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:23. 1878.

Ell. Sk. **1**:499. Gray, l. c.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast Plain. Shaded dry sandy banks of streams and near swamps. Autauga County, Prattville. Baldwin County, live oak hammock near Zundels. Flowers in March; fruit not seen.

Shrub, with straggling branches, 2 to 4 feet high, the branches fuscous-pubescent; leaves distichous, with a fuscous pubescence beneath. Identical with the species in the Gray Herbarium marked "Mobile, 1839."

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vaccinium pallidum Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**:10. 1789. MOUNTAIN BLUEBERRY.

Vaccinium corymbosum pallidum Gray, Man. ed. 5, 292. 1867.

V. constablaei Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. **13**:42. 1841.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 313. Chap. Fl. 260. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 23.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. West Virginia to North Carolina, along the higher ranges of the Alleghenies.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County, summit of Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet. Cullman County, highest ridges 1,000 feet.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIAPENSIACEAE. Diapensia Family.

GALAX L. Sp. Pl. 1:200. 1753.

One species, Atlantic America.

Galax aphylla L. Sp. Pl. 1:200. 1753. GALAX.

Ell. Sk. 1: 295. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 327. Chap. Fl. 268. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1:53.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Alleghenian Mountain ranges from 2,100 to 5,000 feet, from southwestern Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Dekalb County, summit of Lookout Mountain, near the falls of Little River, 1,800 to 2,000 feet. On damp, shaded rocks. Clay County, waterfall near Pulpit Rock, shaded borders of rivulets, 2,300 feet. July; abundant.

Economic uses: The leaves are used for winter decoration.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PRIMULACEAE. Primrose Family.

HOTTONIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:145. 1753.

Two species, perennial aquatics; temperate Europe and North America, each 1.

Hottonia inflata Ell. Sk. 1:231. 1817. WATER VIOLET. FEATHERFOIL.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 328. Chap. Fl. 279. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 57.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Mississippi to western Georgia, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Floating in gently flowing or stagnant water. Dallas County, Selma. Lawrence County (*L. Johnson*). Flowers white; May. Rare.

Type locality: "Sent from Milledgeville, Georgia, by Dr. Boykin."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAMOLUS L. Sp. Pl. 1:171. 1753.

Eight species, chiefly warmer regions in both hemispheres. Southern Africa, South America, United States. North America, 2.

Samolus floribundus H. B. K. Nov. Gen. 2:224. 1817. WATER PIMPERNEL.

Samolus valerandi var. *americana* Gray, Man. ed. 2, 274. 1856.

Ell. Sk. 1:263. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 332. Chap. Fl. 282. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:256. Wats. Bot. Calif. 1:470. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 64.

SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO.

Carolinian area. Ontario to the Gulf, westward to the Pacific Ocean.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Shaded swamps, wet woods. Montgomery, Choctaw, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; April to July. Frequent, chiefly near the coast. Annual or biennial.

Type locality: "Crescit in maritimis Peruviae juxta portum Callao de Lima."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LYSIMACHIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:146. 1753.

Sixty to seventy species, perennial herbs, temperate and subtropical regions both hemispheres. North America, 5.

Lysimachia quadrifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1:147. 1753. FOUR-LEAF LOOSESTRIFE.

Lysimachia punctata Walt. Fl. Car. 92. 1788. Not L.

L. hirsuta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:127. 1803.

Ell. Sk. 1: 234. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 331. Chap. Fl. 280. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 62.

Carolinian area. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota, south from New York to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp siliceous soil, open woods. Cullman County. Flowers yellow; June. Not rare on the Sand Mountain. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STEIRONEMA Raf. Ann. Gen. Phys. **7**: 192. 1820.

About 5 species, perennials, Atlantic North America.

Steironema ciliatum (L.) Raf. Ann. Gen. Phys. **7**: 192. 1820.
FRINGE-LEAF STEIRONEMA.

Lysimachia ciliata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 147. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 233. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 330. Chap. Fl. 280. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 255. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 61.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia to Quebec and Ontario, thence through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast; New England to Georgia, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Low damp thickets, borders of rivulets. Lauderdale County, river hills. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, near Elders, 1,000 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle, 333*). Flowers yellow; June. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Steironema tonsum (Wood) Bicknell in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **2**: 590. 1897

Lysimachia ciliata var. *tonsa* Wood, Classbook, 505. 1861.
Steironema intermedium Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 264, *t. 209*. 1894.
MOUNTAIN STEIRONEMA.

Stem erect, or reclining, 1½ to 2 feet high, leaves from broadly ovate to ovate lanceolate, 1½ to 2 inches long and ¾ to 1½ inches wide, entire, minutely ciliolate, the floral much smaller; pedicels slender but rigid, scarcely over 1½ inches long. The flowers in verticillate clusters, subterminal and terminal on the branches of the open panicle, golden yellow, segments of the calyx ovate-lanceolate, acute, scarcely one-third longer than the mature capsule. Easily distinguished from smaller forms of the above by the inflorescence and short calyx lobes.
Carolinian area. Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Exposed sandstone cliffs. Talladega County, summit of Alpine Mountain, signal station, 1,800 feet. Decumbent on bare rocks. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, signal station, 2,400 feet, abundant; Delta Divide near Idaho mine, 1,800 feet. Flowers golden yellow, July; capsules ripe in September. Not infrequent; local.
Type locality: "Mountains East Tennessee, near the Cumberland Gap."
Herb. Mohr.

Steironema lanceolatum (Walt.) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **12**: 63. 1876.
LANCE-LEAF STEIRONEMA.

Lysimachia lanceolata Walt. Fl. Car. 92. 1788.
L. hybrida Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 126. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 235. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 330. Chap. Fl. 280. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 61.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, southern Ohio Valley to Missouri, and from New York to Georgia and Mississsppi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Upper division of the Coast Pine belt. Wet close soil, borders woods, thickets. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman County. Choctaw County, Bladen Springs; Lee County, Auburn. Flowers yellow, June, July. Not common.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Mohr.

Steironema lanceolatum angustifolium Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 62. 1878.

Lysimachia angustifolia Lam. Tabl. Encycl. *t. 440*. 1791.
Lysimachia heterophylla Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 126. 1803.
Carolinian area. Virginia, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers in June. Not frequent.

ANAGALLIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 148. 1753.

Twelve species, temperate Europe, western Asia.

Anagallis arvensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 148. 1753. COMMON PIMPERNEL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 235. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 331. Chap. Fl. 281. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 469.
EUROPE.
Adventive and partially naturalized on the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, Arkansas, and California.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile; not rare about the shipping. Flowers scarlet; April, May. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae arvis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Anagallis arvensis caerulea (Lam.) Ledeb. Fl. Ross. **3**: 30. 1846.
BLUE-FLOWERED PIMPERNEL.

Angallis caerulea Lam. Fl. Fr. **2**: 285. 1788.

EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Flowers azure. Annual. Observed almost every season with the last. Annual.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CENTUNCULUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 116. 1753.

Three species, temperate Europe. North America, 1.

Centunculus minimus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 116. 1753. CHAFF WEED.

Centunculus lanceolatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 93. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 203. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 332. Chap. Fl. 281. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 256. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 469. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. **1**: 64.

EUROPE, NORTHERN ASIA, SOUTH AMERICA (BRAZIL), AUSTRALIA.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Saskatchewan; Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, and Oregon, south from southern Illinois to Tennessee, and near the coast from North Carolina to Florida, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open, damp, sandy places. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Flowers pink; March, April. Not infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Italiae, Galliae, Germaniae, Scaniae arenosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DODECATHEON L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 144. 1753. AMERICAN COWSLIP.

About 10 species, Asia. North America, 1.

Dodecatheon meadia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 144. 1753. SHOOTING STAR.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 329. Chap. Fl. 281. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 255. Wats. Bot Calif. **1**: 467. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 57.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Maryland west to Wisconsin, from Virginia to Missouri and Arkansas; southward to Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich banks. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Flowers pale purple; June. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PLUMBAGINACEAE. Leadwort Family.

LIMONIUM Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 283. 1763.
(STATICE Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 1552. 1798.)

One hundred and twenty species, temperate Europe.

Limonium carolinianum (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 255. 1893.
MARSH ROSEMARY.

Statice caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 118. 1788.
Statice limonium var. *carolinianum* Gray, Man. ed. **2**: 270. 1856.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 374. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 327. Chap. Fl. 278. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, 1: 54.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. From Labrador and Newfoundland along the coast to Florida, and west to the coast of Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers purplish blue; September to November. Frequent among the rushes and high marsh grass on the seashore. Perennial.
Economic uses: The root, known as "marsh rosemary," was formerly used in medicine.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SAPOTACEAE. Sapodilla Family

BUMELIA Sw. Prodr. 49. 1788.

About 30 species, trees and shrubs, warmer temperate, but chiefly of subtropical and tropical America. Southern Atlantic North America, 4.

Bumelia lanuginosa (Michx.) Pers. Syn. **1**: 237. 1805. FALSE BUCKTHORN.

Sideroxylon lanuginosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 122. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 288. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 333. Chap. Fl. 275. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 256. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 171, *t. 247*. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 68.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois and Missouri, south to Texas and east to Florida and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coast plain. Open woods, in damp rocky or gravelly soil. Franklin County, Russellville. Pike County, Troy. Mobile County. Flowers in June; fruit ripe September, black. Not infrequent in the Coast plain, along the western shore of Mobile Bay. Tree rarely over 40 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in dumosis humidis Georgiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bumelia lycioides (L.) Pers. Syn. **1**: 237. 1805. SOUTHERN BUCKTHORN.

Sideroxylon lycioides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 279. 1762.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 287. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 332. Chap. Fl. 275. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 257. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 68. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **5**: 173, *t. 248*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of Virginia, south to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Dry open woods, copses, calcareous soil. Dallas County. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers greenish white, March; fruit ripe in October, shining black. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EBENACEAE. Ebony Family.

DIOSPYROS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1057. 1753.

About 160 species, eastern Asia. North America, 2. Trees.

Diospyros virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1057. 1753. PERSIMMON.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 712. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 333. Chap. Fl. 273. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 257. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 69. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 7, *t. 264*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Connecticut and New York, to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida, and along the Gulf to eastern Texas.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Flowers May; fruit ripe in September and October, orange buff. Tree of medium size, 40 to 50 feet high, rarely over 12 inches in diameter. Produces in the Coast plain its fruit in greatest perfection, with few seeds and a rich sweet pulp, ripening early in September.
Economic uses: Valuable for its wood. The unripe fruit, "Diospyros," is an obsolete medicine. The mature fruit is used for food.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STYRACACEAE. Storax Family.

MOHRODENDRON Britton, Gard. & For. **6**: 463. 1893.

(HALESIA Ellis; L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 1044. 1759. Not P. Br. 1756.)
(MOHRIA Britton, Gard. & For. **6**: 434. 1893. Not Sw. 1806.)
(CARLOMOHRIA Greene, Erythea, **1**: 236. 1893.)

Three species, Atlantic North America, Southern. Trees.

Mohrodendron carolinum (L.) Britton, Gard. & For. **6**: 463. 1893.
CAROLINA SILVERBELL TREE. OPOSSUM WOOD.

Halesia carolina L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 1044. 1759.
H. tetraptera L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 636. 1762.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 507. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 334. Chap. Fl. 271. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 71.
Carolinian area. West Virginia, along the mountains to Tennessee and Florida?

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Metamorphic hills. Rich banks of streams. Lauderdale County (*M. C. Wilson*). Cullman County, 800 feet. Talladega County, Chandler's Springs, 1,000 feet. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe September and October. Tree 40 to 60 feet high and from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. Frequent throughout the lower Mountain region.

Economic uses: An ornamental tree.

Type locality not given. Locality of *H. tetraptera*: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mohrodendron dipterum (L.) Britton, Gard. & For. **6**: 463. 1893.
SOUTHERN SILVER-BELL TREE. SNOWDROP TREE.

Halesia diptera Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 636. 1762.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 508. Chap. Fl. 271. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 71. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 23, *t. 251.*

Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt to the Coast plain. Swampy river banks. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County. Flowers white, March to first week in April, appearing with the leaves just unfolding; fruit ripe July. Tree 20 to 25 feet high, 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Most frequent in the Coast plain.

Economic uses: Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina. D. Garden."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STYRAX L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 444. 1753.

About 70 species, warmer temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres, Asia and America. North America, 5. Small trees or shrubs.

Styrax americana Lam. Encycl. **1**: 82. 1783. AMERICAN STORAX.

Styrax laevis Walt. Fl. Car. 140. 1788.

S. glabrum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 41. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 506 or 507. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 334. Chap. Fl. 271. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 71.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Swampy thickets and alluvial forests. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Baldwin County, Stockton, in swampy forests of the river delta. Flowers white, fragrant; March, April. Not rare. Slender shrub, 4 to 6 feet high.

Type locality: "Cette arbrisseau croît dans l'Amérique septentrionale."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Styrax pulverulenta Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 41. 1803. POWDERY STORAX.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 506. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 334. Chap. Fl. 271. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 258. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 72.

Louisianian area. Southeastern Virginia and North Carolina, along the coast to Florida, west to eastern Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Pine-barren swamps. Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, April. Frequent in the Coast plain. Low, rarely over 2½ feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Styrax grandifolia Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**: 75. 1789. LARGE-FLOWERED STORAX.

Styrax grandiflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 41. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 505. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 334. Chap. Fl. 271. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 72.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia (?) and North Carolina, south and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Coast Pine belt. Shady borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 342). Choctaw County, Mount Sterling. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Monroe and Baldwin counties. Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Flowers white, April. Not infrequent. Shrub 10 to 12 feet high.

Economic uses: Ornamental like the others of the same genus.

Type locality: "Native of South Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SYMPLOCACEAE. Sweetleaf Family.

SYMPLOCOS L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1: 747. 1763.

About 175 species, subtropical and tropical regions, eastern Asia, and South America to Brazil. North America, 1.

Symplocos tinctoria (L.) L'Her. Trans. Linn. Soc. **1**: 176. 1791. HORSE SUGAR. SWEETLEAF.

Hopea tinctoria L. Mant. **1**: 105. 1767.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 173. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 335. Chap. Fl. 272. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 70. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 15, *t. 256*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Tennessee, North Carolina (3,000 feet altitude), Georgia, Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Low woods, swampy banks of streams. Morgan County, Falkville. Cullman, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow, fragrant; March, April. Fruit ripe in August and September; yellowish brown. A shrub, or frequently a small tree 15 to 20 feet high; leaves partially persistent, of sweet taste, much relished by horses and cattle. The fragrant flowers are visited by hosts of hymenopterous insects.
Economic uses: The leaves are used for dyeing.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OLEACEAE. Olive Family.

FRAXINUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1057. 1753.

About 40 species, trees, north temperate zone, Europe, Asia. North America, 12.

Fraxinus americana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1057. 1753. WHITE ASH.

Fraxinus alba Marsh. Arb. 51. 1785.
F. acuminata Lam. Encycl. **2**: 542. 1786.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 672. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 335. Chap. Fl. 369. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 74. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 43, *t. 268*.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England, west to northern Minnesota, Nebraska, and Arkansas; southern Ohio Valley to the Gulf, and from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich woodlands, above overflow. At greatest perfection in the Tennessee Valley and about the upper waters of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers; frequent.
As has been observed in many localities in the Gulf States, the fruit of the southern tree is more slender and of smaller size than northward, in barren localities passing freely into the following form.
Economic uses: Important timber tree. The inner bark is used in domestic medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Fraxinus americana curtissii (Vasey) Sudworth, Nomenc. Arb. Fl. U. S. 327. 1897. SMALL-FRUITED WHITE ASH.

Fraxinus albicans Buckley, Proc. Acad. Phila. **1862**: 4. 1862. In part.
F. curtissii Vasey, Rep. Com. Agr. **1875**: 168. 1876.
F. americana var. *microcarpa* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 75. 1878.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Prairie region. Morgan County, Cedar Plains. Madison County, near Huntsville, rocky foothills with red cedar. Eufaula (*Curtiss*).
As observed in northern Alabama a tree below medium size, differing strikingly in aspect from the typical form; the bark dark and very rough, the low spreading branches drooping. Fruit about half the size of that of the type, often abortive.
Type locality: "Eufala, Ala." *Curtiss.*
Herb. Mohr.

Fraxinus biltmoreana Beadle, Bot. Gaz. **25**: 358. 1898. BILTMORE ASH.

Younger shoots pubescent. Leaves 8 to 12 inches long, leaflets 7 to 9, ovate to oblong-ovate, acuminate, sometimes falcately rounded and inequilateral at the base, entire or obscurely denticulate, pubescent especially along the veins; petioles finely pubescent; samaras in open, nearly glabrous panicles, from 1½ to 2 inches long, ¼ inch wide, the wing from 2 to 3 times the length of the elliptical, unmargined, many-nerved body.

Tree little above medium size, from 40 to nearly 60 feet high and over a foot in diameter, with stout branches and spreading branchlets.

Distinguished from *F. americana* by the velvety twigs and petioles, clove-brown buds, and the elliptical body of the large samara.

Carolinian area. North Carolina and northern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region; Coosa hills, rocky creek banks. Cullman County. St. Clair County, near Ashville. Jackson County, Sand Mountain (Biltmore Herb.), from 700 to 900 feet altitude. Local and scarce, individuals occurring singly.

The tree on Rines Creek, Cullman County, fully 16 inches in diameter and 60 feet high.

Economic uses: Timber tree.

Type locality: "Biltmore, N. C." (Altitude 1,900 feet.)

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fraxinus lanceolata Borkh. Handb. Forst. Bot. **1**: 826. 1800. GREEN ASH.

Fraxinus viridis Michx. Hist. Arb. Am. **3**: 115. *t. 10*. 1813.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 336. Chap. Fl. 370. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 259. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 75. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 5, *t. 272*.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan; New England west to Minnesota, the eastern ranges of the Rocky Mountains, Montana, and Utah; southward to Florida and the Gulf States, extending to Texas and eastern and northern Arizona.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In low forests subject to overflow. Flowers March, April; fruit ripe July. A tree of medium to large size, of best development in the alluvial forests of the lower Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, where trees over 2 feet in diameter are not infrequently met with.

Economic uses: Timber tree; important for lumber and fuel.

Type locality:

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fraxinus caroliniana Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 6. 1786. WATER ASH. POP ASH.

Fraxinus platycarpa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 256. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 673. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 336. Chap. Fl. 370. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 75. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 35, *t. 274*.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia along the coast to southern Florida, west to Louisiana and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA. Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Deep swamps of alluvial forests, wet shaded banks of pine-barren streams. Tuscaloosa, Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers February (16th), fruit shed in October. Frequent. Tree below medium size, rarely over 30 feet high and 12 inches in diameter. Frequent.

Type locality: "Raised from seeds which were sent from Carolina in the year 1824, by Mr. Catesby."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Fraxinus quadrangulata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 255. 1803. BLUE ASH.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 336. Chap. Fl. 370. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 75. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 35, *t. 263*.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and the mountains of North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Dry limestone hills and cedar brakes. Madison County, Huntsville. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Occurring only on the northern declivity of the Tennessee Valley, greatly reduced in size, scarcely over 30 feet high, and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Kentucky et Tennassée."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ADELIA P. Br. Hist. Jam. 361. 1756.

(FORESTIERA Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **2**: 664. 1811.)

Ten species. West Indies, warmer North America, 8.

Adelia acuminata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 225, *t. 48*. 1803. SWAMP PRIVET.

Forestiera acuminata Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **2**: 664. 1811.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 675. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 336. Chap. Fl. 370. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 76. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 260.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, southern Illinois, southern Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida, west to Texas and the Colorado Valley.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Miry banks of rivers. Mobile County, Mount Vernon Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers March, April; fruit ripe, not frequent, September, October, black.

Shrub 8 to 15 feet high, frequently arborescent. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas fluviorum Carolinae et Georgiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Adelia ligustrina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 224. 1803. PRIVET-LIKE ADELIA.

Forestiera ligustrina Poir. Encycl. Suppl. **2**: 664. 1811.
Chap. Fl. 370. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 76.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida (Chapman.)

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Madison County, foothills of Montesano, 600 to 800 feet altitude, forming a large part of the shrubby growth of the cedar-clad limestone ridges. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Flowers greenish white, frequented by hosts of honey-seeking insects. Shrub 6 to 8 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in fruticetis Illinoensibus, Tennassée, &c." (It does not occur, however, in Illinois.)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHIONANTHUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 8. 1753.

Two species, China. Atlantic North America, 1.

Chionanthus virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 8. 1753. FRINGE TREE. OLD-MAN'S BEARD.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 6. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 337. Chap. Fl. 369. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 260. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 77. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 60, *t. 277*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich wooded banks along streams. Flowers April; fruit ripe September, October, black; frequent. Shrub 4 to 10 feet high, frequently small tree 10 to 15 feet high, 4 inches in diameter.
Economic uses: Ornamental. The bark of the root, called "flowering-ash bark," is used in domestic medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

OSMANTHUS Lour. Fl. Cochin. *t. 28*. 1790.

Seven species, evergreen trees, subtropical and tropical eastern Asia, Pacific islands. South Atlantic North America, 1.

Osmanthus americana (L.) Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. **2**: 677. 1876.
DEVIL-WOOD. AMERICAN OLIVE.

Olea americana L. Mant. **1**: 24. 1767.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 5. Chap. Fl. 369. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 78. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 65, *t. 278*.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Swampy woods along streams. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers cream color, April, fragrant; fruit ripe in September, shining black, frequent. Tree 20 to 40 feet high, 8 to 12 inches in diameter.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LOGANIACEAE. Logania Family.

GELSEMIUM Juss. Gen. 150. 1789.

Two species, woody climbers, eastern Asia. North America, 1.

Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) Ait. f. Hort. Kew. **2**: 64. 1811. YELLOW JESSAMINE.

Bignonia sempervirens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 623. 1753.
Gelsemium nitidum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 120. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 311. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 345. Chap. Fl. 183. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 107. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 271.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp thickets. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa, Autauga, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers golden yellow, February, March; fragrant. Common. Climbing high from long creeping roots. Most abundant throughout the Coast Pine belt. The whole plant poisonous.

Economic uses: The root is the "yellow jessamine root" or "Gelsemium" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPIGELIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 149. 1753.

Over 60 species, warmer North America, West Indies to Brazil. North America, 5.

Spigelia marilandica L. Syst. ed. 12, 734. 1767. INDIAN PINK.
Lonicera marilandica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 175. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 236. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 346. Chap. Fl. 182. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 271. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 108.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey west to Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and the Gulf to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower Pine region. Rich open woods and copses. Morgan County, Decatur. St. Clair County, Springville. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Dallas County. Escambia County, Flomaton. Flowers scarlet outside, yellowish inside; May. Not infrequent. Perennial; 1 to 1½ feet high. Scattered throughout the rich valleys and prairies.
Economic uses: The root is the "pinkroot" or "Spigelia" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Marilandia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CYNOCTONUM J. G. Gmelin, Syst. **2**: 443. 1791.
(MITREOLA R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. **1**: 450. 1810.)

Four species, Asia, Australia. South and North America, 2.

Cynoctonum mitreola (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 258. 1894. MITER-WORT.
Ophiorrhiza mitreola L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 150. 1753.
Cynoctonum petiolatum J. G. Gmelin, Syst. **2**: 443. 1791.
Mitreola petiolata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 45. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 238. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 346. Chap. Fl. 182. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 272. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 108.
MEXICO, WEST INDIES, VENEZUELA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Springy banks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, July to September. Frequent. Ten to 20 inches high. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America meridionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cynoctonum sessilifolium (Walt.) J. G. Gmelin, Syst. **2**: 443. 1791.
SESSILE-LEAF MITER-WORT.
Anonymos sessilifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 108. 1788.
Ophiorrhiza mitreola Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 148. 1803. Not L.
Mitreola sessilifolia Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 45. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 237. Chap. Fl. 182. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 108.
Louisianian area. Lower North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Springy places in the pine woods. Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, June, August; frequent. Six to 10 inches high. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYPREMUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 111. 1753.

Single species. South Atlantic North America, West Indies, Mexico.

Polypremum procumbens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 111. 1753. PROCUMBENT POLYPREMUM.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 200. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 346. Chap. Fl. 182. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 272. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 109.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Worn out, sandy fields, roadsides, pastures. Cullman County, rocky banks, 800 feet. Flowers white; August to November. Common; in greatest abundance in the pine barrens. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GENTIANACEAE. Gentian Family.

SABBATIA Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 503. 1763.

Thirteen species, Atlantic North America, chiefly southeastern.

Sabbatia macrophylla Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 171. 1835. LARGE-LEAF SABBATIA.

Chap. Fl. 353. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 114.

Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Coast plain. Open grassy pine-barren swamps. Washington County, Yellowpine. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Monroe and Baldwin counties. Flowers white; May, June. Frequent. One and one-half to 2½ feet high; perennial, from a long cylindrical rootstock.

Type locality: "Covington," La. (*Drummond*).

Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia angustifolia (Michx.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, 5: 259. 1894. WHITE-FLOWERED AMERICAN CENTAURY.

Chironia angularis var. *angustifolia* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 147. 1803.

Sabbatia brachiata Ell. Sk. 1: 284. 1817.

Ell. Sk. 1. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 348. Chap. Fl. 353. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 114.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Indiana; North Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Dry grassy pine barrens. Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers, pale rose to white, with yellow eye; May, June. Ten to 12 inches high. Annual or biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in uliginosis sabulosis Carolinae inferioris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia angularis (L.) Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 137. 1814. AMERICAN CENTAURY.

Chironia angularis L. Sp. Pl. 1: 190. 1753.

Ell. Sk. 1: 285. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 348. Chap. Fl. 353. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 114.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England to Michigan; southern Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas to the Gulf, from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich woodlands. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Choctaw County, Bladen. Mobile County. Flowers pink; June. Not common; scattered. Annual.

Economic uses: The herb, "American centaury," "Sabbatia," is an obsolete medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia. *Kalm.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia calycina (Lam.) Heller, Bull. Torr. Club, 21: 24. 1894. CALYCINE SABBATIA.

Gentiana calycina Lam. Encycl. 2: 638. 1786.

Chironia calycosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 147. 1803.

Sabbatia calycosa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 138. 1814.

Ell. Sk. 1: 285. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 348. Chap. Fl. 354. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 274. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 114.

CUBA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, North Carolina along the coast to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Swampy alluvial forests. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County. Alluvial forest on Tensaw River. Flowers pink; August. Not frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Cette plante croît à la Louisiane."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia stellaris Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 137. 1814. SEASIDE SABBATIA.

Sabbatia gracilis Ell. Sk. 1: 284. 1817. Not Salisb.

Ell. Sk. 1. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 348. Chap. Fl. 354. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 115.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Seashore of southern New England to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline flats occasionally overflowed by the tide. Mobile County, West Fowl River, Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, Bon Secour. Flowers pale rose to white, yellow star in center; July, August. Not infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "In salt marshes: New York, New Jersey, &c."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia campanulata (L.) Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. **1**: 217. 1824.
SLENDER SABBATIA.

Chironia campanulata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 190. 1753.
C. gracilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 146. 1803.
Sabbatia gracilis Salisb. Parad. Lond. *t. 32*. 1806.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 348. Chap. Fl. 354. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 115.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Tennessee, south to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Low damp banks and shallow grassy swamps. Cullman County, 800 feet, rocky banks of creeks. Chilton County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers rose-pink; June. Common. Annual. Abundant in flat damp pine barrens of the Coast plain and Lower Pine region.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia dodecandra (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 36. 1888.
LARGE-FLOWERED SABBATIA.

Chironia dodecandra L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 190. 1753.
C. chloroides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 147. 1803.
Sabbatia chloroides Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 138. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 286. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 349. Chap. Fl. 354. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 115.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England on the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Flat damp pine barrens, borders of ponds. Washington County, Vinegar Bend, abundant. Mobile County. Flowers rose-purple; June. Not frequent; local. Biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia dodecandra stricta (Gray) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 26. 1897.

Sabbatia chloroides var. *stricta* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 115. 1878.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina (?) and Florida.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Brackish sandy swamps. Baldwin County, Wulfs Bayou near Perdido Bay. Biennial, 2 to 3 feet high; stem slender, strictly erect, with long internodes; leaves linear-lanceolate. June 20, flowers not yet open; very distinct from the type in the habit of its growth.
Type locality: "South Carolina?, Alabama, and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Sabbatia gentianoides Ell. Sk. **1**: 286. 1817. GENTIAN-LIKE SABBATIA.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 354. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 115. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 274.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Baldwin County. Mobile County, Whistler. Flowers rose-pink; July, August. Frequent. Biennial.
Type locality: "From specimens collected by Mr. Abbot, in Bullock County, Ga., growing in and around the shallow pine-barren ponds."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sabbatia boykinii Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 116. 1887. BOYKIN'S SABBATIA.

Chap. Fl. 354. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
Carolinian area. Upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open rocky or gravelly woods. Cullman, Tallapoosa, Randolph, and Chambers counties. Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Annual or biennial.
Type locality: "Middle or Upper Georgia, *Boykin*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GENTIANA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 227. 1753.

About 301 species, widely distributed over cooler regions of the globe. Europe, northern Asia. North America, 38.

Gentiana saponaria L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 228. 1753. SOAPWORT GENTIAN.

Gentiana catesbaei Walt. Fl. Car. 109. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 339. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 350. Chap. Fl. 356. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 122.

Carolinian area. Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region and Lower hills. Shaded banks. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Cullman County. Talladega County, Renfroe, 600 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers cerulean blue; October, November. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gentiana elliottii Chap. Fl. 356. 1860. BLUE SAMPSON'S SNAKE-ROOT.

Gentiana catesbaei Ell. Sk. **1**: 339. 1817. Not Walt.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 122.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp meadows, low wet woods. Mobile and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers large, purplish blue, with green veins, open; October, November. Infrequent. Stems 15 to 18 inches long. Perennial.

Type locality: "Banks of streams and ditches, in the lower and middle districts."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gentiana villosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 228. 1753. SAMPSON'S SNAKE-ROOT.

Gentiana ochroleuca Froel. Gent. 35. 1796.

G. saponaria Walt. Fl. Car. 109. 1788. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 340. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 351. Chap. Fl. 355. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 123.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. From the Tennessee Valley to the coast. Dry woodlands. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish yellow; October. Not infrequent; most common in dry grassy pine barrens of the Coast Pine belt. Low, 6 to 10 inches. Perennial.

Economic uses: The roots of this and *G. elliottii*, under the name of "Sampson's snake-root," are used in domestic medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gentiana andrewsii Griseb. Gent. 287. 1839. CLOSED GENTIAN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 351. Chap. Fl. 356. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 123.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota; Virginia to Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee; and south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Winston County, near fork of Sipsey River, reported by T. M. Peters. Perennial.

Type locality not given.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

FRASERA Walt. Fl. Car. 87. 1788.

Eight species; North America, Pacific and Atlantic.

Frasera carolinensis Walt. Fl. Car. 88. 1788. AMERICAN COLOMBO.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 205. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 352. Chap. Fl. 357. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 125.

Carolinian area. Ontario; New York, southern Ohio, southern Illinois, south from West Virginia along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich upland forests. Lawrence County, near Gumpond, 1,200 feet. Blount County, Bangor. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers greenish yellow; May. Infrequent. Perennial. Two to 3 feet high from a large fusiform root.

Economic uses: The root, known as "American colombo," is used in medicine.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OBOLARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 632. 1753.

Single species, saprophytic perennial, Atlantic North America.

Obolaria virginica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 632. 1753. PENNYWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 353. Chap. Fl. 357. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 127. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 275.

Carolinian area. New Jersey to eastern Illinois, Tennessee south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Moist woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,600 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers purplish; May. Local and rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

BARTONIA Muhl.; Willd. Neue Schrift. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, **3**:444. 1801.

Two species, leafless saprophytic annuals, Atlantic North America.

Bartonia virginica (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 36. 1888. AUTUMNAL BARTONIA.
Sagina virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**:128. 1753.
Bartonia tenella Willd. Neue Schrift. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, **3**:445. 1801.
Centaurella autumnalis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**:100. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 204. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 352. Chap. Fl. 357. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 127.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Newfoundland (*Gray*); northern New England (Mount Desert Island), south to Florida, west to Mississippi and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain Region to Coast plain. In shaded springy places. Cullman County, 800 feet. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers greenish white; October. Frequent; common on swampy borders of pine-barren streams.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia inter muscos ad margines fontium. D. Gronovius."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bartonia verna (Michx.) Muhl. Cat. 16. 1813. VERNAL BARTONIA.
Centaurella verna Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 98, *t. 12, f. 1.* 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:204. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 353. Chap. Fl. 357. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 127.
Carolinian (?) and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Virginia to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens under the shelter of low bushes. Mobile County. Flowers white, early in February; 2 to 3 inches high. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in sphagnosis Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIMNANTHEMUM S. G. Gmel. Nov. Act. Petrop. **14**:527, *t. 17, f. 2.* 1769.

About 20 species, aquatics, warmer temperate and tropical regions, both hemispheres. North America, 2.

Limnanthemum lacunosum (Vent.) Griseb. Gent. 347. 1839.
PITTED FLOATING HEART.
Villarsia lacunosa Vent. Choix des Plantes, 9. 1803.
V. cordata Ell. Sk. **1**:230. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 353. Chap. Fl. 358. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 128.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; southern New England to Missouri and Arkansas, and along the coast to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. In deep ponds. Mobile County. Flowers pale pink; March, April. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

APOCYNACEAE. Dogbane Family.

AMSONIA Walt. Fl. Car. 98. 1788.

Seven species, perennial herbs, Japan. North America, 6.

Amsonia amsonia (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club. **5**:262. 1894.
TABERNAEMONTANA'S AMSONIA.
Tabernaemontana amsonia L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**:308. 1762.
Amsonia tabernaemontana Walt. Fl. Car. 98. 1788.
A. latifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:121. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:313. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 338. Chap. Fl. 360. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 81. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 262.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas, north to southern Missouri and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Rich shady woods. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County, Mount Vernon. Flowers lavender-blue; April. Not rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Amsonia ciliata Walt. Fl. Car. 98. 1788. NARROW-LEAVED AMSONIA.
Tabernaemontana angustifolia Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 300. 1789.
Amsonia angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 121. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 314. Chap. Fl. 360. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 81. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 262.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry light soil. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County, Bon Secour, loose sands, open pine woods. Flowers pale blue; June. Not frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

APOCYNUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 213. 1753.

About 8 species, perennial herbs, southern Europe to temperate Asia. North America, 5.

Apocynum cannabinum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 213. 1753.
CANADIAN HEMP. INDIAN HEMP. CHOCTAW ROOT.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 315. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 338. Chap. Fl. 358. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 83. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 473. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 262.
CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario to New England, west to Minnesota, south through the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, from Florida west to Texas and Arizona, and from southern California to Oregon.
ALABAMA: Coosa hills. Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Damp grassy banks. St. Clair County, Shoal Creek. Dallas County. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers pale purplish. Frequent. One and one-half to 2 feet high from a woody cylindrical nearly horizontal root.
Economic uses: The root is the "Canadian hemp root" or "Apocynum" of the United States Pharmacopœia; the "squaw root" of the Choctaw Indians.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRACHELOSPERMUM Lemair, Jard. Fleur. **1**: *t. 61.* 1851.

Seven species, Japan, Himalayan India. North America, 1.

Trachelospermum difforme (Walt.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 85. 1878.
CLIMBING DOGBANE.
Echites difformis Walt. Fl. Car. 98. 1788.
Forsteronia difformis A. DC. Prodr. **8**: 437. 1844.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 312. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 338; Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 85. Chap. Fl. 359. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 263.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Low, wet, alluvial banks. Morgan County, Cedar Plains. Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers cream-color; June, July. Common. Trailing and climbing over bushes. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ASCLEPIADACEAE. Milkweed Family.

ASCLEPIAS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 214. 1753.

Eighty-five species, perennial herbs, cooler temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. North America, 55.

Asclepias tuberosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 217. 1753. BUTTERFLY WEED.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 325. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 340. Chap. Fl. 365. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 89. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 265.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, and Colorado, south to Florida, Texas, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry siliceous soil, borders of woods, fields. Cullman County, 800 feet. Bibb, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Frequent; most common on dry pine ridges.

Economic uses: The root is the "pleurisy root" or "Asclepias" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias lanceolata Walt. Fl. Car. 105. 1788. SPARSELY FLOWERED MILKWEED.

Asclepias paupercula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 118. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 323. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 340. Chap. Fl. 363. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 90. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 265.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Boggy pine barrens, river marshes. Washington County, Yellowpine. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers vermilion-orange, May, June; frequent.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias obtusifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 115. 1803.

OBTUSE-LEAVED MILKWEED.

Asclepias purpurascens Walt. Fl. Car. 105. 1788. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 321. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 341. Chap. Fl. 364. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 91. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 266.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Colorado, and from New York to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry borders of fields and woods. Clay County, near Ironaton, 1,200 feet. Bibb, St. Clair, and Baldwin counties. Lee County, Auburn. Mobile County. Flowers pink, June. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. a Virginia ad Carolinam."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias humistrata Walt. Fl. Car. 105. 1788. RABBIT'S MILKWEED.

Asclepias amplexicaulis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 115. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 322. Chap. Fl. 364. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 92.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region near the coast. Dry pine ridges. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale pink, greenish; April, May; fragrant. Frequent. Stems decumbent, 2 to 3 feet long.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias variegata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 215. 1753. VARIEGATED MILKWEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 324. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 342. Chap. Fl. 362. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 93.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, southern Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, south to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Scattered over the State. Dry open places, borders of fields. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Lauderdale, Cullman, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, with purplish center; May. Nowhere abundant.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias obovata Ell. Sk. **1**: 321. 1817. OBOVATE-LEAVED MILKWEED.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 363. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 95.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Lower Pine region. Open woods, pastures, gravelly light soil. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Mobile County, open pine woods near Springhill. Baldwin County. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Flowers greenish, purplish tinged, June to August. Not infrequent; most frequently met with on the bald prairies.

Type locality: "Louisville, Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias quadrifolia Jacq. Obs. pt. 2, 8, *t. 33*. 1767. FOUR-LEAVED MILKWEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 319. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 342. Chap. Fl. 364. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 96.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England west to Wisconsin, Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, and south from New York along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region; ranges of greatest elevation. Dry rocky hillsides and open woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,400 to 1,600 feet. Flowers pale pink; May, June. Rare.
Type locality: "Crescit in Virginia, unde specimina Clayton misit."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias perennis Walt. Fl. Car. 107. 1788. SMALL-FLOWERED MILKWEED.
Asclepias parviflora Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1, **1**: 307. 1789.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 323. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 342. Chap. Fl. 365. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 96.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Indiana to Arkansas and Texas, and from South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast Pine belt. Muddy alluvial banks. Bibb, Montgomery, and Washington counties. Mobile County, banks of Alabama River (Chastangs). Flowers white; June, July. Not rare. Lower part of stem and roots woody.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias verticillata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 217. 1753. WHORLED MILKWEED.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 324. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 342. Chap. Fl. 365. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 97.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Rocky or sandy ridges, dry or damp soil. Lauderdale County, in the barrens. Clay County, on Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,200 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa and Clarke counties. Flowers greenish; June, July. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Asclepias verticillata linearis (Scheele) Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club **24**: 156. 1897.
Asclepias linearis Scheele, Linnaea, **21**: 758. 1848.
A. verticillata subverticillata Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **12**: 71. 1876.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 97. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 267.
NORTHERN MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Mississippi, western Texas, and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Damp woods. Autauga County, Prattville. Flowers greenish; July. Rare; most probably adventive from Texas.
Type locality: "Bei Neubraunfels [Texas]: Lindheimer."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Asclepias michauxii Decsne. in DC. Prodr. **8**: 569. 1844. MICHAUX'S MILKWEED.
Asclepias angustifolia Ell. Sk. **1**: 325. 1817. Not Schweig. 1812.
Chap. Fl. 365. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 97.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Flat or rolling sandy pine barrens. Flowers pale purple and greenish—not orange, as stated by Elliott; April, May. Not rare. Many ascending stems from a stout woody root.
Type locality: "America septentrionalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACERATES Ell. Sk. **1**: 316. 1817.

Seven species, perennial herbs, eastern North America.

Acerates floridana (Lam.) A. S. Hitchcock, Trans. St. Louis Acad. **5**: 508. 1891.
FLORIDA GREEN MILKWEED.
Asclepias floridana Lam. Encycl. **1**: 284. 1783.
A. longifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am **1**: 116. 1803.
Acerates longifolia Ell. Sk. **1**: 317. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 343; Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, 1: 99. Chap. Fl. 366. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 268.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ohio to Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas; and from Tennessee to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. In wet grassy places. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish white, April, May; not infrequent. One to 1½ feet high.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans la Floride & au Mississipi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ASCLEPIODORA Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **12**: 66. 1876.

Two species, perennials, Atlantic North America, southwestward.

Asclepiodora viridis (Walt.) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **12**: 66. 1876.
PANICULATE ASCLEPIODORA.

Asclepias viridis Walt. Fl. Car. 107. 1788.
Anantherix paniculata Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **5**: 203. 1837.
Acerates paniculata Decsne. in DC. Prodr. **8**: 521. 1844.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 327. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 339. Chap. Fl. 366. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 89. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 265.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and from central Tennessee south to Florida, west to Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Sunny dry places, borders of fields, and pastures. Dallas County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Flowers dark purplish green; April, May. Not rare.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMPELANUS Raf.; Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 314. 1894.

(ENSLENIA Nutt. Gen. **1**: 164. 1818. Not Raf. 1817.)

Ampelanus albidus (Nutt.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 314. 1894. SAND VINE.

Enslenia albida Nutt. Gen. **1**: 165. 1818.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 343. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 349. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, 1: 100. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 16.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Kansas; south from Kentucky to upper Georgia, northern Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Banks of streams. Jackson and Stevenson counties (*Herb Biltmore*). Rare.
Type locality: "Near Shepherdstown, on the gravelly banks of the Potomac, Virginia. * * * On the high sandy banks of the river Scioto, etc., also near Cincinnati."
Herb. Biltmore.

CYNANCHUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 212. 1753.

About 100 species, warmer regions of North and South Africa, Asia, West Indies, and America. Atlantic America, 2. Southern.

Cynanchum palustre (Pursh) Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. 106. 1898.
SEASIDE WINDING MILKWEED.

Ceropegia palustris Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 184. 1814.
Lyonia maritima Ell. Sk. **1**: 316. 1817.
Seutera maritima Decsne. in DC. Prodr. **8**: 590. 1846.
Vincetoxicum palustre Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 102. 1878.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 316. Chap. Fl. 367. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 269. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 418.

CUBA, BAHAMAS.
Louisianian area. Seashore of South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Mobile and Baldwin counties, salt marshes. Flowers greenish; June, July. Abundant. Perennial, twining around the coarser glumaceous marsh plants.
Type locality: "In salt marshes, winding around Scirpi and Junci: Carolina. *Lyon*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VINCETOXICUM Walt. Fl. Car. 104. 1788.

(GONOLOBUS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 119. 1803.)

About 65 to 70 species, trailing or winding perennials; West Indies, South America, Mexico. Atlantic North America, chiefly Southern, about 17.

Vincetoxicum gonocarpus laevis (Michx.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 266. 1894.
SMOOTH ANGLE-POD.

Gonolobus laevis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 119. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 344. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 103. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 269.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia and Ohio south to Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills and Prairie region. Damp thickets. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Marion Junction. Flowers pansy-purple; May, June. Not frequent. Stem trailing, smooth, leaves flaccid, thin, smoothish.
Type locality: "Hab. in dumetosis ripariis Fluminis Mississippi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vincetoxicum hirsutum (Michx.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 266. 1894. HIRSUTE ANGLE-POD.

Gonolobus hirsutus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 119. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 328. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 344. Chap. Fl. 368. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 104.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland and Virginia to Tennessee and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Pine belt. Shady copses in rich soil. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 349). Jackson County, Stevenson. Flowers maroon purple; May, June. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vincetoxicum carolinense (Jacq.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club. **5**: 265. 1894.

Cynanchum carolinensis Jacq. Coll. **2**: 288. 1788.
Gonolobus carolinensis R. Br. Mem. Wern. Soc. **1**: 35. 1809.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 345. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 351. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 104.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Thickets in rich soil. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Cullman and Baldwin counties. Flowers brown purple; May, June. Not frequent.
Type locality: Given only as implied in the name.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vincetoxicum baldwinianum (Sweet) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club. **5**: 265. 1894. BALDWIN'S ANGLE-POD.

Gonolobus baldwinianus Sweet, Hort. Brit. ed. 2, 360. 1830.
G. macrophyllus Ell. Sk. **1**: 327. 1817. Not Michx.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 104.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Prairie region and Upper division Coast Pine belt. Wooded hills. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Clarke County, Thomasville. Flowers dingy white, fetid; April. Fruit not seen. Local; rare. Stem trailing on the ground.
Type locality: "Savannah."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CONVOLVULACEAE. Morning Glory Family.

IPOMOEA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 159. 1753.

About 350 species, warmer regions of the globe, largely American.

Ipomoea coccinea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 160. 1753. SCARLET MORNING GLORY.

Ipomoea luteola Jacq. Icon. Rar. *t. 135*. 1781.
Quamoclit coccinea Moench, Meth. 453. 1794.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 258. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 368. Chap. Fl. 341. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 209. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 289.
TROPICAL AMERICA, EAST INDIES, SOUTH AFRICA.
Carolinian area. Introduced and partially naturalized in Virginia, southern Ohio, and southern Missouri, southward from Tennessee to Florida, and west to Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. In cultivated ground. Cullman and Talladega counties. Flowers flame color; August, September. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Domingo."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea quamoclit L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 159. 1753. CYPRESS VINE.

Quamoclit vulgaris Choisy in DC. Prodr. **9**: 336. 1845.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 368. Chap. Fl. 341. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 209.
SOUTH AMERICA.
Extensively cultivated in gardens throughout the Southern States, and a frequent escape in fields and grounds near dwellings.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Here and there. Mobile County. Flowers crimson, July, August. Not infrequent of spontaneous growth. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea barbigera Sweet, Fl. Gard. *t. 86.* 1818. BEARDED MORNING GLORY.
Pharbitis barbigera Don, Hist. Dichl. Pl. **4**: 262. 1838.
"Stem downy; leaves cordate, acuminate, entire, hairy on both surfaces, lobes rounded; peduncles 1-flowered, shorter than the petioles, bibracteate near the calyx; sepals acuminate, spreading, reflexed, densely bearded at the base; the campanulately funnel-shaped corolla 5-lobed, slightly crenulate, limb azure, the tube nearly white; capsule smooth, 3-celled, cells 2-seeded, seeds black, roughish-downy."
Our plant differs from the above description solely in the peduncles with two, or seldom three, flowers. Mr. Charles L. Pollard, on comparing it with the illustration of Sweet, finds it to differ in no essential point.
Strangely overlooked by the botanists in this country.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain in cultivated ground. Flowers from August to close of the season. An annual of most vigorous and rapid growth, with the fleshy stem ¼ to nearly ½ inch thick. Climbing and twining over bushes and trees, and producing its seeds in abundance, this plant is one of the most injurious of the bind weeds which infest the garden and field. Most abundant from the Central Prairies to the coast.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea hederacea Jacq. Icon. Rar. *t. 36.* 1781. IVY-LEAF MORNING GLORY.
Pharbitis hederacea Chois. in DC. Prodr. **9**: 343. 1845.
Ipomoea nil of American authors.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 259. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 368. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 473.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, AUSTRALIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. In the Atlantic States from New York and Pennsylvania to Tennessee.
Adventive from the South. Indigenous from North Carolina to Florida and west to Louisiana, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Border of thickets and in fields. Clay County, near Ironaton. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Lee County. Autauga County (*F. S. Earle*). Mobile County, waste places. Flowers violet-purple, apparently rare in the low country. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth, Bot. Abh. 27. 1787. COMMON MORNING GLORY.
Convolvulus purpureus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 219. 1762.
Pharbitis hispida Chois. in DC. Prodr. **9**: 345. 1845.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 252. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 369. Chap. Fl. 342. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 473.
TROPICAL AMERICA. Naturalized in tropical countries.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Introduced and escaped from cultivation. Naturalized from North Carolina to Louisiana and westward.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In cultivated ground near dwellings. Talladega County, Ironaton. Clay County, Ashland, 1,700 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Mobile County. Flowers white to pink, purple, violet, and blue; August to October. Escaped from cultivation; in some localities a pernicious weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea pes-caprae (L). Sweet, Hort. Lond. ed. 2, 289. 1818–1820.
ROUND-LEAF IPOMOEA. GOAT'S-FOOT SEASIDE IPOMOEA.
Colvolvulus pes-caprae L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 159. 1753.
Ipomoea orbicularis Ell. Sk. **1**: 257. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 342. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 211. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 290. Griseb. Fl. Brit W. Ind. 470.
SEASHORES OF THE TROPICS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Sandy sea beaches from South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region, sandy shores near the surf. Baldwin County, Perdido Bay. Mobile County, Big Dauphin Island. Flowers purple; July to October; not frequent. Creeping, 2 feet and over. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea acetosaefolia (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. Syst. **4**: 246. 1819. WHITE-BLOOMING SEASIDE MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus acetosaefolius Vahl, Ecl. Am. **1**: 18. 1790.
C. obtusilobus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 139. 1803.
Batatas acetosaefolius and *B. littoralis* Chois. Convolv. Rar. 124. 1838.
Convolvulus littoralis Dietrich, Syn. Pl. **1**: 675. 1839.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 252. Chap. Fl. 341. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 211. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 290. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 471.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Seacoast of South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region, dunes of drifting sand near the surf. Baldwin County, Josephine, Perdido Bay. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Flowers white; July, August. Not frequent. Creeping, stems 3 to 4 feet long, the slender creeping roots deeply buried in the sand. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea jalapa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 146. 1814. FALSE JALAP.

Convolvulus jalapa L. Mant. **1**: 43. 1767.
Ipomoea macrorhiza Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 141. 1803.
I. michauxii Sweet, Hort. Lond. 288. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 253. Chap. Fl. 343. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 211. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 290. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 469.

JAMAICA, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County. Frequently cultivated, rarely escaped to waste places and hedge rows. Apparently not indigenous. Flowers pink; August. A strong climber from a large and ponderous root. Perennial.
Economic uses: Ornamental climber.
Type locality: "Near the sea shore of Georgia and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Ipomoea pandurata (L.) Meyer, Prim. Fl. Essequ. 100. 1818.
WILD POTATO. COMMON WHITE BINDWEED.

Convolvulus panduratus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 153. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 254. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 369. Chap. Fl. 343. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 211. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 290. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 468.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; southern New York west to Michigan and Missouri, south to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State in the valley lands. Most abundant south of the Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. In light warm soil, fields, pastures. Flowers white, with a dark purple spot in center; July, August. Seeds ripe August to October. Many stems, from a large fleshy tuberous root; most troublesome weed in the rich agricultural lands. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae arenosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea sagittata Poir. Voy. Barb. **2**: 122. 1789. ARROW-LEAF MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus speciosus Walt. Fl. Car. 93. 1788.
C. sagittifolius Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 138. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 254. Chap. Fl. 344. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 212. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 290.

CUBA, SPAIN, NORTH AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral region. Slightly brackish and salt marshes. Mobile County, river marshes; Dauphin Island and West Fowl River salt marshes. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers bright pink to light purple, closing early in the forenoon; July, August; frequent. Twining around tall marsh weeds. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea lacunosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 161. 1753. WHITE STAR IPOMOEA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 259. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 369. Chap. Fl. 343. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 213. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 291.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio Valley, Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and along the Gulf to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills to the Coast plain. In waste and cultivated ground. Mobile County. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Flowers white, September, October; common. Plants with border of corolla pale purple are not rarely met with (Mobile). Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ipomoea carolina (L.) Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 145. 1814.
CAROLINA MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus carolinus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 154. 1753.
Ipomoea trichocarpa Ell. Sk. **1**: 258. 1817.
Ipomoea commutata Roem. & Schult. Syst. **4**: 228. 1819.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 342. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 213. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 291.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and southern Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Thickets and cultivated ground. Mobile County, in damp rich ground. Corolla large, 1¾ inches long, 1 inch wide, pink or purple, August, September; pods ripe, September, October. Trailing and climbing over bushes. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

JACQUEMONTIA Chois. Mem. Soc. Phys. Gen. **6**: 476. 1833.

About 36 species, mostly annuals, chiefly of tropical America.

Jacquemontia tamnifolia (L.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 474. 1864.
BLUE-FLOWERED BINDWEED.

Ipomoea tamnifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 162. 1753.
Convolvulus tamnifolius Ell. Sk. **1**: 256. 1817.
Chap. Fl. 342. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 214. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 292. Griseb. l. c.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. In cultivated ground. Flowers azure; July to October. Annual. Twining or trailing. A troublesome weed.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BREWERIA R. Br. Pr. Fl. Nov. Holl. **1**: 487. 1810.

(STYLISMA Raf. Neogen. 2. 1825.)

About 30 species, warmer regions of the globe. South Atlantic America, 4.

Breweria humistrata (Walt.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 217. 1878.
LOW BREWERIA.

Convolvulus humistratus Walt. Fl. Car. 94. 1788.
C. tenellus Lam. Tabl. Encycl. Ill. **1**: 459. 1791.
Stylisma humistrata Chap. Fl. 346. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 250. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 370. Chap. Fl. 346.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Dry pine barrens. Autauga, Bibb, Clarke, Washington, Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white, June to August; common, creeping. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Breweria aquatica (Walt.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 217. 1878.
AQUATIC BREWERIA.

Convolvulus aquaticus Walt. Fl. Car. 94. 1788.
Stylisma aquatica Chap. Fl. 346. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 250. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida, middle Georgia, North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Low damp pine woods. Etowah County, Ballplay, 450 feet. Flowers purple; July (1880). Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Breweria pickeringii (M. A. Curtis) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 217. 1878. PICKERING'S BREWERIA.

Convolvulus pickeringii M. A. Curtis, Bost. Journ. N. Hist. **1**: 129. 1837.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 370. Chap. Fl. 346. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 293.
Carolinian area. New Jersey and southern Illinois, south to North Carolina and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Winston County, reported by T. M. Peters. Perennial.
Type locality: "North Carolina, about Wilmington (*Curtis*)."

CONVOLVULUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 153. 1753.

(CALYSTEGIA R. Br. Prodr. 483. 1810.)

About 160 species, temperate and warmer regions, largely in the Mediterranean region and Asiatic. North America, 12.

Convolvulus repens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 158. 1753. CREEPING BINDWEED.

Calystegia catesbeiana Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 729. 1814.
C. sepium var. *pubescens* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 376. 1876.
Convolvulus sepium var. *repens* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 215. 1878.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 255. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 370. Chap. Fl. 345, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 292.
Alleghenian to Lousianian area. Canada, New Jersey west to Michigan, south to Florida, Texas, and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Damp shaded thickets. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Thomasville. Flowers white or faint rose-color; April, May. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Americae maritimis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Convolvulus arvensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 153. 1753. COMMON FIELD BINDWEED.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 370. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 329. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 216.
EUROPE.
Naturalized in the Northern and Middle United States.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile County. Flowers pink; June, August. Frequent. Spreading slowly to waste places and likely to become a troublesome weed. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Convolvulus incanus Vahl, Symb. Bot. **3**: 23. 1794. HOARY BINDWEED.

Convolvulus bonariensis and *C. dissectus* Cav. Icon. 5, *t. 480*. 1799.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 216. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 292.
Louisianian area. Arkansas, Texas, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Adventive from the Southwest. Mobile County. In an oat field, most probably introduced from Texas with seed oats. Flowers pink; July, August. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EVOLVULUS L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 391. 1763.

Eighty-five species, of tropical and subtropical regions, particularly in South America. North America, 6; Southwestern.

Evolvulus alsinoides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 392. CHICKWEED-LIKE EVOLVULUS.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 218. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 330. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 475. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 293.
THROUGHOUT THE TROPICS.
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry rich banks. Mobile County, Dauphin Island, shell banks. Flowers pearl-blue; July, August. Rare and local. Perennial.?
Type locality: "Hab. in Malabaria, Zeylona, Bisnagaria, Bahama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DICHONDRA Forst. Char. Gen. Pl. 39, *t. 40*. 1776.

Five species, warmer regions of the globe.

Dichondra evolvulacea (L. f.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club **5**: 268. 1894. CAROLINA DICHONDRA.

Sibthorpia evolvulacea L. f. Suppl. 288. 1781.
Dichondra repens Forst. Fl. Ins. Aust. Prodr. **2**. 1786. Name only.
D. carolinensis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 136. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 338. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 368. Chap. Fl. 346. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 208. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 289.

WEST INDIES TO PATAGONIA. Cosmopolitan in warmer zones of the globe.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia along the coast to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Coast plain. Damp, grassy banks. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers greenish; March, April. Abundant; perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Nova Granada. D. Mutis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CUSCUTACEAE. Dodder Family.

CUSCUTA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 124. 1753.

About 100 species, annuals, leafless winding parasitic plants, of warmer and temperate zones, both hemispheres. North America, 21.

Cuscuta arvensis Beyrich; Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 77. As synonym. 1834. FIELD DODDER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 371. Chap. Fl. 347. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 220. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 294.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, New York west to Minnesota, Rocky Mountains to Oregon; south to Florida, west to Texas and California.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Dry gravelly or sandy exposed places. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Mobile County. Flowers, June to August; on small herbs. Stem slender, filiform. Forms with larger flowers, calyx papillose to verrucose, occur near the seashore on *Solidago pauciflosculosa* and Myricas; not rare.
Type locality: "N. W. America. Douglas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cuscuta indecora Chois. Mem. Soc. Gen. **9**: 278, *t. 3, f. 5*. 1841. SEASIDE DODDER.

C. neuropetala Engelm. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 75. 1843.
Cuscuta pulcherrima Scheele, Linnaea, **21**: 750. 1848.
C. decora Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **1**: 501. 1859.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 371. Chap. Fl. 347. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 221. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 294. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 476.

WEST INDIES TO ARGENTINA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois to Florida, westward to Texas, Arizona, and California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral region. Dry sandy places near the seashore and damp sandy borders of brackish swamps. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Petals white, anthers purple. August. On coarse herbs and small shrubs, such as Solidago and Myrica; frequent.
Varies infinitely in the size of flowers, smoothness of calyx, and looseness or compactness of inflorescence, the intergrading forms blending almost imperceptibly with the varietal forms which have been described. Forms with large flowers in looser cymes, the calyx and corolla less papillose, distinguished as *C. pulcherrima* and *C. neuropetala*, occur in damp situations; in the dry sands the flowers are smaller, strongly verrucose papillose, the lobes of the corolla with a strongly inflexed point, and the flowers in dense clusters, such forms responding to *C. indecora* Engelm.
Type locality (fide Engelmann): On the Rio Grande. (*Berlandier.*)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cuscuta obtusiflora glandulosa Engelm. Trans. Acad. St. Louis **1**: 492. 1859.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 332. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 294.
WEST INDIES (BAHAMAS).
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy thickets. Mobile County, parasite on *Rubus argutus*. Old telegraph road. September, October.

Type locality: The distribution given is Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, western Texas, Bahama Islands, and Cuba.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cuscuta gronovii Willd.; Roem. & Schult. Syst. **6**: 205. 1820. LARGE LOVEVINE.

C. vulgivaga Engelm. Am. Journ. Sci. **43**: 338, *t. 6, f. 12–16.* 1842.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 220. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 372. Chap. Fl. 347. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 221. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 295.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and throughout the Atlantic United States.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In thickets and borders of woods. Flowers white; July, September. On various shrubs and trees; the stoutest of our species, the long stems of deep orange color, ascending small trees and often entwining their crown. Common.

Type locality: "In Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cuscuta compacta Juss.; Chois. Mem. Soc. Gen. **9**: 281, *t. 4, f. 2.* 1841. COMPACT-FLOWERED LOVEVINE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 372. Chap. Fl. 347; ed. 3, 332. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 222.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York and Ohio to Missouri and Arkansas, and from New Jersey south to Florida and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Shady damp thickets bordering water courses, infesting large shrubs, Ilex, Andromeda, Rhus, etc. Flowers white; September, October. Common throughout; most abundant in the coast plain.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Cuscuta suaveolens Seringe, Ann. Sci. Phys. Nat. Agric. et Indust. **3**: 519. 1840. LUCERN OR ALFALFA DODDER.

Cuscuta racemosa var. *chiliana* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci. **1**: 505. 1859.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 221.

Chile, Brazil; introduced into Europe.

Adventive from Chile into California. Introduced in the South Atlantic region with lucern seed from California.

ALABAMA: Montgomery County. Observed for the first time July 10, 1889, in a patch of lucern, growing luxuriantly, and proving most destructive to its host. In order to prevent the spread of this plant, on advice, the crop was plowed under before the seeds were matured. It has since not been seen or heard of from any other locality in the State.

Type locality not ascertained; apparently Chilean.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLEMONIACEAE. Phlox Family.

PHLOX L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 151. 1753.

Thirty species, mostly perennials, in temperate North America and Siberia. Eastern United States, 12.

Phlox paniculata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 151. 1753. PANICULATE PHLOX. SWEET WILLIAM.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 242. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 354. Chap. Fl. 337. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 129.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Thickets and rich copses. Montgomery County. Flowers bright purple; October. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali. Collinson."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox paniculata acuminata (Pursh) Chap. Fl. 338. 1860.

Phlox acuminata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 730. 1816.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 242. Chap. Fl. l. c.

A well-marked variety, well described by Pursh. At once recognized by the soft pubescence, dark green foliage, and the ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves attenuated at the base into a more or less margined petiole, only the uppermost sessile, and by the short calyx lobes.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Damp thickets along the banks of streams. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,200 feet; Coosa County, Mount Olive, 1,500 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers pale pink to white; July, August; infrequent. Perennial, 2 to 2½ feet high.

Our specimens are identical with a specimen from northwestern Georgia (Rome) collected by Dr. Chapman.

Type locality: "On the mountains of Georgia and Carolina. *Lyon.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox maculata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 152. 1753. SPOTTED PHLOX.

Phlox pyramidalis Smith, Exot. Bot. **2**: 55, *t. 87.* 1805.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 243 and 244. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 354. Chap. Fl. 338. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 129.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey and Virginia, west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Tennessee, Florida, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central prairies. In damp flat woods. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, and Montgomery counties. Lee County, Auburn. Flowers rose-pink; June, July. Not rare; abundant on the Warrior table-land.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox ovata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 152. 1753. CAROLINA PHLOX.

Phlox carolina L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 215. 1762.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 245. Gray, Man, ed. 6, 355. Chap. Fl. 338. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 130.

Louisianian area. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich shaded hillsides. Calcareous soil. Monroe County. Flowers pale pink; July. Rare. Stems weak; approaches closely forms of the next.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox glaberrima L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 152. 1753. SMOOTH PHLOX.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 246. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 355. Chap. Fl. 338. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 130.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine region. Open woods, in light soil. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery County. Autauga County, Prattville. Bibb County, 500 feet. Washington County, Fairford, 200 feet. Mobile County, Bayou Sara. Flowers pink; May, June. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox floridana Benth. in DC. Prodr. **9**: 304. 1845. FLORIDA PHLOX.

Chap. Fl. 339. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 130.

Louisianian area. Middle and western Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich open woods, thickets in the prairies. Madison County, Huntsville, Montesano (*Baker*). Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Butler County, Georgiana. Flowers rose-purple; July. Rare. Perennial; 1 to 1½ feet high.

Type locality: "In Florida (Chapmann!)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox pilosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 152. 1753. HAIRY PHLOX.

Phlox aristata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 144. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 247. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 355. Chap. Fl. 339. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 130. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 276.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario, Manitoba, Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and from New Jersey to Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Open copses, border of woods. Cullman County. Dallas County, Uniontown. Flowers pink; May. Not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox pilosa detonsa Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 251. 1870.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 130. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 276.

Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine ridges. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pink; April, May. Common.
Type locality: "Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox amoena Sims, Bot. Mag. **31**: *t. 1308*. 1810. EARLY PHLOX.
Phlox pilosa var. *walteri* Gray, Man. ed. 2, 331. 1856.
P. pilosa Walt. Fl. Car. 90. 1788. Not L.
P. walteri Chap. Fl. 339. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 247. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 355. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 130.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia west to Kentucky, southwestern Missouri, and Arkansas, south along the mountains to Tennessee and Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. In light siliceous soil, open hills and open copses. Winston County, Sipsey Valley, 1,200 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Clarke, Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers purplish pink; March to May. Frequent, most so in the grassy pine barrens of the Lower Pine region.
Type locality: "Near the Santée Canal, in South-Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox divaricata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 152. 1753. BLUE PHLOX. SWEET WILLIAM.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 248. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 355. Chap. Fl. 338. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 131.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and northwestern New York, west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, and south to the Gulf, from Florida to western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Rich open woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Franklin County, Russellville. Clarke County, Thomasville. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers lavender-blue; April. Not infrequent, mostly in the mountains.
Type locality: "Hab in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phlox reptans Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 145. 1803. CREEPING PURPLE PHLOX.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 248. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 355. Chap. Fl. 338. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 131.
Carolinian area. Allegheny Mountains from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Cullman County, 800 to 1,000 feet (*Miss M. Mohr*). Flowers rose-purple; June. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in excelsis montibus Carolinae occidentalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb Mohr.

GILIA Ruiz & Pav. Prodr. Fl. Per. 25, *t. 4*. 1794.

About 75 species, Chile, Peru. North America, chiefly Western, about 50. South Atlantic, 1.

Gilia coronopifolia (Willd.) Pers. Syn. **1**: 187. 1805. SPANISH CYPRESS.
Cantua coronopifolia Willd. Sp. Pl. **1**: 879. 1797.
Ipomopsis elegans Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 142. 1803.
Polemonium rubrum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 163. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 260. Chap. Fl. 339. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 145. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 277.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Dry exposed places. Bibb County, Pratts Ferry. Flowers scarlet; June, July. Biennial herb, 1½ to 2 feet high, very showy.
Economic uses: Frequently cultivated for ornament, under the name "Spanish larkspur."
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolinae citerioris arenosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

POLEMONIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 162. 1753.

About 15 species, temperate Europe, Asia, Chile. North America, 8; mostly Western.

Polemonium reptans L. Syst. ed. 10, 925. 1789. GREEK VALERIAN.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 261. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 356. Chap. Fl. 340. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 151.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Minnesota, New York, Virginia, west to Missouri, Arkansas, south along the mountains to upper Georgia and northern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shady rich woodlands. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers cerulean blue; April, May. Not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality (L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2): "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE. Water-leaf Family.

HYDROPHYLLUM L. Sp. Pl. 1:146. 1753.

Six species, temperate North America. Eastern North America, 4.

Hydrophyllum macrophyllum Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 111. 1834.
LARGER WATER-LEAF.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 357. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 639; ed. 3, 355. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 154.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southwestern Virginia, mountains, 4,000 feet, to Missouri, south to Tennessee and northern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Flowers pale buff; April. Rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "In the forests of Kentucky. Discovered by Dr. Short."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

NEMOPHILA Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. 2: 179. 1822. NEMOPHILA.

Nine species, mostly Western North America. Pacific slope, 7.

Nemophila microcalyx (Nutt.) Fisch. & Mey. Sert. Petrop. 1846.
EASTERN NEMOPHILA.

Ellisia microcalyx Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 191. 1837.

Chap. Fl. 334. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 157. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 279.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, Tennessee, lower Georgia, and Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp shady borders of woods and copses. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers white; March. Not infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "In Arkansas, Alabama, etc."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHACELIA Juss. Gen. Pl. 127. 1789.

About 80 species, Chilean Andes, mountains of Mexico. North America, 55; chiefly southwestern and Pacific. Eastern North America, 9.

Phacelia bipinnatifida Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 134, *t. 16*. 1803.
BIPINNATIFID-LEAF PHACELIA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 359. Chap. Fl. 335. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 161.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. West Virginia to altitude 3,500 feet; Kentucky to Missouri, and along the Alleghenies to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Shaded rocky hillsides. Lauderdale County (*M. C. Wilson*). Jackson County, Gurley's farm, 1,000 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Flowers sky-blue; April. Not infrequent. Biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis occidentalibus montium *Alléghenis* et Kentucky."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phacelia brevistylis Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 172. 1843.

Phacelia bipinnatifida var. *brevistylis* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 161.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County (*R. A. Nevius*). Local and rare. Biennial.

Type locality: "Limestone rocks, Hamburg, Wilcox County, Alabama."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Phacelia purshii Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 171. 1843. PURSH'S PHACELIA.

Phacelia fimbriata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 140. 1814. Not Michx.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 236, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 359. Chap. Fl. 335. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 162.
Carolinian area. Western Pennsylvania and Virginia to Missouri, Arkansas, and Minnesota(?), south to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Shaded banks, borders of woods, copses. Franklin County, Russellville. Madison County, Huntsville, shaded rocky banks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale blue; April, May. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Western and Southern States."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phacelia dubia (L.) Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 303. 1894.
SMALL-FLOWERED PHACELIA.

Polemonium dubium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 163. 1753.
Phacelia parviflora Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 140. 1816.
P. pusilla Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 172. 1843.
Chap. Fl. 335. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 162. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 280.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania and Ohio to Missouri and Texas and to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Central Prairie region. Shaded rocky banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers pale blue; May. Local; infrequent. Four to 6 inches high. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Phacelia fimbriata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 134. 1803. FRINGE-FLOWERED PHACELIA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 359. Chap. Fl. 335. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 162.
Carolinian area. Southwestern Virginia, 4,800 feet; North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region fide Gray. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in excelsis montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NAMA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 226. 1753.

(HYDROLEA L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 328. 1762.)

Nama quadrivalvis (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 435. 1891.

Hydrolea quadrivalvis Walt. Fl. Car. 110. 1788.
H. caroliniana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 177. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 336. Chap. Fl. 336. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 176.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy banks, ditches. Mobile County. Flowers sky-blue; August, September. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Mohr. Herb. Geol. Surv.

Nama ovata (Nutt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 272. 1894. OVATE-LEAF NAMA.

Hydrolea ovata Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 196. 1835–1837.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 640; ed. 3, 357. Gray, Syn Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 176. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 282.
Louisianian area. Southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region; borders of ponds and ditches. Hale County, Gallion. Autauga County, Prattville (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers azure; June. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "On the margins of ponds, Arkansas."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MARILAUNIDIUM Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 434. 1891.

(NAMA L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 950. 1759. Not L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 226. 1753.)

Two species, annual weeds, Western North America and West Indies.

Marilaunidium jamaicense (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 434. 1891.
JAMAICA CONEFLOWER.

Nama jamaicensis L. Syst. ed. 10, 93. 1759.
Chap. Fl. 337. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 174. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 280. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 477.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, roadsides. Mobile County. Flowers white; June to October. Common about the city. Annual.
Type locality (L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2): "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

BORAGINACEAE. Borage Family.

HELIOTROPIUM L. Sp. Pl. 1: 130. 1753.

One hundred and fifteen species, warmer regions of the globe. North America, 14, Southern and Southwestern.

Heliotropium europaeum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 130. 1753. EUROPEAN HELIOTROPE.
EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Sparingly naturalized from southern New York to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley and Coast plain. Waste places. Morgan County, Decatur. Lawrence County, Moulton, near dwellings. Mobile County, persistent near the shipping and on ballast heaps. Flowers white; August, October. Not infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heliotropium curassavicum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 130. 1753. SEASIDE HELIOTROPE.
Ell. Sk. 1: 224. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 361. Chap. Fl. 330. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 185. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 285.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO CHILE, AUSTRALIA.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Seashore of southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and southern Illinois. Saline desert region of the interior to Oregon.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Saline marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pearl blue; July to October. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Americae calidioris maritimis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heliotropium tenellum (Nutt.) Torr. in Macy's Rep. 304, *t. 14*. 1853.
Lithospermum tenellum Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 5: 188. 1837.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 361. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 639; ed. 3, 359. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 184. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 285.
SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Missouri and Kansas to western Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry exposed places, pastures, roadsides. Montgomery County. Flowers white; July. Infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "In arid places in the prairies of Red River," Arkansas.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heliotropium indicum L. Sp. Pl. 1: 130. 1753. INDIAN HELIOTROPE.
Ell. Sk. 1: 224. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 362. Chap. Fl. 330. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 186.
Introduced from the Tropics. Fully naturalized in the Ohio Valley, and thence to Florida and the eastern Gulf States.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley and along the river valleys to the coast. Cultivated and waste grounds. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers azure; August to October. Everywhere, southward common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India utraque."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heliotropium anchusaefolium Poir. Encycl. Suppl. 3: 23. 1813.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 639; ed. 3, 360. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 186.
SOUTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Sparingly naturalized. Florida, middle Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Waste places near dwellings. Montgomery County. Flowers rose-purple; July. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît à Buenos-Ayres."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CYNOGLOSSUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 134. 1753. HOUND'S-TONGUE.

Seventy-eight species, temperate and warmer regions, Northern Hemisphere, Europe, northern Africa, western Asia, India. North America, 7; endemic, 6.

Cynoglossum officinale L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 134. 1753. COMMON HOUND'S-TONGUE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 362. Chap. Fl. 333. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 187.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Naturalized in Canada, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from the Ohio Valley to North Carolina and upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Waste places, roadsides. Morgan County, Decatur. Lawrence County, Moulton. Flowers dark purple; June to September. Not frequent. Annual or biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Cynoglossum virginianum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 134. 1753. WILD COMFREY.

Cynoglossum amplexicaule Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 132. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 228. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 364. Chap. Fl. 333. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, 1: 188.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, Quebec; New England west to Minnesota, Ohio Valley to Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, south along the mountains from New York to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woodlands. Lawrence County, 1,200 feet. Winston County, 1,500 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,800 feet. Flowers sky-blue; April, May. Not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LAPPULA Moench, Meth. 416. 1794.

(ECHINOSPERMUM Sw.; Lehm. Asperif. 113. 1818.)

About 40 species, temperate regions, mostly Northern Hemisphere. South Africa, Australia. North America, 7 or 8.

Lappula virginiana (L.) Greene, Pittonia, **2**: 182. 1891. BEGGAR'S LICE.

Myosotis virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 131. 1753.

Echinospermum virginicum Lehm. Asperif. 117. 1818.

Cynoglossum morrisoni DC. Prodr. **10**: 155. 1846.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 225. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 362. Chap. Fl. 333. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 189.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, and Lake Superior; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Kansas, and from New York along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Damp shady borders of woods, copses. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Clarke County, Suggsville, 300 feet (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers pale blue; July. Not frequent. Biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MERTENSIA Roth, Catal. Bot. **1**: 34. 1797.

About 14 species. Temperate Europe, Asia. North America, 7 or 8.

Mertensia virginica (L.) DC. Prodr. **10**: 88. 1846. VIRGINIA LUNGWORT.

Pulmonaria virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 135. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 228. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 364. Chap. Fl. 332. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 200.

Carolinian area. Southern Ontario and New York, Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south from New Jersey to the mountains of South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Rich wooded banks of streams. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Winston County, Sipsey Valley (*T. M. Peters*). Flowers purple; May. Infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MYOSOTIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 131. 1753.

Forty species, temperate and colder regions, mostly of the Northern Hemisphere. Europe, northern Asia. North America, 6; endemic, 4.

Myosotis virginica (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 37. 1888. VERNAL FORGET-ME-NOT.

Lycopsis virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 139. 1753.
Myosotis verna Nutt. Gen. Add. 1818.
M. stricta Gray, Man. 338. 1848. Not Link.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 365. Chap. Fl. 333. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 202. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 287.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, south from Virginia to middle Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Open places, borders of fields. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Madison County, Huntsville, 800 feet. Dry calcareous hillsides. Tuscaloosa County. Montgomery County, prairies near Pintlalla Creek, about 250 feet altitude. Clarke County, Thomasville. Flowers white; April. Not rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia ad vias."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Myosotis verna macrosperma Chap. Fl. 333. 1860.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 203. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 287.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Florida to Texas, northwest to British Columbia and Oregon.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Open dry prairies. Montgomery County. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County. Flowers April. Annual.
Type locality: "Florida and westward."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LITHOSPERMUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 132. 1753. GROMWELL.

About 40 species, colder and warmer temperate regions of Europe and Asia. North America, 11; Atlantic, 7.

Lithospermum arvense L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 132. 1753. GROMWELL.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 365. Chap. Fl. 331. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 203.
EUROPE.
Carolinian area. Naturalized from southeastern Canada to Florida and west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In grain fields. Tennessee Valley. Mobile County. Flowers white; June, July. Found sparingly. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae agris et arvis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lithospermum canescens (Michx.) Lehm. Asperif. 305. 1818. PUCCOON.

Batschia canescens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 130. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 227. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 366. Chap. Fl. 332. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 204.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Saskatchewan; New York west to Minnesota and Nebraska, prairies of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and New Mexico; south from New Jersey and West Virginia to Tennessee and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry exposed hillsides. Madison County, Montesano, calcareous rocky banks, 1,000 feet. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Lawrence County, open rocky woods about Gumpond, 800 feet. Flowers deep yellow; April, May. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in collibus sylvaticis Tennassée."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lithospermum tuberosum Rugel; DC. Prodr. **10**: 76. 1846. TUBEROUS-ROOTED GROMWELL.

Chap. Fl. 332. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 203.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast Pine belt. Rocky or gravelly banks. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Greene County, Knoxville. Madison County, limestone hills, flank Montesano, 800 to 1,000 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E.*

A. Smith). Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County, a slender depauperated form. Flowers white; March, April. Infrequent. Several stems, more or less decumbent from the tuberously thickened root. Perennial.
Type locality: "In Floridis prope Aspalaga (Rugel!)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ONOSMODIUM Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 132. 1803.

Six species, temperate North America, Mexico. United States and British North America, 5.

Onosmodium carolinianum (Lam.) A. DC. Prodr. **10**: 70. 1846.
CAROLINA FALSE GROMWELL.

Lithospermum carolinianum Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 367. 1791.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 366. Chap. Fl. 331. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 206. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 288.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, western New York, and western Pennsylvania to Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas; and from New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Grassy open places, open woods and copses, in light soil. Lauderdale, Cullman, Clarke, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellowish white; May, June. Fruit ripe July. Common. Most frequent in the Coast Pine belt. Perennial.
Type locality: "E Carolinia. *D. Fraser.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Onosmodium virginianum (L.) A. DC. Prodr. **10**: 70. 1846.
VIRGINIA FALSE GROMWELL.

Lithospermum virginianum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 132. 1753.
Onosmodium hispidum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 133. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 226. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 366. Chap. Fl. 331. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 206.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England and New Jersey, west to Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to the Gulf States from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Grassy banks, open copses, light soil. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Autauga, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers dingy white; May. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VERBENACEAE. Vervain Family.

VERBENA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 18. 1753. VERVAIN.

About 80 species, extratropical and tropical zones of both hemispheres, chiefly South and Southwestern America. Europe, 1; North America, 16.

Verbena officinalis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 20. 1753. COMMON VERVAIN.

Verbena spuria L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 20. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 97. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 401. Chap. Fl. 307. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 335. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 327. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 608.

EUROPE. Cosmopolitan in warmer temperate regions.
Naturalized from New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas, Arizona, and southern California.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State, waysides, borders of fields. Most frequent in the Tennessee Valley and in the Coast plain. Mobile County, on the coast; a common wayside weed. Flowers lilac; July to October. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae mediterraneae ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena xutha Lehm. Ind. Sem. Hort. Hamb. 1834.

Verbena lucaeana Walp. Rep. **4**: 23. 1844–1848.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 335. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 327.

MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Louisiana and Texas to southern California.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Baldwin County, Navy Cove, waste places. Most probably adventive from the southwest. Flowers purple, August. Local and rare. A coarse weed, 2 to 3 feet high. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena urticaefolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 20. 1753. WHITE VERVAIN.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 98. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 402. Chap. Fl. 307. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 335. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 327. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 493.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Nebraska, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp low thickets, borders of fields and woods. Flowers white or blue; July to October. Common everywhere. A coarse weed, 2 to 3 feet high. Perennial. A form with blue flowers and the leaves rougher with the above in the Coast plain.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Canadae aridis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena carolina L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 29. 1762. CAROLINA VERVAIN.

Verbena caroliniana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 14. 1803.

Phryma carolinensis Walt. Fl. Car. 166. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 99. Chap. Fl. 307. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 336.

MEXICO, GUATEMALA.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Dry sandy soil. Open copses and open pine woods. Bibb, Autauga, Montgomery, Clarke, Washington, Escambia, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers pink; June, July. Common. Perennial. One to 1½ feet high. Most frequent in the dry pine barrens of the Coast Pine belt.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 14. 1803. NARROW-LEAF VERVAIN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 402. Chap. Fl. 307. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 336.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota; southern Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Exposed places, borders of fields, pastures. Jackson County, Stevenson, 600 feet. Madison and Marshall counties. Morgan County, Decatur. Montgomery County. Flowers blue; May to July. Frequent. Most frequent in the stiff calcareous clay soil all over the Tennessee Valley. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Tennassée et in comitatu Carlisle, Pennsylvaniae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena hastata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 20. 1753. BLUE VERVAIN.

Verbena paniculata Lam. Encycl. **8**: 548. 1808.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 97. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 402. Chap. Fl. 307. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 336.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and Quebec to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, California, and south through the Ohio Valley to Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Jackson County, Stevenson (*E. A. Smith*). Scarce. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canadae humidis."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Verbena bracteosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 13. 1803.

Verbena canescens Chap. Fl. 307. 1860. Not H. B. K.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 402. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 336. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 327.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Saskatchewan, British Columbia; Minnesota, Michigan, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, southern Tennessee, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lawrence County, Moulton. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Open sandy places, pastures, roadsides. Always near dwellings. Flowers purplish; July to September. Not frequent. Annual or perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in regione Illinoensi et in urbe Nash-ville."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Verbena canadensis (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 276. 1894. AUBLET'S VERBENA.

Buchnera canadensis L. Mant. **1**: 88. 1767.

Verbena aubletia Jacq. Hort. Vindeb. **2**: 82, *t. 176*. 1772.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 96. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 402. Chap. Fl. 307. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 337. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 328.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, southern Missouri, south to Texas and east to Florida and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Dry prairies. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers rose-purple, showy; March, April. Rare; frequently cultivated. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena rigida Spreng. Syst. Veg. **4**, pt. 2: 230. 1827. RIGID VERBENA.
Verbena venosa Gill & Hook. in Hook. Bot. Misc. **1**: 167. 1830.
Introduced from Brazil and escaped from cultivation. Naturalized on the Gulf coast and in southern Texas.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, roadsides, waste places near dwellings. Flowers carmine; April, May. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Rio Grande. Sello." (Brazil.)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena bonariensis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 28. 1762.
Adventive from southern Brazil, Argentina.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, fugitive on ballast. Flowers purplish; July. A coarse branching plant, 2 to 3 feet high. Observed first July, 1893, and subsequent seasons; spreading to roadsides. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in agro Bonariensi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena tenera Spreng. Syst. Veg. **2**: 750. 1827.
Adventive from southern Brazil, Argentina.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, fugitive on ballast (Hunter's Wharf). Flower deep blue; August, September. 1893-1895. Low creeping, the suffruticose stem 1 to 2 feet long. Perennial.
Type locality: "Monte Video. Sello."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbena canescens H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **2**: 274, *t. 136*. 1814.
Adventive from Mexico.
Mobile County, on ballast heaps. June to November, 1892-1894. Flowers lilac. Perennial.
Type locality: "Crescit in montibus Mexicanorum, prope Guanaxuato, Marfil et fodinam Belgrado, alt. 1000–1250 hex."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ABENA Necker, Elem. Bot. **1**. 1790.
(STACHYTARPHETA Vahl, Enum. **1**: 205. 1805.)

About 40 species, tropical America.

Abena jamaicensis (L.) A. S. Hitchcock in Trelease, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 1893.
Verbena jamaicensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 19. 1753.
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis Vahl, Enum. **1**: 206. 1805.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 334. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 494.
WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, September, 1893. Not observed since. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica et Caribaeis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BOUCHEA Cham. Linnaea, **7**: 253. 1832.

Tropical regions of Africa, India, America.

Bouchea prismatica (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 502. 1891.
Verbena prismatica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 19. 1753.
Stachytarpheta prismatica Vahl, Enum. **1**: 205. 1805.
Bouchea ehrenbergii Cham. Linnaea, **7**: 253. 1832.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 334. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 493.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA.
Louisianian and Lower Sonoran areas. Southern Arizona.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, September, 1893–94. Flowers deep blue. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIPPIA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 633. 1753.

Ninety species, chiefly tropical America. West Indies to Brazil. Argentina.

Lippia nodiflora (L.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 15. 1803. SPATULATE-LEAVED FOG FRUIT.

Verbena nodiflora L. Sp. Pl. 1: 20. 1753.
Ell. Sk. 2: 101. Chap. Fl. 308. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 339. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 329.

COSMOPOLITAN, on the coasts of warmer regions.
Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral regions. Damp sandy places. Mobile County. Baldwin County. Flowers pink; May to November. Abundant. Closely creeping. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lippia lanceolata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 15. 1803. LANCE-LEAF FOG FRUIT.

Ell. Sk. 2: 101. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 402. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 329.

MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and from West Virginia to Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Damp banks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina juxta amniculum Ashley."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LANTANA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 627. 1753.

Fifty species, tropical, chiefly of the West Indies and South America to Brazil. Trees or shrubby.

Lantana camara L. Sp. Pl. 2: 627. 1753.

Ell. Sk. 2: 102. Chap. Fl. 308. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 340. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 329. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 495.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Southern Georgia, Florida, southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places near dwellings, escaped from cultivation. Flowers orange and deep flame color; May to October. Fruit a bluish black, shining berry. Not infrequent. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in America calidiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CALLICARPA L. Sp. Pl. 1: 111. 1753.

About 35 species, eastern Asia, New Holland, West Indies. North America, 1.

Callicarpa americana L. Sp. Pl. 1: 111. 1753. FRENCH MULBERRY.

Ell. Sk. 1: 199. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 403. Chap. Fl. 309. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 340. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 330.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia, central Tennessee to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open woods and copses. Clay County, Moseley, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet. Autauga, Clarke, Escambia, and Mobile counties. Flowers pink; June, July. Fruit ripe September, October; rose-pink. Common. A form with white berries not rare about Mobile. Shrub 6 to 10 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHRYMA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:601. 1753.

One species, eastern Asia, Japan, North America.

Phryma leptostachya L. Sp. Pl. **2**:601. 1753. LOPSEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**:96. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 403. Chap. Fl. 316. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:334.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New York to Florida and northern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley and valleys in the mountain region. Damp, rich forests. Blount County, bottom lands of Mulberry Fork. Flowers purplish; June. Not common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NEPETACEAE. Mint Family.

MESOSPHAERUM P. Br. Hist. Jam. 257. 1756. SWAMP BASIL.

(HYPTIS Jacq. Coll. **1**:101. 1786.)

About 250 species of tropical and subtropical America. West Indies to Brazil. United States, 4.

Mesosphaerum rugosum (L.) Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**:156. 1897.

Clinopodium rugosum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**:822. 1763.

Hyptis radiata Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**:84. 1800.

Ell. Sk. **2**:78. Chap. Fl. 312. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:350. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:333.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Lower Pine region. Margins of pine-barren ponds. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white, purplish-dotted; July, August. Common. Stem from a creeping rootstock, simple, 2 to 4 feet high. Abundant throughout the Lower Pine region. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Jamaica, Gallia aequinoctiali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

COLLINSONIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:28. 1753. HORSE BALM.

Four species, perennials. Eastern North America.

Collinsonia scabriuscula Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**:47. 1789. PURPLE HORSE BALM.

Collinsonia tuberosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:17. 1803.

C. scabra Pursh, **1**:20. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **1**:35, 36. Chap. Fl. 316. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:351.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine region. Damp thickets. Cullman County, 800 feet. Cleburne County, Wood's mine, 1,000 feet. Lee County, Opelika. Escambia County, Wilson Station, 250 feet, shaded borders of pine-barren streams. Flowers yellowish white with purple spots; September, October. Not rare. From a thick tuber-like root, 2 to 2½ feet high.

Type locality: "Native of East Florida. Mr. John Bartram."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Collinsonia canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**:28. 1753. CANADIAN HORSE BALM.

Ell. Sk. **1**:34. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 407. Chap. Fl. 315. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:351.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Western Ontario; New England and New York, west to Michigan and Wisconsin, south to the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and along the mountains to middle Florida and northern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woodlands. Winston County, 1,500 feet (*T. M. Peters*). Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers lemon-yellow; July, August. Two to 3 feet high. From a hard, knotty, thick rootstock; infrequent.

Economic uses: The root is the "stone root" of medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae, Canadae sylvis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Collinsonia anisata Sims, Bot. Mag. **29**: *t. 1213*. 1809. CITRONELLA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 37. Chap. Fl. 316. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 351.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Shaded banks. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; September, October. Frequent. Perennial. From a ligneous root; 1½ to 2 feet high.
Economic uses: The anise-scented leaves yield "citronella tea," used medicinally.
Type locality: "A native of South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PERILLA Ard.; L. Gen. Pl. ed. 6, Add. 578. 1764. EAST INDIA BASIL.

One or 2 species, Eastern Asia, India, China.

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 277. 1894.

Ocimum frutescens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 597. 1753.
Perilla ocymoides L. Gen. Pl. ed. 6, add. 578. 1764.

INDIA, CHINA.
Introduced and naturalized. District of Columbia and southward.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. In low shaded or exposed waste places. Flowers purple; October. A coarse annual, escaped from cultivation, becoming a common wayside weed.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MENTHA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 576. 1753. MINT.

Thirty to 40 species, chiefly in temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. Europe, northern Asia. North America, endemic, 1. About 1 dozen species, naturalized from Europe.

Mentha piperita L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 576. 1753. PEPPERMINT.

EUROPE.
Escaped from cultivation to low damp places. Flowers pink; July. Infrequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb forms the "peppermint" or "Mentha piperita" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Anglia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mentha spicata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 576. 1753. SPEARMINT. APPLEMINT.

Mentha viridis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 804. 1763.

EUROPE.
Escaped from cultivation and naturalized; low damp places; ditches; more frequent than the last. July, August. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb is the "Spearmint," "Mentha viridis" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Dania, Germania, Anglia, Gallia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mentha rotundifolia (L.) Huds. Fl. Angl. 221. 1762. APPLEMINT. FALSE CATNIP.

Mentha spicata var. *rotundifolia* L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 576. 1753.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized on the Atlantic coast from southern New England to Florida and on the Gulf coast.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp places, ditches. Mobile County. Flowers, June to September. Common. An aromatic perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high.
Economic uses: The herb is used as a substitute for catnip.
Type locality: Same as of last.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LYCOPUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 21. 1753. WATER HOARHOUND.

Ten species, temperate regions of the Old World. Australia. North America, 6.

Lycopus virginicus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 21. 1753. BUGLEWEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 25. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 408. Chap. Fl. 313. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 353.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. Labrador across the continent to British Columbia and Oregon; New England to Nebraska, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Low, wet, shaded places, bottom lands. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Lauderdale, Blount, and Jefferson counties. Flowers purplish; June. Roots stoloniferous. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb, under the name of "bugleweed," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lycopus rubellus Moench, Meth. Suppl. 146. 1802. REDDISH BUGLEWEED.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 408. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 375. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 353.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas and southwestern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, Coast plain. Borders of swamps, ditches. Mobile County. Flowers white to pale pink; August to October. Common. Stoloniferous, 2 to 2½ feet high. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CUNILA L. Syst. ed. 10, **2**: 1359. 1759.

Fifteen species, North America, Mexico. South America to Argentina.

Cunila origanoides (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 278. 1894. AMERICAN DITTANY.
Satureia origanoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 568. 1753.
Cunila mariana L. Syst. ed. 10, 1359. 1759.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 27. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 409. Chap. Fl. 313. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 353.
Carolinian area. New Jersey, Virginia, and the Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to North Carolina and northern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, Mountain region, Lower hills. Dry rocky woods and hillsides. Lauderdale County. Cullman County, 800 feet. Blount and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers purplish; July, August. Frequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb called "mountain dittany" is used in domestic medicine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KOELLIA Moench, Meth. 417. 1794.

(BRACHYSTEMON Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 5. 1803.)
(PYCNANTHEMUM Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 7. 1803.)

Sixteen species, perennial herbs, Atlantic America, Alleghenian, and Southern. Pacific, 1.

Koellia nuda (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 520. 1891.
BARE-STEMMED HORSEMINT.
Pycnanthemum nudum Nutt. Gen. **2**: 34. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 81. Chap. Fl. 315. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. **1**: 354.
Louisianian area. South Carolina (low country) and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Grassy shaded banks in sandy soil. Dale County (Chapman). Flowers white; August, September, rare.
Type locality: "In the mountains of Carolina and Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Koellia hyssopifolia (Benth.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club **5**: 279. 1894.
HYSSOP-LEAF MOUNTAIN MINT.
Pycnanthemum hyssopifolium Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 329. 1834.
P. aristatum var. *hyssopifolium* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 354. 1878.
Chap. Fl. 314. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 409.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Dry open places. Tuscaloosa County. Chilton County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white; July. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali: in Virginia *herb. Hooker!* Carolina *Bosc!* Georgia *Torrey!* Louisiana *Drummond!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Koellia flexuosa (Walt.) MacMillan, Metasp. Minn. Val. 452. 1892.
VIRGINIAN THYME.
Satureja thymus virginicus L. Mant. **2**: 409. 1771. Not *Satureja virginiana* L. 1753.
Origanum flexuosum Walt. Fl. Car. 165. 1788.
Pycnanthemum linifolium Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 409. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 82. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 410. Chap. Fl. 315. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 354. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 334.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario and southern New England to Virginia, west to Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, south to Florida and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Central Prairie belt. Close damp exposed ground, meadows, and prairies. Lauderdale County, abundant in the barrens. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery and Dallas counties. Flowers June, July. Abundant in low wet prairies and in the barrens.

Economic uses: The herb known as "mountain mint" or "Pycnanthemum" is used medicinally.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Koellia pycnanthemoides (Leavenw.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 520. 1891. MOUNTAIN BASIL.

Tullia pycnanthemoides Leavenw. Am. Journ. Sci. **20**: 343, *t. 5.* 1830.

Pycnanthemum tullia Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 328. 1834.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 410. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 376. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 355.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia and along the mountains to Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Coosa hills. Dry copses and borders of woods. Clay County, Talladega Mountains to 2,200 feet altitude. Cullman County, 800 feet. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, 1,200 feet; Renfroe, 800 feet altitude. Lee County, Auburn. Calhoun County, Anniston. Flowers purplish; August, September. Frequent.

Type locality: "Paint Mountain in Eastern Tennessee."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Koellia albescens (Torr. & Gr.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 520. 1891. WHITISH BASIL.

Pycnanthemum albescens Torr. & Gr.; Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. **42**: 45. 1842.

P. incanum var. *albescens* Chap. Fl. 314. 1860.

Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 356. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 335.

Louisianian area. Florida to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry borders of woods, fence rows. Flowers white; July to September. Slightly fragrant.

Type locality: "Hab. in Louisiana, *Ingalls, Hale,* et Alabama, *Gates.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Koellia montana (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 520. 1891.

Pycnanthemum montanum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 8. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 80. Chap. Fl. 315. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 356.

Carolinian area. Mountains southern Virginia, Tennessee to Georgia.

ALABAMA. Mountain region. Fide Gray. Not observed lately.

Type locality: "Hab. in altis montibus Carolinae."

HEDEOMA Pers. Syn. **2**: 131. 1807.

Twelve species. South and North America, 10; mostly Southwestern in the Lower Sonoran area.

Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers. Syn. **2**: 131. 1807. AMERICAN PENNYROYAL.

Melissa pulegioides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 593. 1753.

Cunila pulegioides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 30. 1762.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 28. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 412. Chap. Fl. 316. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 362.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Coast of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario; southern New England west to Iowa, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Dry open woods and hillsides. Madison County, Huntsville. Lauderdale County. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville. Tuscaloosa County. Abundant wherever it occurs. Annual.

Economic uses: The herb is the "pennyroyal" or "Hedeoma" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Mohr.

DICERANDRA Benth. Bot. Reg. **15**, *sub t. 1300.* 1829.

(CERANTHERA Ell. Sk. **2**: 93. 1821–24. Not Beauv. 1807, nor Raf. 1818.)

Two species, annuals. Southeastern North America.

Dicerandra linearifolia (Ell.) Benth. Bot. Reg. **15**, *sub t. 1300.* 1829.
LARGE-FLOWERED PENNYROYAL.

Ceranthera linearifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 94. 1821–24.
Dicerandra linearis Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 413. 1834.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 318. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 365.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry sandy pine barrens. Dale County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County, Stockton. Flowers pale pink, purple-spotted; August, September. Not frequent. Local. Highly aromatic.
Type locality: "Grows abundantly in the high pine barren ridges between the Flint and Chatahouchie rivers."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CLINOPODIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 587. 1753.

(CALAMINTHA Moench, Meth. 408. 1794.)

About 40 species, temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. Europe, northern Asia. North America, 9.

Clinopodium nepeta (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 515. 1891.
EUROPEAN BASIL THYME.

Melissa nepeta L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 593. 1891.
Calamintha nepeta Savi, Fl. Pis. 197. 1798.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 411. Chap. Fl. 317. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 359.
EUROPE.
Carolinian area. Naturalized from Maryland and Tennessee to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Dry rocky or gravelly exposed ground. Morgan County, Decatur. Lawrence County, Moulton. Blount County, Blount Springs. Etowah County, Gadsden, banks of Coosa River. Tuscaloosa County. Mobile County, on ballast. Flowers July to September. Most frequent in the calcareous soils of the Tennessee Valley and all the higher river valleys where the limestone is exposed. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Italiae, Galliae, Angliae, Helvetiae, aggeribus glareosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clinopodium carolinianum (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 515. 1891.
CAROLINA THYME.

Thymbra caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 162. 1788.
Thymus carolinianus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 9. 1803.
Calamintha grandiflora Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 414. 1814.
Melissa caroliniana Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 388. 1834.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 93. Chap. Fl. 317. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 360.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central region to Coast Pine belt. Dry hills, open woods. Lee County (*E. A. Smith*). Coffee County, Elba. Choctaw County, Butler. Mobile County, Pierce's Landing, in dry pine woods. Flowers purple. Local, not frequent. Shrubby at the base. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Clinopodium coccineum (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 515. 1891.
SCARLET BALM.

Cunila coccinea Nutt.; Hook. Exot. Fl. **2**: *t. 163.* 1825.
Melissa coccinea Spreng. Syst. **2**: 224. 1827.
Calamintha coccinea Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 360. 1878.
Chap. Fl. 317. Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy pine ridges. Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County, Montrose. Flowers deep scarlet, not rarely orange or saturn-red; September, November. Local; frequent on the hills near the coast, covering large patches. Shrub 1½ to 2 feet; when in full bloom, one of the handsomest of our pine-barren plants.
Type locality: "So named by Mr. Nuttall, from a dried specimen brought by Mr. Ware to Philadelphia from Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CONRADINA Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 244. 1872.

Two species, southeastern United States.

Conradina canescens (Torr. & Gray) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 244. 1872. SEASIDE BALM.

Calamintha canescens Torr. & Gray; Benth. in DC. Prodr. **12**: 229. 1846. Chap. Fl. 318; ed. 3, 380. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 361. 1878.

Louisianian area. Sandy seashores, eastern Florida, Indian River, Tampa Bay, western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Drifting sands, mostly close to the seashore. Mobile County, Navy Cove. Baldwin County, Perdido Bay. On the road from Bay Minnette to Stockton, high sandy ridges. Flowers lilac; September, October. Not rare. Shrub 1½ to 3 feet high.

Type locality: "In Florida ad Tampa Bay (h. Gray!) ad Apalachicola (Drumm.!)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SALVIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 23. 1753. SAGE.

Four hundred and fifty species, temperate and warmer regions, cosmopolitan.

Salvia coccinea Juss.; Murr. Comm. Goett. **1**: 86, *t. 1.* 1778. SCARLET-FLOWERED SALVIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 32. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 368. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 338.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina, Florida, and southern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Adventive from the adjacent tropical regions. Mobile County, waste places, hedge rows, near dwellings. Flowers scarlet; June, July. Infrequent. Perennial.

Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salvia azurea Lam. Journ. Hist. Nat. **1**: 409. 1792. AZURE SALVIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 33. Chap. Fl. 319. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 369. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 338.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Cullman County, southern border, about 500 or 600 feet. Lee, Bibb, Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers azure; September, October. Most frequent in the Lower Pine region. A form with white flowers is not rarely met with. Two to 4 feet high. Perennial.

Type locality (Lam. Encycl.): "Cette plante croît dans la Caroline meridionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salvia urticifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 24. 1753. NETTLE-LEAF SALVIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 32. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 413. Chap. Fl. 319. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 370.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Madison County, Huntsville, 600 to 700 feet. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Tuscaloosa County. Elmore County, Robinson Springs. Flowers deep blue; May. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salvia chapmani Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 370. 1878.

Salvia urticaefolia var. *major* Chap. Fl. 319. 1860. Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 387. Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Buckley, fide Gray, l. c.; not collected lately in the State. Perennial.

Type locality: "Middle Florida, *Chapman*. Alabama, *Buckley*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salvia lyrata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 23. 1753. MEADOW SAGE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 31. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 413. Chap. Fl. 319. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 367. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 337.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Virginia, west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and the Gulf coast to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Damp grassy woodlands and banks. Mobile County. Flowers sky-blue; early in April. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Salvia verbenacea L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 25. 1753. VERVAIN-LEAF SAGE.

Salvia claytoni Ell. Sk. **1**: 32. 1816.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 372.
Adventive from Europe. Sparingly naturalized on the coast of South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County. Becoming sparingly naturalized, not spreading. Observed for the past ten years. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MONARDA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 22. 1753. HORSEMINT.

Ten species, Atlantic North America, chiefly Alleghenian.

Monarda fistulosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 22. 1753. WILD BERGAMOT.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 29. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 414. Chap. Fl. 320. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 374. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 339.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Lake Superior; Quebec and New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota; west and south from Virginia to Missouri and Texas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Coosa hills. Open rocky woods, fence rows, thickets. Cullman County. St. Clair County, Springville. Madison County, Huntsville. Flowers pink; June. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monarda scabra Beck, Am. Journ. Sci. **10**: 260. 1826. SCABROUS WILD BERGAMOT.

Monarda fistulosa var. *mollis* Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 317. 1833. In part.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 28. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 414; Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 374.
Carolinian area. Canada across the plains to the Pacific coast; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Indian Territory to Arizona and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Cullman County, rocky woods, copses; June. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Woods on the banks of the Mississippi River, one mile north of St. Louis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monarda bradburyana Beck, Am. Journ. Sci. **10**: 260. 1826.
BRADBURY'S MONARDA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 414. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 382. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 374.
Carolinian area. Tennessee, southern Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coosa hills, sunny hillsides, open woods. Madison County, Huntsville, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. St. Clair County, hills of Shoal Creek, 650 feet. Flowers pink; June. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Barrens north of St. Louis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monarda punctata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 22. 1753. DOTTED HORSEMINT.

Monarda lutea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am **1**: 16. 1803. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 339.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 30. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 414. Chap. Fl. 320. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 375. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 339.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York west to southern Minnesota and Colorado, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Dry sandy soil, borders of fields, pastures, waysides. Flowers yellow with dark dots; July to October. Common. Perennial.
Economic uses: The leaves and tops, called "horsemint," or "Monarda," are an obsolete medicinal agent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monarda citriodora Cerv.; Lag. Nov. Gen. & Sp. 2. 1816.
LEMON-SCENTED MONARDA.

Monarda aristata Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **5**: 186. 1833–1837.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 415. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 375. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 339.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Nebraska to Colorado, Arizona, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Borders of fields and grassy banks. Hale County, Gallion, associated with *Xylopleurum speciosum* in the black prairies. Flowers pink, the bracts rose-colored; June, July. Mobile County, adventive from the Southwest; waste places. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Nova Hispania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BLEPHILIA Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 98. 1819.

Two species, perennial, Atlantic North America.

Blephilia ciliata (L.) Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 98. 1819. CILIATED BLEPHILIA.
Monarda ciliata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 23. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 30. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 415. Chap. Fl. 321. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 376.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York west to Wisconsin, south to the Ohio Valley to Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Dry borders of woods, open copses. Lauderdale, Franklin, Madison (Huntsville), and Cullman counties. Flowers mauve color; June, July.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NEPETA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 570. 1753.

Temperate and warmer regions of the Old World.

Nepeta cataria L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 570. 1753. CATNIP.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 71. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 416. Chap. Fl. 321. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. **1**: 377.
EUROPE, WESTERN ASIA.
Introduced and naturalized throughout Atlantic North America.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Clay County, Shinbone Valley. Talladega County, Chandler's Spring, September, 1892. Perennial.
Economic uses: Leaves and tops, under the name of "catnip" or "cataria," are an obsolete medicinal material.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCUTELLARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 598. 1753. SKULLCAP.

About 100 species, chiefly perennials, temperate regions of the globe. Within the Tropics in the mountains. North America, 23; Atlantic, 13; Pacific, 7.

Scutellaria lateriflora L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 598. 1753. MAD-DOG SKULLCAP.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 92. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 417. Chap. Fl. 324. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 378.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Canadian Provinces from Anticosti to Oregon; New England (Mount Desert Island), west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas, and in New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Wet thickets along streams. Mobile County, banks of Mobile River. Flowers pale blue. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Perennial. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Scutellaria cordifolia Muhl. Cat. 56. 1813. HEART-LEAF SKULLCAP.
Scutellaria versicolor Nutt. Gen. **2**: 38. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 91. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 417. Chap. Fl. 322. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 378.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Tennessee, and along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Shady borders of woods. Madison County, Huntsville. Jackson County, Gurley, 1,000 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Corolla sky-blue, white in the tube. Flowers in June. Perennial.
Type locality: "Car. Pens. * * * Missis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scutellaria cordifolia minor (Chap.).
Scutellaria versicolor minor Chap. Fl. 323. 1860.

S. rugosa Wood, Proc. Am. Assoc. 176. 1853.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia? and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Coosa hills. St. Clair County, Ashville. Flowers June, July. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Near Washington, Wilkes County, Ga."
Herb. Mohr.

Scutellaria montana Chap. Bot. Gaz. **3**: 11. 1878.

Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 385. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 379.
Carolinian area. Southern Tennessee, Cumberland Mountains. Georgia.
Alabama: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Jackson County, near Stevenson (*L. Boynton*, May, 1899).
The specimens from Jackson County differ from the type by the but slightly pubescent stem and glabrous leaves with prominent pale nerves.

Scutellaria incana Muhl. Cat. 56. 1813.

Scutellaria canescens Nutt. Gen. **2**: 38. 1818.
S. serrata Spreng. Syst. **2**: 703. 1825. Not Andr.
S. canescens punctata Chap. Fl. 323. 1860.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 417. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 385. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 379.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Illinois, south to North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine belt. Open copses, borders of woods. Cullman, Blount, Tuscaloosa, Monroe, and Mobile counties. Flowers azure, June, July. Not frequent. Variable.
Our specimens from various localities in the State agree more or less closely with the Southern form of this polymorphous species described by Chapman as *Scutellaria canescens punctata*, which is too closely connected with the typical form by intergradations to be considered of varietal value.
Type locality: "Pens. Ohio."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scutellaria pilosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 11. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 91. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 417. Chap. Fl. 323. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 379. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 341.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York, Virginia, west to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sterile soil, open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers azure; May. Frequent. Chiefly in the Lower Pine region on barren sandy ridges.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina et Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Scutellaria integrifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 599. 1753.

Scutellaria hyssopifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 599. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 88. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 418. Chap. Fl. 323. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 379. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 341.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Massachusetts to New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, and Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open woods. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale blue; May, June. Perennial. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Scutellaria integrifolia major Chap. Fl. 323. 1860.

A well-marked variety, readily distinguished by the stouter habit of growth, the larger leaves (1 to 2 inches long), the upper oblong to oblong-ovate entire, coarsely crenate, long-petioled, and rounded at the apex.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie belt. Low places. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,600 feet. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Not infrequent. Flowers pale blue; May.
Type locality: "Swamps, Florida, and northward."

Scutellaria campestris Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 283. 1894.
CAMPESTRIAN SKULLCAP.

Scutellaria parvula var. *mollis* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 380. 1878. Not *Scutellaria mollis* R. Br.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1. c.
Carolinian area. Southern Illinois and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Calcareous hills. Madison County, Huntsville. Jackson County, Scottsboro, cedar flats. Flowers dark blue; May. Not frequent. Stem low, ascending. Perennial.
Type locality: "Sandy banks of the Mississippi, at Oquawka, S. Illinois, etc., *H. N. Patterson*.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PRUNELLA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:600. 1753.

Five species, cosmopolitan in temperate regions.

Prunella vulgaris L. Sp. Pl. **2**:600. 1753. SELF-HEAL.
Ell. Sk. **2**:87. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 419. Chap. Fl. 322. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:382.

TEMPERATE EUROPE, ASIA, NORTHERN AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AMERICA.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. From Canada across the continent to the Pacific, Alaska, and California, and through the Eastern United States to Nebraska and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie belt. Damp pastures and open woods. Lauderdale and Montgomery counties. Flowers purple; July, August. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHYSOSTEGIA Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 504. 1834.

Three species, North America.

Physostegia virginiana (L.) Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 504. 1834.
FALSE DRAGON'S-HEAD.
Dracocephalum virginianum L. Sp. Pl. **2**:594. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**:84. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 419. Chap. Fl. 325. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:383. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:342.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba; New England west to Dakota; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, and south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pink purplish; July. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MARRUBIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**:582. 1753.

About 40 species, cooler and warmer temperate regions of the Old World.

Marrubium vulgare L. Sp. Pl. **2**:583. 1753. HOARHOUND.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Introduced from Europe and naturalized from Ontario to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In open waste ground, near dwellings. Frequent in many localities. Flowers white; July to September. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb is the "Marrubium" or "hoarhound" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae borealioris ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STACHYS L. Sp. Pl. **2**:580. 1753. WOUNDWORT.

One hundred and fifty species, temperate regions and tropical mountains, cosmopolitan.

Stachys agraria Cham. & Schlecht, Linnaea, **5**:100. 1830.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:386. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:343.

MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County, fugitive on ballast. Flowers carmine; July. Observed in 1893 and subsequently. Annual.
Type locality: "Jalapae, circa urbem."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Stachys cordata Riddell, Suppl. Cat. Oh. Pl. 15. 1846. WOODLAND WOUNDWORT.

Stachys sylvatica Nutt. Gen. **2**: 30. 1818. Not L.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 422. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 639; ed. 3, 389. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 387.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to West Virginia, Ohio, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady damp borders of woods, thickets. Blount County banks of Mulberry River. Flowers red; June. Infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in woods throughout middle, southern, and western portions of Ohio."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr. (type specimen).

Stachys aspera Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 5. 1803. HISPID WOUNDWORT.

Stachys hispida Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 407. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 75. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 422. Chap. Fl. 326. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 387.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario; New England and throughout the Eastern United States to South Carolina, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Shaded banks along streams. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers crimson; June to August. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in campestribus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BALLOTA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 582. 1753. BLACK HOARHOUND.

Twenty-five species, perennials of the Old World, Europe, northern Africa, northern Asia.

Ballota nigra L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 582. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 420. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 384.
EUROPE.
Naturalized in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile County. Flowers crimson; July to October. Observed for a series of years in the same locality, not spreading.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEONOTIS R. Br.; Ait. f. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **3**: 409. 1811.

About 12 species widely diffused through tropical countries of both hemispheres.

Leonotis nepetaefolia (L.) R. Br. Bot. Reg. **4**: *t. 281.* 1818. LION'S EARS.

Phlomis nepetaefolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 586. 1753.
Chap. Fl. 326. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 384.
TROPICAL AFRICA AND ASIA.
Louisianian area. Naturalized in Georgia and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places, roadsides, perfectly naturalized. Flowers orange; July to October. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. Surinami?"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEONURUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 584. 1753.

Ten species, Europe, northern Asia.

Leonurus cardiaca L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 584. 1753. COMMON MOTHERWORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 77. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 420. Chap. Fl. 326. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 385.
EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized from Canada to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places, in manured ground near dwellings. Flowers pale pink; June to August. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LAMIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**:579. 1753. DEAD NETTLE.

Forty species, Old World, Europe, northern Asia, northern Africa.

Lamium amplexicaule L. Sp. Pl. **2**:579. 1753. COMMON GARDEN DEAD NETTLE.

Ell. Sk. **2**:73. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 421. Chap. Fl. 325. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:385.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized from Ontario to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Everywhere in culivated land. Flowers purple; February to May. A most abundant winter annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRICHOSTEMA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:598. 1753. BLUE CURLS.

Eight species, North America, Atlantic, 2.

Trichostema dichotomum L. Sp. Pl. **2**:598. 1753. COMMON BLUE CURLS.

Ell. Sk. **2**:94. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 405. Chap. Fl. 327. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:348. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:332.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England and central New York west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Sandy fields and pastures. Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers azure; July to September. Frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Trichostema lineare Nutt. Gen. **2**:39. 1818. LINEAR-LEAVED BLUE CURLS.

Trichostema brachiatum Lam. Encycl. **8**:84. 1768. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **2**:95. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 405. Chap. Fl. 327. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:348.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Connecticut, along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Sandy pastures, borders of fields, dry copses. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers azure; July, August. Frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "In the sandy fields of New Jersey, also in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in arid situations."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ISANTHUS Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:3, *t. 30*. 1803. FALSE PENNYROYAL.

One species, Eastern North America.

Isanthus brachiatus (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 44. 1887. FALSE PENNYROYAL.

Trichostema brachiatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**:598. 1753.

Isanthus coeruleus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:3, *t. 30*.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 406. Chap. Fl. 327. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1:349. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:332.

Carolinian area. Ontario and New England west to Michigan, south to New Jersey, through the Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Dry sterile places. Lauderdale County, barrens. Jefferson County, Jonesboro (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers cerulean blue; July. Not frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TEUCRIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**:562. 1753. GERMANDER.

About 100 species, cosmopolitan excepting boreal regions. Europe, Asia. North America, 4.

Teucrium canadense L. Sp. Pl. **2**:564. 1753. WOOD SAGE.

Ell. Sk. **2**:69. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 406. Chap. Fl. 328. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:349. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:333.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to Nebraska, south to Florida and the Gulf, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp thickets, low banks. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, and Mobile counties. Flowers rose-purple; July to September. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Teucrium nashii Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 484. 1894. NASH'S GERMANDER.

Canescent by a fine closely appressed pubescence; leaves short-petioled, oblong-lanceolate, acute at both ends, dark green and minutely appressed-pubescent above, beneath white tomentose with the veins prominent, finely equally serrate; calyx white tomentose.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp shaded banks. Mobile County, foot of Springhill, Portersville. Flowers pale purple; May. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Collected in middle Florida in 1836, by Dr. Chapman; in Duval County, Florida, by Mr. A. H. Curtiss * * *, and near Eustis, Florida, in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Teucrium cubense L. Mant. **1**: 80. 1767.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 349. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 333.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida to southwestern Texas and southeastern California.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County; August, September; collected in 1889 and 1893. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Cubae humidiusculis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SOLANACEAE. Nightshade Family.

PHYSALODES Boehm. in Ludwig, Def. 42. 1760.

(NICANDRA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 219. 1763.)

One species, Peru.

Physalodes physalodes (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 287. 1894. APPLE OF PERU.

Atropa physalodes L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 181. 1753.
Physalis peruviana Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 16. 1768. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 277. Gray, Man. ed, 6, 376. Chap. Fl. 351. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 237.
Carolinian area. Adventive and naturalized from southern Ontario to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri, and along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Waste places, near dwellings. Winston County, 1,500 feet. Clay County, summit of Delta divide, 1,600 feet. Flowers purplish; July, August. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Peru. D. B. Jussieu."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LYCIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 191. 1753.

Seventy species, warmer and tropical regions, both hemispheres. Shrubs often spinose. Northern Europe, Asia, north and south Africa, West Indies to Brazil. North America, 14; South Atlantic States, 1.

Lycium carolinianum Walt. Fl. Car. 84. 1788. CAROLINA BOX THORN.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 200. Chap. Fl. 351. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 238. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 302.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Swampy sea beach. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Baldwin County. Flowers blue, June; fruit ripe October, flame scarlet. Not infrequent. Shrub 2 to 3 feet high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PHYSALIS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 182. 1753.[1]

About 50 species, perennial herbs and annuals. Warmer regions of the globe, chiefly American. North America, 37.

Physalis pubescens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 183. 1753. SOFT-HAIRY GROUND CHERRY.

Physalis hirsuta Dunal in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 445. 1852.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 375. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 323. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 234. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 300. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 541.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to Florida, Pennsylvania, southwest to Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, and California.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Borders of fields, pastures. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. August. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India utraque."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis pruinosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 184. 1753. PRIMROSE GROUND CHERRY.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 280. (?)
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England west to Michigan and Iowa, south to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Waste places. Winston County, near Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet altitude. May; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis barbadensis Jacq. Misc. **2**: 359. 1781. (Icon. *t. 39.*)
BARBADOES GROUND CHERRY.

Physalis obscura viscido-pubescens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 149. 1803.
P. obscura pubescens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 157. 1814.
P. pruinosa Ell. Sk. **1**: 279. 1817.
Annual, stem erect or spreading acutely 3 or 4 angled, pubescent, viscid, or nearly glabrous, leaves heart-shaped, acute or abruptly acuminate, sharply repand-dentate, pubescent with short hairs; peduncles short; calyx generally densely viscid-hirsute, lobes lanceolate-acuminate, corolla ⅜ inch wide, anthers purplish, fruiting calyx about 1 inch long, acuminate, reticulate, retuse at the base.

CUBA, MEXICO, VENEZUELA.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Pennsylvania to Missouri and Indian Territory, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste ground. Mobile County. September. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality not given except as implied in the name.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis barbadensis obscura (Michx.) Rydberg, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 327. 1896.

Physalis angulata Walt. Fl. Car. 99. 1788. Not L.
P. obscura Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 149. 1803.
P. brasiliensis Sendtner in Mart. Fl. Bras. **10**: 131. 1854.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 234. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 323.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Cultivated ground, waste places about dwellings. Flowers small, corolla greenish yellow, brown in the throat; July to September. Fruit ripe September, October. Berry yellowish green. Common garden weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis carpenteri Riddell; Chap. Bot. Gaz. **3**: 11. 1878. As synonym.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 325.
Louisianian area. Louisiana and Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*), 1840; not collected since.
Type locality: "East Feliciana, La. (Prof. Carpenter)."

---

[1] P. A. Rydberg, The North American Species of Physalis and Related Genera, Mem. Torr. Club, vol. 4, pp. 297 to 364. 1896.

Physalis angulata L. Sp. Pl. **1**:183. 1753.

Physalis linkiana Nees, Linnaea, **6**:471. 1831.
P. angulata var. *linkiana* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:234. 1878.
Ell. Sk. **1**:278. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 375. Chap. Fl. 351. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:300.

West Indies, Mexico to Brazil, Peru.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois to Missouri and Arkansas; North Carolina to Florida and Texas.

Alabama: Over the State. Borders of pastures, fields. Clay County, Dempsey, 1,000 feet altitude. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Franklin County, Russellville. Calhoun and Mobile counties. Flowers dingy yellow; August to October. Berry greenish yellow. Common; an abundant weed in the Lower Pine region. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India utraque."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis virginiana Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 4, *t. 138*. 1768.
Virginia Ground Cherry.

Physalis lanceolata Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. **4**:673. 1824.
P. pennsylvanica Gray, Man. ed. 5, 382. 1867. Not L.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 375, mainly. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:301, under *P. lanceolata*.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Manitoba; New York west to Michigan, Kansas, and Colorado, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

Alabama: Over the State. In rich soil, exposed places, open copses, borders of fields and woods. Winston County, Colliers Creek, 1,500 feet altitude—the specimens roughish-pubescent by short, flat, somewhat recurved hairs, particularly along the angles of the stems and branches, and on the margins of the leaves. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*), specimens responding to the typical form; of yellowish hue, villous-pubescent, the broader leaves obtusely sinuate-dentate. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*), a form very similar to the plant from Winston County. Autauga County, Prattville, very low-branched from the decumbent base, else like the typical form. Clarke County, Thomasville. Mobile County, narrow-leaved forms of a darker green, the leaves from 1 to 1½ inches long, ⅛ to scarcely over ¼ inch wide, more or less pubescent, but less so than the type, corolla lemon-yellow, fuscous in the center, anthers yellow. Frequent, widely diffused, and variable; the typical form in richer soil.
Type locality: "The seeds * * * were sent me from Philadelphia by Dr. Bensil, who found the plants growing there naturally."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis virginiana intermedia Rydberg, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**:345. 1896.

Perennial from a stout rootstock; stem slightly angled, slender, 8 to 10 inches high, sparsely hairy; leaves membranaceous, dark green, almost glabrous, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, rather obtuse, tapering into a winged petiole, entire or slightly sinuate.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Indiana and Mississippi to Texas.

Alabama: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Shaded copses. Clarke County, Thomasville. Hale County, Gallion. Flowers pale yellow, purplish in the center; April, June. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Southern States: S. B. Buckley (type)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis ciliosa Rydberg, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**:346. 1896.
Ciliate Ground Cherry.

Perennial from a slender creeping rootstock, erect, branched, 8 to 10 inches high, stem terete, like the pedicels and calyx lobes ciliate with long jointed hairs, leaves 1½ to 2 inches long, ovate, truncate or slightly cordate at the base, subentire, sparsely hairy on the veins, thin; peduncles very slender, fruiting calyx ovoid-pyramidal, sunken at the base.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

Alabama: Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Borders of woods. Clarke County, Thomasville. Flowers yellow, faintly darker in the throat; April. Rare; only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "Florida: Chapman."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis arenicola T. H. Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:485. 1894.

Perennial, branched from the rootstock; branches erect, slender, pubescent with simple hairs; leaves ovate to ovate-oblong, irregularly angulate, or angulate-dentate, obtuse, unequal at the base, appressed ciliate; flowers on slender pubescent pedicels as long as or longer than the petioles; calyx pubescent; corolla light yellow

with a brown-purple spot in the center; anthers yellow; fruiting calyx ovate-pyramidal with the teeth much shorter than the tube; berry light yellow.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill (*Bush*). July, August; perennial.

Type locality: "Collected in light sandy soil along railroad embankments near Eustis, Fla., in 1894, by Mr. George V. Nash."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis heterophylla Nees, Linnaea, **6**: 463. 1831. VISCOUS GROUND CHERRY.

Physalis viscosa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 157. 1814.

P. virginiana Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 235. 1878.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 375. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 324. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 300.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick to Saskatchewan; Illinois to Nebraska and Colorado, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Dry woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers yellow, brownish in the throat; anthers yellow. June; not infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali. Herb. Willd., ad exemplum a Muehlenbergio missum. In collibus argillosis Pennsylvaniae Poeppig legit," etc.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis heterophylla nyctaginea (Dunal) Rydberg in Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 324. 1897.

Physalis obscura Torr. Fl. N. & Mid. U. S. 233. 1824. Not Michx.

P. nyctaginea Dunal in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 440. 1852.

Chap. Fl. l. c. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 131.

Closely allied to *Physalis heterophylla ambigua*, from which it differs in the firmer, almost silky-pubescent, more acuminate, dark-green leaves, and the shorter, more acute lobes of the calyx.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Rhode Island to Iowa, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine woods. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers July; infrequent.

Type locality: "In America boreali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis monticola sp. nov. MOUNTAIN GROUND CHERRY.

Perennial from a horizontal rootstock. Stem 12 to 16 inches high, simple and slightly strigose-pubescent below, assurgent; branches erect, becoming villous-pubescent like the inflorescence by flat-jointed, not stellate, hairs; leaves oblong-ovate to ovate-lanceolate, tapering at both ends, acutish, very oblique at the base, decurrent on the narrowly wing-margined petiole, repand-toothed, or subentire, ciliolate on the margin, the blade 1½ to 2½ inches long and ¾ to 1¼ inches broad, almost glabrous above, slightly pubescent beneath, densely so along the midrib; peduncle ¼ inch long, suberect and like the base of the calyx and margins of its lobes villous-pubescent and more or less viscid; calyx lobes broadly lanceolate; corolla about ¾ inch wide, dingy yellow, sordid purplish in the center; anthers pale yellow; fruiting calyx ovoid, acuminate, deeply sunk at the base, obtusely angular; berry yellowish green.

Readily distinguished from the varieties of *Physalis heterophylla*, its nearest allies, by the more slender habit of growth, the smoother stem, the almost glabrate, more membranaceous leaves, cuneate at the base, etc. June. Specimens just coming into bloom, collected near Mentone in 1892, were by Mr. Rydberg pronounced to belong probably to an undescribed species, the imperfect material, however, not warranting a description. This opinion was confirmed by the perfect fruiting specimens collected at the same locality in September, 1893, which fully reveal the characters of this apparently strictly local species.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Borders of copses, exposed places, in gravelly or rocky soil. Dekalb County, table-land of Lookout Mountain at Mentone, 1,800 feet altitude, near Loring Spring Hotel. Flowers in June; fruit September 16 (1898).

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis viscosa L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 183. 1753. STELLATE GROUND CHERRY.

Physalis pennsylvanica L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1670. 1763.

P. tomentosa Walt. Fl. Car. 99. 1788. Not Medic.

P. walteri Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 112. 1834.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 376. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 324. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 301. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 236.

MEXICO TO BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.
Louisianian area. Seashore from Virginia to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry gravelly banks of Mobile River, Mobile and Ohio Railroad wharf. To all appearance adventive with ballast. Observed from 1890 up to 1897, when the locality was covered with buildings. Flowers pale yellow, with a brownish center; June to October. Berries clammy yellow. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Bonaria."
Herb. Mohr.

Physalis viscosa maritima (Curtis) Rydberg, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 357. 1897.
SEASIDE STELLATE GROUND CHERRY.

Physalis maritima Curtis, Am. Journ. Sci. ser. 2, **7**: 407. 1849.
P. viscosa spathulaefolia Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 236. 1878.
Gray, l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 301.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Sands on the seashore. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay near Point Clear, July, 1881; very rare. Collected also at Springhill near the hotel, in sandy pine uplands, more than 30 miles distant from the seashore, August 8, 1897. Perennial.
Our specimens agree perfectly with the type duplicate of Curtis from the Riddellian herb. in Herb. Mohr. Readily distinguished by the closer and denser pubescence and the oblong spathulate leaves gradually tapering into the petiole, of a firmer texture. Peduncles about 1 inch long, like the calyx more densely pubescent than in the type; corolla larger, ½ to ¾ inch wide. Perennial.
Type locality: "Sandy seashore of North Carolina, and occasionally a few miles in the interior."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis fuscomaculata De Rouville; Dunal, in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 437. 1852.
SOUTH AMERICA.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast, Mobile County. Corolla dingy yellow with dark spot in the center; anthers yellow.
Perennial from a stout simple rootstock, decumbent or ascending. Stems terete with decurrent ridges, a little pruinose stellate-pubescent; leaves 2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, ovate, entire or repand, somewhat oblique at the base, the upper often opposite; petioles ¼ to 1 inch long; peduncles as long as or longer than the petioles; calyx pruinose on the margins, stellate-ciliate; lobes triangular, shorter than the tube (*Rydberg*).
Varies greatly in size and form of the leaves, which on vigorous stems are 3 to 4 inches long and fully 2 inches wide, obtusely repand or sinuate dentate, sparsely pruinose by the very short stellate hairs. Easily distinguished by the dark green color of the leaves, the pubescence, and the low branching habit from *P. viscosa*.
This interesting waif from the La Plata River country associated with *Verbena bonariensis*, from the same region, has held its own, confined to a single spot, for the past dozen years without spreading.
Type locality: "E Buenos Ayres? cum lanis allata ad portem Juvenalem prope montem Pessulanum legit cl. Touchy."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Physalis angustifolia Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 113. 1834.
NARROW-LEAF SEASIDE GROUND CHERRY.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 236. Chap. Fl. 350.
Louisianian area. Seashore of Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sand, shores of Mobile Bay and the Gulf. Flowers May, June; corolla yellow, purplish in the center, anthers yellow. Fruit ripe July, August; berries deep orange. the creeping base of the stems deeply buried in the sand. Perennial.
Type locality: "West Florida, probably on the sandy coast. N. A. Ware, Esq."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SOLANUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 184. 1753.

About 900 species, herbaceous and woody perennials and annuals of warmer temperate and tropical regions.

Solanum nigrum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 186. 1753. COMMON NIGHTSHADE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 280. Gray, Man, ed. 6, 374. Chap. Fl. 348. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 297. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 583.

COSMOPOLITAN IN TEMPERATE AND WARMER REGIONS.

ALABAMA: Over the State; waste places. Flowers white, June to October; fruit ripe August to October. Abundant. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Orbis totius cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum gracile Dunal in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 54. 1852. SLENDER NIGHTSHADE.

Erroneously referred to *S. hirsutum* by Mohr in Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 26. 1897.

Annual, 1½ to 2 feet high, erect or decumbent at the base, stem and branches terete, somewhat cinereous by the close pubescence; leaves oblong-ovate, attenuated, cuneate at the base, acutish, pubescent and ciliate, ¾ to 1½ inches long, ⅜ to ⅝ inch wide, short-petioled; peduncles extra-axillary, about ½ inch long, spreading-reflexed in fruit; pedicels umbellate or subumbellate, shorter than the peduncles; flowers small; calyx lobes short, rather obtuse; filaments smooth; style bearded at the base; fruit black, of a bronzy hue, ¼ inch in diameter.

SOUTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.

ALABAMA: A common ballast weed spreading over low waste places. Mobile County, abundant in thickets bordering the swamps along the Mobile River. Producing its fruit to perfection throughout the summer and fall.
Type locality: "In Brasiliae provincia Rio de Janeiro * * * circa Buenos Ayres * * * in Montevideo * * * in Chili ad Rancagua."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum rubrum Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 4. 1768. RED NIGHTSHADE.

Solanum nodiflorum var. *rubrum* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 437. 1864.

The form with black berries.

Annual from a long fibrous root. Stem smoothish, muricately denticulate along the angles, like the branchlets; leaves repand-denticulate or subentire, peduncles erect-spreading, about ½ inch long; pedicels somewhat shorter, strongly reflexed in fruit, flowers smaller than in the last with the short calyx lobes oval, obtuse.

TROPICAL AMERICA.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, like the last, a common and persistent ballast weed slowly spreading to waysides along the river front. June to October.
Type locality: "The seeds * * * came from the West Indies."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum pseudocapsicum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 184. 1753. JERUSALEM CHERRY.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 228.

MADEIRA, AZORES.
Louisianian area. Naturalized in Florida and South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. This erect low shrub appears to be well established in thickets and hedge rows. Tallapoosa County, near Dadeville. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Flowers in June. Fruit globose, scarlet.
Type locality: "Hab. in Madera."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq. Icon. Rar. *t. 41.* 1781–1793. SPINY NIGHTSHADE.

Solanum mammosum Ell. Sk. **1**: 281. 1817. Not L. (?)
Chap. Fl. 349. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 230. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 298. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 442.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, CEYLON.
Louisianian area. Texas along the coast to Florida and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt to Littoral belt. Dry sandy pastures. Baldwin County, shores of Fish River Bay, October 4, in fruit; berries ¾ inch in diameter, bright flame-scarlet. Infrequent. Suffrutescent. Springhill, waste ground, near the hotel.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum sisymbrifolium Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **2**: 25. 1793.

Solanum balbisii Dunal, Hist. Solan. 232, *t. 3.* 1813.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 641; ed. 3, 322. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 230. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 298.

PERU, SOUTHERN BRAZIL, BUENOS AYRES.
Louisianian area. Naturalized from Georgia and Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Coast plain. Adventive from South America. Waste places, near dwellings. Montgomery, roadsides in the suburbs. Mobile County, waste places along the banks of the river. Flowers pale blue, May to July;

fruit ripe August to October, size of a cherry, carmine-red, shining. Perennial, shrubby at the base, densely branched, forming bushes 2 to 3 feet high, attractive when in full bloom or loaded with fruit. The most frequent and persistent of our ballast plants. Perennial.

Type locality: "Ex agro Bonariense. * * * Commers. herb."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum carolinense L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 187. 1753. HORSE NETTLE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 282. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 374. Chap. Fl. 349. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 230. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 298.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Connecticut and New York west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In high sandy open ground, fields, pastures, roadsides. Corolla white or pearl blue; June to October. Fruit ripens August to October; orange. In all sections equally abundant. A most pernicious weed in garden and field. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav. Icon. **3**: 22, *t. 248*. 1794. SILVER-LEAF NIGHTSHADE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 374. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 230. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 298. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 539.

CHILE, MEXICO.

Carolinian, Louisianian, and Sonoran areas. Texas, Kansas, and California.

ALABAMA: Adventive from the Southwest. Waste places Mobile County, roadsides, ballast grounds. Flowers pale blue; June. Rare. One to 1½ feet high. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America calidiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solanum torvum Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 47. 1788.

Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 441.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL, ECUADOR, EAST INDIES.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile County. Flowers pale blue or purplish; August, September. Fruit ripe in October; berries black. Three to 4 feet high.

This coarse shrubby plant rarely survives the winter. It propagates from the perfectly mature seed almost one year after another.

Type locality: "India occidentalis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAPSICUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 270. 1753. CAYENNE PEPPER.

Thirty species, tropical America.

Capsicum baccatum L. Mant. **1**: 47. 1767. BIRD PEPPER. CHILI.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 231. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 299. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 340. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 436.

Introduced from SOUTH AMERICA and naturalized in all TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Lower Sonoran and Louisianian areas. Escaped from cultivation and partially naturalized from California to Florida.

ALABAMA: Waste places about dwellings. Mobile County, Dauphin Island, where it is frequent, of spontaneous growth. June, 1893. Shrubby.

Economic uses: The highly pungent berries are used as a condiment—the chili of the Mexicans. They furnish Cayenne pepper, the Capsicum of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Indiis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DATURA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 179. 1753. THORN APPLE.

Fifteen species, warmer regions, Northern Hemisphere.

Datura tatula L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 256. 1762. PURPLE THORN APPLE.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 277. Gray, Man, ed. 6, 377. Chap. Fl. 352. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 240. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 544. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 434.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized from Ontario and New York, west to Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana. Perhaps indigenous on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rubbish heaps, yards, pastures, about dwellings. Flowers violet; July to October; fruit ripe, September, October. Common everywhere. Annual.

Economic uses: The leaves are used in domestic practice as a substitute for Stramonium.

Type locality not given.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Datura stramonium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 179. 1753.
COMMON THORN APPLE. JAMESTOWN OR JIMSON WEED.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 275. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 377. Chap. Fl. 352. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 240. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 434. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 544.

TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL REGIONS OF THE GLOBE. MEXICO, BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, to Florida and Louisiana, west to Missouri, Arkansas, and California.

ALABAMA: Adventive, coast region. Waste places, ballast ground. Mobile County. Flowers white, July to September; fruit ripe, September, October. Of late years frequently observed on ballast heaps, spreading to adjacent waste places. Not recorded from the interior. Two to 3 feet high. Annual.

Economic uses: The leaves and seeds are used medicinally, forming the Stramonium leaves, thorn-apple seeds; *"Stramonii folia," "Stramonii semen"* of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in America, nunc vulgaris per Europam."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Datura meteloides Dunal in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 544. 1852. METEL-LIKE DATURA.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 240. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 302. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 544.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Lower Sonoran and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Texas, Arizona, and southern California.

ALABAMA: Adventive from southwestern Texas. Autauga County, near Prattville. Roadsides. Flowers mauve purple; June. Infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "In calidis Novae Hispaniae regionibus."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

NICOTIANA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 180. 1753.

Fifty species, warmer temperate and tropical America. Northern and Southern hemispheres. North America, 10, endemic.

Nicotiana glauca Graham in Hook. Bot. Mag. **55**: 2837. 1828.
ARBORESCENT TOBACCO.

BRAZIL, ARGENTINA.

Adventive with ballast, western Florida, Pennsacola (1872 and 1893.)

ALABAMA: Baldwin County, Navy Cove, August, September, 1896 (*Dr. Fowler*). Arborescent, 10 to 12 feet high.

Type locality: Raised from seeds sent "from Buenos Ayres."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nicotiana longiflora Cav. Desc. 106. 1802. LONG-FLOWERED TOBACCO.

Adventive from Chile, Buenos Ayres.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, fugitive on ballast. Flowers greenish white; July. Annual.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nicotiana repanda Willd.; Lehm. Nicot. 40, *t. 3*. 1818. REPAND-LEAF TOBACCO.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 242. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 303.

MEXICO, CUBA.

Lower Sonoran area. Southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Autauga County, Prattville; waste places. Adventive years ago from southwestern Texas or Mexico with wool. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Cuba."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

JABOROSA Juss. Gen. Pl. 125. 1789.

Six species, southern Brazil, Argentina, Chile.

Jaborosa integrifolia Lam. Encycl. **3**: 189. 1789.

Perennial, low, stemless; leaves and scapes from a long creeping rhizoma, deeply buried beneath the surface.

BUENOS AYRES.

Adventive with ballast. Mobile County. Flowers white, fragrant, opening in the evening; July to October; seeds ripen perfectly. Persistent in the same locality for years. Transplanted into gardens proves to be a rapidly spreading weed, difficult to eradicate. Perennial.

Type locality: "Commerson a trouvé cette plante aux environs de Buenos-Aires."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PETUNIA Juss. Ann. Mus. Par. **2**: 215, *t. 47*. 1803.

About 12 species, South American herbs.

Petunia parviflora Juss. Ann. Mus. Par. **2**: 216, *t. 47*. 1803.
SMALL-FLOWERED PETUNIA.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 243. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 304. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 546.

MEXICO TO ARGENTINA.

Louisianian area. Texas, west to California, east to Louisiana and Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste ground, also on ballast. Mobile County. July; not infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: "De l'embouchure de la Plata."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Petunia violacea Lindl. Bot. Reg. **19**: *t. 1626*. 1833.

ARGENTINA, URUGUAY.

Adventive on ballast. Mobile County. Flowers rose-purple; June. First observed in 1896. Annual.

Type locality: "A native of Buenos Ayres."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

SCROPHULARIACEAE. Figwort Family.

VERBASCUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 177. 1753. MULLEIN.

One hundred and sixty species, temperate and warm regions Northern Hemisphere, largely Mediterranean Europe. North America, 4. Naturalized from Europe.

Verbascum thapsus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 177. 1753. COMMON MULLEIN.

Throughout Atlantic North America from Ontario to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry fields, pastures. Flowers yellow; April, May. Common. Annual.

Economic uses: The flowers and leaves, under the name of "mullein flowers," "mullein leaves," are used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae glareosis sterilibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Verbascum blattaria L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 178. 1753. MOTH MULLEIN.

Of the same distribution as the last.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Flowers pale yellow or rose-tinted; July, August. Annual. A frequent wayside weed, less common than the last.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae australioris locis argillaceis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ELATINOIDES Wetts. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. Fam. **4**, Abt. 3b: 58. 1891.

Twenty-three species, Mediterranean region Europe, Africa. North America, 2; naturalized.

Elatinoides elatine (L.) Wetts. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pfl. Fam. **4**, Abt. 3b: 58. 1891.

Antirrhinum elatine L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 612. 1753.
Linaria elatine Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 16. 1768.

EUROPE.

Carolinian area. Naturalized from Canada, along the Atlantic coast to North Carolina. Annual.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. Flowers June, July.
Type locality: "Hab. in Germaniae, Angliae, Galliae, Italiae arvis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Elatinoides spuria (L.) Wetts. in Engl. & Prantl. Nat. Pfl. Fam. **4**, Abt. 3b: 58. 1891.
Antirrhinum spurium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 613. 1753.
Linaria spuria Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 15. 1768.

EUROPE.
Sparingly naturalized on the Atlantic coast. Philadelphia, on ballast.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast with the last. Mobile County. Flowers yellow; July. Both species ripen their seed perfectly, and make their appearance almost every season without spreading.
Type locality: "Hab. in Germaniae, Angliae, Galliae, Italiae arvis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LINARIA Juss. Gen. Pl. 120. 1789.

About 150 species, temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. North America, 2.

Linaria canadensis (L.) Dumont, Bot. Cult. **2**: 96. 1802. WILD TOAD-FLAX.
Antirrhinum canadense L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 618. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 113. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 379. Chap. Fl. 290. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 250. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 306. Wats. Bot. Cal. **1**: 548.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; New England south to Florida, west to Texas, the Rocky Mountains, and California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In gravelly or sandy soil. Cultivated and waste ground. Flowers purplish blue; March, April. Common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linaria floridana Chap. Fl. 290. 1860. FLORIDA TOAD-FLAX.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 309. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 250.
Louisianian area. Western Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Drifting sands at or near the seashore. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay, Perdido Bay. Flowers blue; April, May. Frequent. Biennial.
Type locality: "Drifting sands near the coast, West Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Linaria linaria (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 947. 1880–1883. COMMON TOAD-FLAX.
Antirrhinum linaria L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 616. 1753.
Linaria vulgaris Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 1. 1768.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 379. Chap. Fl. 290. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 251.

EUROPE.
Naturalized. New Brunswick and New England, and throughout the Atlantic States to Mississippi and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to lower hills. Waste places. Lauderdale and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers yellow; May, June. Not frequent; most probably escaped from cultivation. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCROPHULARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 619. 1753. FIGWORT.

About 120 species, warmer temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia. North America, 3.

Scrophularia marilandica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 619. 1753. MARYLAND FIGWORT.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 106. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 380. Chap. Fl. 289. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 258.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon, south to Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Colorado.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Damp thickets, borders of woods. Morgan County, Falkville. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, 1,200 feet. Cle-

burne County, Woodsmine. Flowers greenish; August, September. Not common. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHELONE L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 611. 1753.

Three species, perennials, North American.

Chelone glabra L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 611. 1753. TURTLE-HEAD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 126. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 381. Chap. Fl. 289. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 258.

Canadian to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec; New England to New Jersey, west to Missouri and Arkansas, and south to Florida?

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie region. Damp shaded banks. Talladega County, Renfroe, 600 feet. Cleburne County. Autauga County, Prattville. Pike County, Troy (*D. Langdon*). Flowers white; September, October. Not infrequent.

Economic uses: The leaves, called "snake-head leaves," are used in domestic medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chelone lyoni Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 737. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 127. Chap. Fl. 289; ed. 3, 308. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 259.

Carolinian area. North Carolina, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp woods and copses. Jackson County, Sand Mountain (*C. L. Boynton*), Pisgah.

Type locality: "In Upper Carolina and Georgia. *Lyon*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. ex Biltmore Herb.

PENTSTEMON Soland. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 511. 1789.

About 100 species, perennial herbs, rarely shrubby. Mexico. North America, 71. East of the Mississippi, 5.

Pentstemon hirsutus (L.) Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 227. 1801. PUBESCENT BEARD-TONGUE.

Chelone hirsuta L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 611. 1753.
Penstemon pubescens Soland. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 360. 1789.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 129. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 381. Chap. Fl. 290. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 268. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 309.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Minnesota and Iowa; New England west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida, and along the Gulf to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Dry sandy or gravelly soil. Borders of thickets and woods. Lauderdale County. Cullman County, 800 feet. Montgomery, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale rose-purple; April, June. Frequent.

Varies greatly according to exposure and soil conditions. In the sterile, dry soil of the pine barrens the pubescence is fine and close, the leaves narrowly lanceolate, smoothish, and slightly denticulate. In the mountains on shaded borders of woods and in thickets of a richer soil forms prevail with the stem sparingly hairy and the inflorescence as well as the leaves viscidly hirsute, the latter more broadly sinuate or repand-denticulate, agreeing closely with the type described by Willdenow. (Specimens from Cullman County belong here.)

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pentstemon digitalis Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 181. 1833–1837. FOXGLOVE BEARD-TONGUE.

Chelone digitalis Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. **2**: *t. 120*. 1825–1827.
Pentstemon laevigatus var. *digitalis* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 268. 1878. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 382. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 152. 1898.

Carolinian area. New York, Illinois, south to Georgia, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County, Mentone. Cullman County (*Miss Mary Mohr*). Madison County, Huntsville (*Underwood*). Flowers white; May, June. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Arkansas Territory." "In wet woods and prairies; common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pentstemon pentstemon (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:291. 1894. SMOOTHISH BEARD-TONGUE.

Chelone pentstemon L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 850. 1762.
Pentstemon laevigatus Soland. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**:361. 1789.
P. laevigatus var. *multiflorus* Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 309. 1897.
Ell. Sk. **2**:128. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 381. Chap. Fl. 290. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 268.
Carolinian area. Virginia and Pennsylvania west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, Huntsville (*Prof. L. M. Underwood*). Flowers in April. Infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pentstemon smallii Heller, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:25. 1894.

Perennial, 1½ to 4 feet high, glabrous below. Radical leaves oval to ovate; cauline leaves lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 2 to 5 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, almost connected by the clasping bases, smoothish or softly pubescent, serrate, the uppermost entire; inflorescence more or less pubescent like the scarious-margined, lanceolate calyx lobes; corolla bright purple, the lower lip densely bearded with yellow hairs; sterile filament bearded to the base, most densely above.
Carolinian area Tennessee, North Carolina, and northern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Madison County, Huntsville (*L. M. Underwood*). Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Loring's Spring Hotel, altitude 2,000 feet (*C. Mohr*).
Type locality: "Collected by the writer on Blowing Rock Mountain, Caldwell County, N. C."

PAULOWNIA Sieb. & Zucc. Fl. Jap. **1**:25, *t. 10*. 1835.

One species, Japan.

Paulownia tomentosa (Thunb.) Baill. Hist. Pl. **9**:434. 1888. PAULOWNIA.

Bignonia tomentosa Thunb. Fl. Jap. 252. 1784.
Paulownia imperialis Sieb. & Zucc. Fl. Jap. **1**: 27. 1835.
Louisianian area. Introduced, and in the lower Southern States here and there escaped from cultivation.

ALABAMA: Central prairies. In waste places about dwellings. Pike County, Troy. Montgomery County. Flowers cerulean blue; February, March.
Type locality: "Crescit in insula Nipon et prope Nagasaki."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

MIMULUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**:634. 1753. MONKEY FLOWER.

Over 60 species, perennial herbs, about 59 eastern tropical America, Mexico. and chiefly northwestern America. United States 28. Atlantic, 3.

Mimulus alatus Soland. in Ait. Hort. Kew. **2**:361. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **2**:125. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 383. Chap. Fl. 291. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:276. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 309.
Carolinian area. New York west to Michigan, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas; south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Damp grassy banks, margin of rivulets. Clay County, Moseley, 1,000 feet altitude. Cullman and Blount counties. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Tuscaloosa County. Flowers mauve-purple; August. One and one-half to 2 feet high. Not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GRATIOLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 17. 1753. HEDGE HYSSOP.

Twenty-five species, low perennials; temperate Europe. North America, **14**. Atlantic, 12, mostly Southern.

Gratiola floridana Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 103. 1834. FLORIDA HEDGE HYSSOP.

Chap. Fl. 292. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. pt. **2**, **1**: 281.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie region. Wet places in the woods. Lawrence County, Moulton, 600 feet. Franklin County, Russellville. Cullman

County, 800 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Etowah County, Attalla (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Flowers white, limb rose-purple; April, May. Frequent.
Type locality: "Near Chipola, in West Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gratiola virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 17. 1753. COMMON HEDGE HYSSOP.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 384. Chap. Fl. 292. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 281. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 311. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 570.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Quebec and Ontario west to British Columbia, Oregon, and California; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south from the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Muddy banks. Dekalb County, Mentone. Springy banks of Little River, 1,800 feet. Flowers yellowish white; June. Apparently rare in the State.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gratiola sphaerocarpa Ell. Sk. **1**: 14. 1816. ROUND-FRUITED HEDGE HYSSOP.

Gratiola acuminata Vahl, Enum. **1**: 92. Not Walt.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 384. Chap. Fl. 292. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 282. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 311.

MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey, West Virginia, southern Illinois, southern Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Springy banks, borders of rivulets. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dekalb County, Mentone. Mobile County. Flowers white; May. Frequent.
Type locality: "Grows in ponds 4 miles from Charleston, on the Neck."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gratiola aurea Muhl. Cat. 2. 1813. YELLOW-FLOWERED HEDGE HYSSOP.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 13. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 385. Chap. Fl. 293. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 282.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Quebec, Ontario, and New England to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of ditches. Flowers golden yellow; April to September. Not common.
Type locality: "N. Angl. N. Caes. Car."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gratiola pilosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 7. 1803. PILOSE HEDGE HYSSOP.

Gratiola peruviana Walt. Fl. Car. 62. 1788. **Not L.**
Ell. Sk. **1**: 13. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 385. Chap. Fl. 293. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 283. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 311.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Low damp places, borders of ponds. Dekalb County, Valleyhead. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Monroe, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers July to September; frequent. Most common in the low sandy pine flats of the Coast plain.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolinae inferioris uliginosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gratiola hispida (Benth.) Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 157. 1897.
ROUGH HEDGE HYSSOP.

Sophronanthe hispida Benth.; Lindl. Intr. Nat. Syst. ed. 2, 445. 1836.
Gratiola subulata Baldw.; Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**: 405. 1846.
Chap. Fl. 293. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 283.
Louisianian area. Florida, along the coast to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry sands on the Gulf shore. Baldwin County, Navy Cove, Bon Secour Bay. Flowers white; June, July; plant shrubby at the base. Frequent.
Type locality (DC. Prodr.): "In Florida (Chapman! Baldwin!), ad Apalachicola (Drummond!)."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CONOBEA Aubl. Pl. Guian. **2**: 639, *t. 258*. 1775.

Seven species, tropical America.

Conobea multifida (Michx.) Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**: 391. 1846.
CUTLEAF CONOBEA.

Capraria multifida Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 22. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 383. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 636; ed. 3, 311. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 279. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 310.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ohio to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Adventive on ballast at New York and Philadelphia.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Adventive on ballast from the west. Mobile County. Flowers June, July; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in ripis arenosis fluminum amniculorumque, in Tennassée et Illinoensi regione."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MONNIERA P. Br. Hist. Jam. 269, *t. 28, f. 3*. 1755.
(BACOPA Aubl. Pl. Guian. **1**: 128, *t. 49*. 1775.)
(HERPESTIS Gaert. Fruct. **3**: 186, *t. 214, f. 6*. 1805.)

About 60 species, perennial herbs, subtropical and tropical regions of both hemispheres. Asia. Chiefly American. North America, 6.

Monniera acuminata (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 463. 1891.
BLACKENING HEDGE HYSSOP.

Gratiola acuminata Walt. Fl. Car. 61. 1788.
Herpestis nigrescens Benth. Comp. Bot. Mag. **2**: 56. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 15. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 383. Chap. Fl. 291. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 280. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 310.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland, along the coast to North Carolina and Florida, west to Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Low damp places, thickets, and pastures. Morgan County, Falkville, covering low abandoned fields. Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Frequent; 1 to 1½ feet high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monniera chamaedryoides peduncularis (Benth.).
PEDUNCLED GERMANDER-LIKE HEDGE HYSSOP.

Herpestis peduncularis Benth. Comp. Bot. Mag. **2**: 56. 1836.
H. chamaedryoides var. *peduncularis* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 280. 1878.
Chap. Fl. 291. Gray, l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 310. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 310.

NORTHERN MEXICO?
Louisianian area. Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Upper Division Coast Pine belt to Coast plain. Low waste places, borders of ditches. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Mobile County. Flowers yellow; April, May. Not frequent. Low, diffusely branching.
Type locality: "Texas on the Rio Brazos, *Drummond*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monniera monniera (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 292. 1894.
CREEPING MONNIERA.

Gratiola monniera L. Cent. Pl. **2**: 1756. (Amoen. Acad. **4**: 307.)
Monniera cuneifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 22. 1803.
Herpestis monniera H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **2**: 366. 1817.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 103. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 384. Chap. Fl. 292. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 281. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 310. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 430.

COSMOPOLITAN ON TROPICAL AND SUPTROPICAL COASTS.
Louisianian area. Maryland (*Gray*), coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral region. Margin of tide-water swamps, fresh and brackish, to the seashore. Flowers pale blue; May to October. Abundant. Low, creeping, 1 to 2 feet long; perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Monniera caroliniana (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 463. 1891.
CAROLINA MONNIERA.

Obolaria caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 166. 1788.
Monniera amplexicaulis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 22. 1803.
Herpestis amplexicaulis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 418. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 104. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 384. Chap. Fl. 292. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 280.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Borders of ponds. Barbour County, Eufaula (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers blue; August. Rare.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MICRANTHEMUM Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 10. 1803.

Sixteen species, low herbs, tropical and subtropical America. Atlantic North America, 2; low aquatics.

Micranthemum orbiculatum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 10, *t. 2*. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 17. Chap. Fl. 295. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 284. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 312.

WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, BRAZIL, PERU.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy banks, shallow ponds. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white; May to October. Common; creeping in dense tufts. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in udis opacisque sylvarum Carolinae et Georgiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Micranthemum orbiculatum emarginatum (Ell.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 26. 1897.

Micranthemum emarginatum Ell. Sk. **1**: 18. 1816.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Gently-flowing brooklets. Baldwin County, Daphne. Not frequent. Perennial.
The orbiculate leaves from ¼ to over ½ inch wide, slightly emarginate, the 3 basal nerves more prominent. Flowers closely sessile, smaller than in the type. Stems 6 to 8 inches long, floating in clear brooklets.
Type locality: "Grows in ditches and wet places—Vall' Ombrosa, Great Ogeechee. In the upper country, common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ILYSANTHES Raf. Ann. Nat. 13. 1820.

Ten species, annuals, warmer regions of the globe. Atlantic North America, 5, chiefly Southern.

Ilysanthes gratioloides (L.) Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**: 419. 1846.
HEDGE-HYSSOP-LIKE ILYSANTHES.

Capraria gratioloides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 876. 1763.
Gratiola anagallidea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 5. 1803.
Ilysanthes riparia Raf. Ann. Nat. 13. 1820.
Lindernia dilatata Muhl. Cat. 59. 1813.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 16. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 385. Chap. Fl. 294. Gray, Syn. Fl N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 283. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 311.

SOUTH AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario, and Minnesota to Oregon and the Sierra Nevada; throughout the States east of the Mississippi River.

ALABAMA: From the Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Muddy borders of streams, exposed muddy banks. Flowers white; June to September. Abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae aquosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilysanthes attenuata (Muhl.) J. K. Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 297. 1896.

Lindernia attenuata Muhl. Cat. 59. 1813.
Gratiola attenuata Spreng. Syst. **1**: 39. 1824.
By later authors confounded with the last.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, Wisconsin, Missouri, south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, miry places. Dekalb County, Mentone. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers July. Rare and local.
Type locality: "Penn."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ilysanthes refracta (Ell.) Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**: 418. 1846.

Lindernia refracta Ell. Sk. **1**: 579. 1821.
L. monticola Nutt. Gen. Add. 1818.
Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 294, ed. 3, 313. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 283.
Carolinian area. North Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Wet rocks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, Desoto Falls, May (*C. L. Boynton*) and near Gadsden. Etowah County, Black Creek Falls.
Type locality: "Grows around the margins of ponds in Barnwell district, South Carolina; in Burke County, and near Milledgeville, Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. ex Biltmore Herb.

SCOPARIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 116. 1763.

About 6 species, small undershrubs or herbs, tropical America to Brazil.

Scoparia dulcis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 116. 1753.

Chap. Fl. 296. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 284. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 312. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 427.

COSMOPOLITAN IN THE TROPICS.
Louisianian area. Florida to southwestern Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, July, 1885; rarely met with. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Curassao."
Herb. Mohr.

VERONICA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 9. 1753.

About 200 species, annuals and perennials, cooler temperate regions both hemispheres. Europe, western Asia, New Zealand. North America, 11.

Veronica peregrina L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 14. 1753. NECKWEED.

Veronica caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 61. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 10. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 387. Chap. Fl. 295. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 288. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 312. Wats. Bot. Calif. 572.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. Throughout the continent. From near the arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In damp cultivated ground. Flowers pale blue; February to May. A most common winter annual, 4 to 6 inches high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae hortis, arvisque."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Veronica arvensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 13. 1753. CORN SPEEDWELL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 9. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 387. Chap. Fl. 296. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 288.

EUROPE.
Naturalized. Maritime provinces of Canada and along the Atlantic coast to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Cultivated ground, waste places. Flowers blue; February to May. Common winter weed; annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae arvis, cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Veronica agrestis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 13. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 387. Chap. Fl. 296. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 288.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Introduced along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from New England to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast region. Ballast ground. Mobile County, May; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis, arvis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Veronica serpyllifolia L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 12. 1753. THYME-LEAF SPEEDWELL.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 8. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 387. Chap. Fl. 295. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 288.
EUROPE, ASIA, NORTHERN AFRICA.

Boreal region to Carolinian area. Labrador. Throughout Canada to the arctic circle, across the continent, and throughout the North Atlantic States west to New Mexico and Nevada, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Damp shady places on calcareous banks. Madison County, Montesano, 800 feet. Jackson County, Gurleys, 1,000 feet altitude; Scottsboro, 800 feet. Flowers lilac, May; not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "In Europa et America septentrionali ad vias, agros."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Veronica anagallis-aquatica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 12. 1753. WATER SPEEDWELL.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 386. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 314. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 287.

EUROPE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada to British Columbia, south to Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, June, 1894. Wet banks, Mobile River.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa ad fossas."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEPTANDRA Nutt. Gen. **1**: 7. 1818.

Two species, perennial, eastern Asia, Siberia. North America, 1.

Leptandra virginica (L.) Nutt. Gen. Pl. **1**: 7. 1818. CULVER'S-ROOT.

Veronica virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 9. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 386. Chap. Fl. 295. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 286.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Manitoba, Minnesota, and Nebraska; New England south to New Jersey, and from the Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, and along the mountains to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairies. Rich woods. Cullman and Bibb counties. Autauga County, Prattville. Sumter County. Flowers cerulean blue; August. Not frequent; 2 to 3 feet high.

Economic uses: The root is the "blackroot" or "Leptandra" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AFZELIA J. G. Gmelin, Syst. **2**: 927. 1796.

(SEYMERIA Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 736. 1814.)

Nine species, annual or perennial herbs. Mexico. North America, 5. Madagascar, 1.

Afzelia cassioides J. G. Gmelin, Syst. **2**: 927. 1796. THIN-LEAVED AFZELIA.

Anonymos cassioides Walt. Fl. Car. 171. 1788.

Gerardia afzelia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 20. 1803.

Seymeria tenuifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 737. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 122. Chap. Fl. 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 289. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 313.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to southeastern Tennessee and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine forest. Bibb County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin and Mobile counties. Corolla of flowers yellow, with rufous lip; September to November. Not infrequent. Annual.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Afzelia pectinata (Pursh) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 457. 1891. PECTINATE-LEAF AFZELIA.

Seymeria pectinata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 737. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 122. Chap. Fl. 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 290. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 313.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills to Lower Pine region. Dry pine ridges. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Mobile County, Chastang's Bluff. Flowers yellow; September, October. Not frequent. Annual.

Type locality: "In South Carolina. *Catesby.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MACRANTHERA Torr.; Benth. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**:203. 1835.

One species, South Atlantic North America.

Macranthera fuchsioides (Nutt.) Torr.; Benth. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**:203. 1835. FUCHSIA-LIKE MACRANTHERA.

Conradia fuchsioides Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**:88, *t. 11, 12*. 1834.
Chap. Fl. 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:290.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida, and eastern Louisiana (?).

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Sandy borders of swamps and brooks. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Escambia County. Baldwin County, Stockton. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers yellow to flame color; August, September. Not infrequent. A coarse biennial.
Type locality not specifically given. In Bentham: "Southern States of North America. Louisiana. (*Drummond.*)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DASYSTOMA Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**:99. 1819.

Eight species, coarse perennial yellow-flowered herbs, Atlantic North America, 8.

Dasystoma pectinata (Nutt.) Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**:521. 1846.
PECTINATE FALSE FOXGLOVE.

Gerardia pedicularia pectinata Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**:48. 1818.
Chap. Fl. 298. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:291.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Arid rocky or sandy soil. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,200 feet. Washington, Escambia, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; August, September. Frequent.
Type locality: "In the sandy pine forests of Carolina and Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dasystoma flava (L.) Wood, Bot. & Flor. 230. 1873. DOWNY FALSE FOXGLOVE.

Gerardia flava L. Sp. Pl. **2**:610. 1753.
Dasystoma pubescens Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**:520. 1846.
Ell. Sk. **2**:119. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 389. Chap. Fl. 298. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:291.
Carolinian area. Ontario and New England, west to southern Michigan, through the Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, and from Tennessee along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coosa hills. Metamorphic ranges. Rocky woods. Calhoun County, Anniston, about 1,000 feet. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet altitude. Flowers yellow; August, September. Not infrequent on the Metamorphic formations of greatest elevation.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dasystoma virginica (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:295. 1894.
VIRGINIA FALSE FOXGLOVE.

Rhinanthus virginicus L. Sp. Pl. **2**:603. 1753.
Gerardia quercifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**:423. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**:120. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 389. Chap. Fl. 298. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:291.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Ontario and New England, west to Michigan, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Lauderdale and Cullman counties. Calhoun County, Anniston.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dasystoma laevigata (Raf.) Chap. Fl. Suppl. 636. 1883.
SMOOTH FALSE FOXGLOVE.

Gerardia laevigata Raf. Ann. Nat. 13. 1820.
Dasystoma quercifolia var. (?) *integrifolia* Benth. in DC. Prodr. **10**:520. 1846.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 389. Chap. l. c.; ed. 3, 313. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 291.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Southern Michigan, Illinois, and Tennessee to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower Metamorphic hills. Central Pine belt. Chilton County (*E. A. Smith*). August. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*).

Type locality: "It grows on the knob hills of Kentucky, the Cumberland mountains and the Alleghany."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GERARDIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 610. 1753. GERARDIA.

About fifty species, perennial or annual purple-flowered herbs. Mexico, South America, Brazil. Warmer temperate North America, 23, mostly Eastern.

Gerardia auriculata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 20. 1803. AURICULATE FALSE FOXGLOVE.

Otophylla michauxii Benth. DC. Prodr. **10**: 512. 1846.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 389. Chap. Fl. 298. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 292.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Western Pennsylvania to Missouri and Minnesota, south from New Jersey to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: (*Buckley*, 1840). Station not given and plant not found since. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratis regionis Illinoensis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia linifolia Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 47. 1818. FLAX-LEAF GERARDIA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 118. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 389. Chap. Fl. 299. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 292.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Open pine forests. Elmore County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers August, rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "From Wilmington, North Carolina, to Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia purpurea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 610. 1753. PURPLE GERARDIA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 116. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390. Chap. Fl. 299. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 293. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 314.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Southern Ontario and New England, west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Arkansas, and from New York to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Damp copses. Clay County (*E. A. Smith*). Cullman County. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia fasciculata Ell. Sk. **2**: 115. 1817. FASCICLED GERARDIA.

Gerardia purpurea var. *fasciculata* Chap. Fl. 300. 1860.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 293. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 314.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens, borders of rivers, marshes, fresh or brackish. Flowers September, October. One and one-half to 2½ feet high. Frequent.
Gradually passes into forms with simpler stems, and leaves and flowers much reduced in size, approaching *G. paupercula*. Annual.
Type locality: "On Eding's Island near Beaufort very common."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia paupercula (Gray) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 295. 1894. DEPAUPERATE GERARDIA.

Gerardia purpurea var. *paupercula* Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 293. 1878.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario to Saskatchewan; coast of New England west to Pennsylvania, northern Illinois, and Wisconsin.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low pine barrens. Mobile County. The maritime form the stem weak, slender, fully 2 feet high, branched from the base, the numerous branches elongated, spreading. Flowers numerous, small, ¼ to ⅜ inch long. September, October; not infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Lower Canada to Saskatchewan, and southward from coast of New England to Pennsylvania, northern Illinois, and Wisconsin."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia maritima Raf. N. Y. Med. Rep. ser. 2, **5**: 361. 1808. SEASIDE GERARDIA.

Gerardia purpurea var. *crassifolia* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 422, 1814.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390. Chap. Fl. 300. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 293. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 314.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Coast of Maine, along the seashore to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Salt marshes. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers pink; June, July. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Found in the islands of Egg-Harbour, in New-Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia plukenetii Ell. Sk. **2**: 114. 1817. PLUKENET'S GERARDIA.

Gerardia setacea Chap. Fl. 300. Not Walt., Ell., Pursh, or Nutt.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 114. Chap. Fl. 300. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 293.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower Pine region. Dry gravelly or sandy woods. Lee County, Auburn, 800 feet altitude (*Earle*). Talladega County, Renfroe, rocky hillsides, 700 feet. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers rose-pink; September, October. Common. Abundant in dry open pine barrens of the Lower Pine region. Annual.
Plants with white flowers not rare about Mobile.
Type locality: "Grows in wet spungy soils, very common between the Oakmulgee and Chatahouchie rivers."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia setacea Walt. Fl. Car. 170. 1788.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 294.
Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry sandy pine woods. Mobile County. October; infrequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia filifolia Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 48. 1818. FILIFORM-LEAVED GERARDIA.

Ell. Sk. 2: 116. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 319. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 293.
Louisianian area. Southern Georgia to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Alabama (fide Gray). Annual.
Type locality: "In West Florida. Dr. Baldwyn."

Gerardia tenuifolia Vahl, Symb. Bot. **3**: 79. 1794. THIN-LEAVED GERARDIA.

Anonymos erecta Walt. Fl. Car. 170. 1788 (?)
Ell. Sk. **2**: 117. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390. Chap. Fl. 300. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 294.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario and New England west to Minnesota; Ohio Valley to Missouri; south along the mountains to Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Cullman County. Flowers pale rose; August. Annual.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia tenuifolia asperula Gray, Bot. Gaz. **4**: 153. 1879.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. ed. 2, **2**, pt. 1: 452.
Carolinian area. Michigan to Indiana, Missouri, western Louisiana, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry rocky hillsides. Talladega County, Chandler Spring, 1,000 feet. Flowers pale purple; September, October. Annual.
Type locality: "Collected at St Croix, Wisconsin, and in Fillmore Co., Minnesota"; also received from Michigan and St. Louis.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia skinneriana Wood, Classbook, 408. 1847. SMALL-LEAVED GERARDIA.

Gerardia parvifolia Chap. Fl. 300. 1860.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390. Chap. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 294.
Carolinian area. Southern Massachusetts, along the coast to North Carolina and Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. In damp sandy pine woods. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale pink; October. Frequent. Low spreading. Annual.
Type locality: "I detected this delicate species in July, 1846, in Greene, Co., Ia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gerardia aphylla Nutt. Gen. **2**: 47. 1818. LEAFLESS GERARDIA.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 114. Chap. Fl. 299. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 295.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low sandy damp pine barrens. Mobile County. Flowers rose-purple; October, November. Not infrequent in the pine flats near Dog River and Whistler. One to 1½ feet long, ascending. Annual.
Type locality: "From North Carolina to Florida, where it was first detected by Dr. Baldwyn."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BUCHNERA L. Sp. Pl. **1**:630. 1753.

Thirty species, erect perennials or biennials, tropical regions both hemispheres, chiefly American. United States and Mexico to Brazil. New Holland, South Africa, East Indies. North America, 2.

Buchnera americana L. Sp. Pl. **2**:630. 1753. BLUE-HEARTS.
Ell. Sk. **1**:112. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 388. Chap. Fl. 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:289.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. New York west to Michigan and Wisconsin; southern Virginia to Ohio, Tennessee, southern Missouri, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Dry open woods. Cullman, Walker, and Tuscaloosa counties. Clay County, Moseley, 1,200 feet. Flowers violet, May to July. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Buchnera elongata Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 92. 1788. SOUTHERN BLUE-HEARTS.
Chap. Fl. 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:289. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:313. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 428.
WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry pine woods. Washington County, Yellowpine. Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers violet to deep blue; May, June. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "India occidentalis, Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCHWALBEA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:606. 1753.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Schwalbea americana L. Sp. Pl. **2**:606. 1753. CHAFF-SEED.
Ell. Sk. **2**:131. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 391. Chap. Fl. 301. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:305.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Grassy pine barrens. Mobile County, Bayou Sara. Flowers yellow; May. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CASTILLEJA Mutis; L. f. Suppl. 47. 1781.

Thirty to 40 species. American, chiefly South America, northern Asia.

Castilleja coccinea (L.) Spreng. Syst. Veg. **2**:775. 1825. PAINTED CUP.
Bartsia coccinea L. Sp. Pl. **2**:602. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 390. Chap. Fl. 301. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:295. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:315.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Manitoba, Maine to northwestern New York and Minnesota; southern New Jersey, throughout the Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coosa Valley. Etowah County (*E. A. Smith*). July. Corolla greenish yellow, floral bracts scarlet. Infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Noveboraco."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PEDICULARIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**:603. 1753.

About 125 species, of arctic and temperate regions of Europe, North America, northern Asia, Himalayan India.

Pedicularis canadensis L. Mant. **1**:86. 1767.
WOOD BETONY. CANADA LOUSEWORT.

Pedicularis gladiata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 18. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 123. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 392. Chap. Fl. 301. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 307.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia to Manitoba and Saskatchewan; New England to Dakota, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Flowers April, greenish yellow. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb Mohr.

PINGUICULACEAE. Butterwort Family.

PINGUICULA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 17. 1753. BUTTERWORT.

Thirty species, perennial herbs, insectivorous, belonging to temperate and subtropical regions. North America, 5.

Pinguicula lutea Walt. Fl. Car. 63. 1788. YELLOW BUTTERWORT.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 19. Chap. Fl. 284. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 318.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers lemon-yellow, March, April; common.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinguicula elatior Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 11. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 18. Chap. Fl. 284. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 318.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida.
ALABAMA: Louisianian area. In the low country of Alabama (Gray, Syn. Fl.).
Type locality: "Hab. in paludibus apricis Georgiae et Carolinae."

Pinguicula planifolia Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 303. 1897.
Pinguicula australis Chap. Fl. 284. 1860. Not Nutt.
Chap. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 318, in part.
Louisianian area. Lower North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower division of Coast Pine belt. Inundated borders of pine-barren streams. Mobile County. Flowers amethyst-blue, April, May; not infrequent.
Type locality: "Shallow ponds, west Florida, near the coast."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pinguicula pumila Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 11. 1803.
Pinguicula australis Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 103. 1834.
Ell. Sk. 1: 19. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 317.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to southwestern Louisiana (Calcasieu River).
Alabama: Louisianian area. Damp sandy pine barrens. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flats of Mobile River, Mount Vernon.
Type locality: "Hab. in humidis apricis Georgiae."

UTRICULARIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 18. 1753.
(LENTIBULARIA Adans., including Megacista DC.)

About 150 species, aquatic perennials, insectivorous, of the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. North America, 15.

Utricularia inflata Walt. Fl. Car. 64. 1788. WHORLED BLADDERWORT.
Utricularia ceratophylla Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 12. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 20. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 396. Chap. Fl. 282. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 315. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 317.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Maine (Mount Desert Island) along the coast to Florida and Texas.
ALABAMA: Coast plain. Floating in stagnant water, ponds. Mobile County. Flowers yellow; June, July; not frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia vulgaris L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 18. 1753. COMMON BLADDERWORT.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 396. Chap. Fl. 282. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 315. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 317. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 581.

EUROPE, NORTHERN ASIA, NORTH AFRICA.

Boreal region to Louisianian area. Over the continent from subarctic regions to the Gulf, and from the South Atlantic States to the Sierra Nevada, California.

ALABAMA: So far only known from the Coast plain. In deep still-flowing water. Mobile County, Dog River, near the estuary; rare. A robust plant, totally immersed; stems 3 to 4 feet in length, profusely branched.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae fossis paludibus profundioribus."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia gibba L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 18. 1753. LESSER BLADDERWORT.

Utricularia fornicata Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 76. 1824.

U. minor Torr. Fl. N. Y. **2**: 21. 1843. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 22. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 396. Chap. Fl. 283. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 315.

Alleghenian and Louisianian areas. Ontario to New England; Maine (Mount Desert Island) west to Michigan, south to southern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Shallow grassy pine-barren ponds. Mobile County. September, October.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia biflora Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **1**: 50. 1791.

TWO-FLOWERED BLADDERWORT.

Utricularia longirostris Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 76. 1824.

U. fibrosa Chap. Fl. 283. 1860. Not Walt.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 23. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 396. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 301. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 315. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 317.

Louisianian area. Southern Illinois, North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shallow ponds. Floating or rooting in the ooze and mud. Mobile County, shallow ditches with Eleocharis and Hydrochloa. Montgomery County. Flowers yellow; July to September; not infrequent.

Type locality: "E Carolinia. Fraser."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia fibrosa Walt. Fl. Car. 64. 1788. FIBROUS BLADDERWORT.

Utricularia striata Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 75. 1824.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 20. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 396. Chap. Fl. 282; ed. 3, 301. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 316.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open sphagnous swamps, rooting in the ooze and floating in shallow ponds. Mobile County, Grand Bay. Baldwin County, Zundels, in sphagnous swamps. Flowers yellow; August. Not frequent. Floating stems 3 to 4 inches long; whorls of the finely divided leaves crowded. Scape 6 to 8 inches high.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia purpurea Walt. Fl. Car. 64. 1788. PURPLE BLADDERWORT.

Utricularia saccata Ell. Sk. **1**: 21. 1817.

Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 397. Chap. Fl. 283. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 316.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Coast of Maine (Mount Desert Island) to Florida, west to northern Pennsylvania and Indiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Deep ponds or still-flowing water in pine-barren streams. Baldwin County, Sibley's mill. Washington County, Yellowpine. Geneva County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers rose-purple; July to September. Floating stem 1 to 2 feet long.

Differs from the northern plant in its smaller flowers, as also observed by Pursh.[1]

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia juncea Vahl, Enum. **1**: 202. 1805. RUSH-LIKE BLADDERWORT.

Utricularia personata Le Conte, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **1**: 77. 1824. Fide Gray.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 23. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 302. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. ed. 2, **2**, pt. 1: 455. 1886.

CUBA, BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Eastern North Carolina in the coast region, Florida, and Texas.

---

[1] Fl. Am. Sept. **1**: 15.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Low, wet, grassy pine barrens. Escambia County, Wilson's Station. Mobile County, Bayou Labatre. Flowers deep yellow; September. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Cajenna. *Richard;* Portorico. *West.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Utricularia subulata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 18. 1753. SETACEOUS BLADDERWORT.
Utricularia setacea Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 12. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 23. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 397. Chap. Fl. 283. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 316. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 317. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 391.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. From New Jersey to Florida and Texas near the coast.

ALABAMA: Throughout the Coast Pine belt and Coast plain. In sandy wet places. Borders of springs, very common. Flowers from April throughout the summer. The leaf and bladder-bearing radical shoots form, before the development of the scapes, dense green tufts which disappear before the spring season is over.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

OROBANCHACEAE. Broom Rape Family.

THALESIA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 267. 1818.

(APHYLLON Gray, Man. 290. 1848.)

About 3 species, root parasites. Atlantic North America, 2.

Thalesia uniflora (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 298. 1894.
ONE-FLOWERED CANCER ROOT.
Orobanche uniflora L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 633. 1753.
Aphyllon uniflorum Torr. & Gray; Gray, Man. 290. 1848.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 135. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 394. Chap. Fl. 287. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 312. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 316. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 584.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland and Ontario to Lake Superior, and through British Columbia to Vancouver Island, Oregon, and California.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry gravelly hillsides. Cullman County (*Miss M. Mohr*); rare. Parasitic on roots of various plants.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CONOPHOLIS Wallr. Orob. 78. 1825. ROOT PARASITE.

Single species. United States. Mexico.

Conopholis americana (L.) Wallr. Orob. 78. 1825. SQUAW ROOT.
Orobanche americana L. Mant. **1**: 88. 1767.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 135. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 394. Chap. Fl. 286. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 313.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario and New England west to central Michigan, south to the Ohio Valley, North Carolina, and Florida (*Chapman*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Shady rich woods, among decaying leaves. Madison County, Huntsville, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Flowers in April. Rootstocks forming dense clusters, undoubtedly parasitic on rootlets of shrubs, etc. Never observed in the low country.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina ad radices arborum et fruticum. Garden."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEPTAMNIUM Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 267. February, 1818.

(EPIFAGUS Nutt. Gen. **2**: 60. 1818.)

Single species, root parasite, Eastern North America.

Leptamnium virginianum (L.) Raf.; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 314. 1878. As synonym. BEECH-DROPS.
Orobanche virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 633. 1753.
Epifagus americana Nutt. Gen. **2**: 60. 1818.

Epiphegus virginiana Bart. Comp. Fl. Phil. **2**:50. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**:136. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 394. Chap. Fl. 286. Gray, Syn.Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:314.

MEXICO.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, Nova Scotia, New England, west to Wisconsin and Missouri, south to Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Lower hills. In the shade of beech trees. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Talladega County, near Renfroe, 800 feet altitude, October. Clustered on roots of beech.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BIGNONIACEAE. Bignonia Family.

BIGNONIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:622. 1753.

About 150 species, extensively in warmer and tropical America. North America, 1. Trees and woody climbers.

Bignonia crucigera L. Sp. Pl. **2**:624. 1753. CROSS-VINE.
Bignonia capreolata L. Sp. Pl. **2**:624. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**:107. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 398. Chap. Fl. 285. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:319.
Carolinian area. Lower Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State, excepting the higher mountain ranges. In rich ground. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet, to Mobile County. Flowers orange and dull red; April. A vigorous woody climber, ascending tall trees. Common.
Economic uses: An ornamental vine.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia et australiori America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TECOMA Juss. Gen. 134. 1789.

Twenty-three species of the warmer regions in both hemispheres.

Tecoma radicans (L.) DC. Prodr. **9**:223. 1845.
Bignonia radicans L. Sp. Pl. **2**:624. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**:107. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 398. Chap. Fl. 285. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:319.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario, probably naturalized. Southern Pennsylvania to southern Missouri and Arkansas, south to Louisiana and Florida.

ALABAMA: Range as in the last. Borders of woods and fields. Flowers orange to flame color. June to August. Climbing high by aerial rootlets; becoming in open cultivated ground a pernicious creeper. Common.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CATALPA Scop. Introd. 170. 1771.

Six species, West Indies, south Atlantic North America, China, Japan.

Catalpa catalpa (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 927. 1880–1883. CATALPA TREE.
Bignonia catalpa L. Sp. Pl. **2**:622. 1753.
Catalpa bignonioides Walt. Fl. Car. 64. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **1**:24. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 399. Chap. Fl. 285. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 319. Sargent, Silv. N. A. **6**: 86, *t. 288, 289*.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Georgia, western Florida, to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. In the valleys. River banks. Winston County, east fork Sipsey River, 1,500 feet. Baldwin County, Stockton, delta of Mobile River. Flowers white, mottled with purple and orange; April, May. Tree 40 to 60 feet high. Not rare.
Economic uses: Valuable for the timber; ornamental shade tree.
Type locality: "Hab. in Japonia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PEDALIACEAE. Sesame Family.

MARTYNIA L. Sp. Pl. 2:618. 1753.

About a dozen species, of warmer America.

Martynia louisiana Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 3. 1768. UNICORN PLANT.

Martynia proboscidea Glox. Obs. 14. 1785.

Ell. Sk. 2:130. Gray, Man. ed. 6,399. Chap. Fl. 285. Gray, Syn. Fl. 2, pt. 1:321. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:319.

MEXICO.

Southern Ohio west to southern Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Waste places. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers July; rare. Annual.

Type locality: "Grows naturally in Louisiana."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Martynia diandra Glox. Obs. 14, *t. 1.* 1785.

Adventive with ballast from Mexico. Flowers yellow with purple spots; June, July. Fetid. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. ad Americae Veram Crucem."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACANTHACEAE. Acanthus Family.

HYGROPHILA R. Br. Prodr. Nov. Holl. 1:479. 1810.

Fifteen species, lacustrine perennials, of tropical America, tropical Asia, New Holland, North America. South Atlantic States, 1.

Hygrophila lacustris DC. Prodr. 11:86. 1857. SMALL-FLOWERED HYGROPHILA.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 673; ed. 3, 364. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:321.

MEXICO.

Louisianian area. Western Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded muddy banks. Mobile County. Flowers pale blue, June; not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "In lacu (laguna) de Jalapa * * *, in Louisiana * * *, Madissonville."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUELLIA L. Sp. Pl. 2:634. 1753. (Inclusive of Dipteracanthus Nees.)

One hundred and twenty species, perennials, chiefly tropical America, a few in South Africa and tropical Asia. Atlantic North America, 7.

Ruellia pedunculata Torr.; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 325. PEDUNCLED RUELLIA.

Louisianian area. Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Pine woods. Mobile County, Grand Bay. Flowers purplish blue; July. Rare and local.

Type locality: "Dry woods, in W. Louisiana, *J. Hale.* Arkansas, *Bigelow, Mrs. Harris.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ruellia noctiflora (Nees) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2, pt. 1: 326. NIGHT-BLOOMING RUELLIA.

Dipteracanthus noctiflorus Nees in DC. Prodr. 11:123. 1847.

Chap. Fl. 304. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1. c.

Louisianian area. Louisiana and Mississippi to western Florida and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat grassy pine barrens along the coast. Mobile County, Bayou Labatre. Flowers white, fragrant, opening in the evening and during the night; September, October. Six to 12 inches high. Not frequent; local.

Type locality: "In Savannahs Altamahae Georgiae (Le Conte l. c.), in campis graminosis inter S. Marks et Port Leon Floridae (Rugel! * * *), Texas, (Drummond * * *)."

Herb. Mohr.

Ruellia ciliosa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 2:420. 1814. FIMBRIATED RUELLIA.

Ell. Sk. 2:110. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 400. Chap. Fl. 303.

Carolinian area. West Virginia to Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri, south to Florida and western Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast Pine belt. Monroe County, Perdue Hill. Flowers pale purplish blue; July. Scattered, not frequent.
Type locality: "Near Savannah, Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ruellia ciliosa humilis (Nutt.) Britton, Trans. Am. Acad. Sci. **9**: 185. 1890.
LOW FIMBRIATED RUELLIA.

Ruellia humilis Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 182. 1833–37.
R. ciliosa longiflora Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 326. 1878.
Gray, l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 322.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Florida to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry open woods, pine forests. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Clarke County, Thomasville. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers pale purplish (lilac); April to June. Common.
Type locality: "On rocks in the upland forests and prairies," Arkansas.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ruellia ciliosa parviflora (Nees) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 300. 1894.
SMALL-FLOWERED FIMBRIATED RUELLIA.

Dipteracanthus ciliosus var. *parviflorus* Nees in DC. Prodr. **11**: 123. 1847.
Ruellia ciliosa ambigua Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 326. 1878.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 400. Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Kentucky south to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Hilly open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Monroe and Clarke counties.
Type locality: "Ad Ky fluvium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ruella ciliosa hybrida (Pursh) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 326.
HIRSUTE FIMBRIATED RUELLIA.

Ruellia hybrida Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 420. 1816.
R. hirsuta Ell. Sk. **2**: 109. 1817.
Ell. l. c. Gray, l. c.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey (*Britton*), South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Central Prairie region. Dry open ground, pastures. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek, July, 1882. Flowers purplish blue to white; July. Not frequent.
Type locality: "In sandy fields near Savannah, Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ruellia strepens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 634. 1753. DIPTERACANTHUS.

Dipteracanthus strepens Nees in DC. Prodr. **11**: 123. 1847.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 108. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 400. Chap. Fl. 304. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 327. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 322.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Pennsylvania west to Michigan and Wisconsin, south to the Ohio Valley and Tennessee to Georgia and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Borders of woods and thickets. Clay County, Moseley, 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Talladega County, Ironaton. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers blue; June, July. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIANTHERA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 27. 1753.

One hundred species, paludial perennial herbs, mostly of warmer regions, chiefly American.

Dianthera americana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 27. 1753. DENSE-FLOWERED WATER WILLOW.

Justicia pedunculosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 7. 1803.
Justicia americana Vahl, Enum. **1**: 140. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 11. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 401. Chap. Fl. 304. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 329. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 324.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Michigan; Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Gently-flowing water. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Mobile County. Flowers azure; June. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dianthera ovata Walt. Fl. Car. 63. 1788. LOW WATER WILLOW.

Justicia humilis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 8. 1803.
Dianthera humilis Engelm. & Gray; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 329.
Chap. Fl. 304. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 324.
Louisianian area. Lower South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Wet muddy banks of streams, shaded ditches, shallow pools. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers blue; July to September. Not infrequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Dianthera ovata lanceolata Chap. Fl. 304. 1860.

Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Muddy banks. Wilcox County, Allenton, June 27, 1893.
Type locality: "River banks, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

YEATESIA Small, Bull. Torr. Club. **23**: 410. 1896.

(GATESIA Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **13**: 365. 1878. Not Bertol. 1848.)

Perennial monotype, south Atlantic America.

Yeatesia laetevirens (Buckley) Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 410. 1896.

Rhytiglossa viridiflora Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. **9**: 346. 1840.
Justicia laetevirens Buckley, Am. Journ. Sci. **45**: 176. 1843.
Dicliptera halei Riddell, N. Orl. Med. Journ. 1852. (Cat. Fl. Lud.) Chap. Fl. 305. 1860.
Gatesia laetevirens Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **13**: 365. 1878.
Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 330. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 325.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Louisiana to western Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Central Prairie region. Rich copses, borders of woods. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Montgomery County, banks of Pintlalla Creek. Flowers pale purple; June, July. Said to open in the night, the corolla dropping early next day (*Dr. Cabell*)
Type locality: "Near rivers in shady woods, Wilcox Co., Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PLANTAGINACEAE. Plantain Family.

PLANTAGO L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 112. 1753. PLANTAIN.

About 200 species, mostly temperate regions.

Plantago major L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 112. COMMON WAYSIDE PLANTAIN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 423. Chap. Fl. 277. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 389.

EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, NORTHERN AND WESTERN ASIA.
Naturalized from Europe. Almost throughout the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low waste places near dwellings, waysides, borders of ditches. Flowers May to August; common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa ad vias."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Plantago cordata Lam. Tabl. **1**: 338. 1796.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 389. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 423.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, Wisconsin, Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Fide Gray.
Type locality: "E Canada."

Plantago rugelii Decsne. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 700. 1852.

Plantago major Ell. Sk. **1**: 201. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 423. Chap. Fl. 277. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 389. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 344.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec, Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Georgia and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In close damp soil, pastures, waste places, borders of fields. Common. Most abundant in upper districts. Perennial.
Type locality: "Am. sept. ad colles et ad vias, prope Decatur, Alabama sept."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Plantago maritima L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 114. 1753. SEASIDE PLANTAIN.

Adventive from Europe with ballast. Mobile County; rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in littoribus mari[ti]mis Europae borealis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Plantago coronopus L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 115. 1753.

Adventive with ballast. Mobile County; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae glareosis."
Herb. Mohr.

Plantago lanceolata L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 113. 1753. RIB GRASS. ENGLISH PLANTAIN.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 202. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 423. Chap. Fl. 278. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 391.

EUROPE.
Extensively naturalized in Atlantic North America from Canada to the Gulf.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In cultivated ground. Mobile County. May to July. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae campis sterilibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Plantago aristata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 95. 1803.

Plantago patagonica aristata Gray, Man. ed. 2, 269. 1859.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 424. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 634; ed. 3, 391. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 391. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb **2**: 345.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New York to Tennessee and upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Dry, sandy ground. Clay County, Moseley. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers July, August. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratensibus Illinoensium."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Plantago virginica L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 113. 1753. COMMON PLANTAIN.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 201. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 424. Chap. Fl. 278. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 391. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 345.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England to southern Illinois and Missouri, south to Florida, and west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry sandy fields. April to June. Abundant. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Plantago virginica purpurascens (Nutt.).

Plantago purpurascens Nutt.; Rapin, Mém. Soc. Linn. Par. **6**: 454. 1827.
P. occidentalis Decsne. in DC. Prodr. **13**, pt. 1: 722. 1852.
P. virginica longifolia Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 392. 1878.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c. Coult. Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 345.

MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Southern Arkansas and Texas to southern Arizona.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Pastures and waysides, in sandy soil. Mobile County, Summerville. June. Only locality known in the State.

Plantago heterophylla Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **5**: 177. 1833–1837. MANY-SEEDED PLANTAIN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 424. Chap. Fl. 278. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 392. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 345.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Tennessee and Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Low damp fields, pastures. Lawrence County, Moulton. Tuscaloosa County. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Mobile County. Flowers, April, May; frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "On the banks of the Mississippi and Arkansas; abundant."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.



OLDENLANDIA LITTORALIS MOHR.

RUBIACEAE. Madder Family.

OLDENLANDIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:119. 1753.

About 175 species, annual and perennial herbs, subtropical and tropical regions. West Indies, South America. North America, 3.

Oldenlandia boscii (DC.) Chap. Fl. 181. 1860.

Hedyotis boscii DC. Prodr. 4:420. 1830.
Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2:27. 1878. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:160.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Border ponds, ditches. Mobile County. Flowers pale pink, July; not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "In Carolina legit cl. Bosc."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oldenlandia uniflora L. Sp. Pl. 1:119. 1753.

Oldenlandia glomerata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1:83. 1803.
Hedyotis glomerata Ell. Sk. 1:188. 1817.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 224. Chap. Fl. 101, in part.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2:27, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2:160, in part.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Long Island, New York to Florida, west to Louisiana

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Springy sandy places. Mobile County, Chastang's Bluff.
This plant agrees in its essential characters with the plant described by Linnaeus and Michaux, and subsequently by Pursh and Elliott. A low perennial, the stem prostrate, 6 to 8 inches long, profusely branched from the base; the slender grooved stems hirsute on the angles; the leaves membranaceous, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, attenuate toward the base into a winged, ciliate, distinct petiole; the flowers in close axillary and terminal clusters, the calyx lobes foliaceous, longer than the globose, hirsute capsule.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Oldenlandia littoralis Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, 24:27. 1897.

Hedyotis glomerata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. 2:42. 1841. In part.
Oldenlandia glomerata Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2:27. 1878. In part.
O. glomerata Chap. 184, in part.
Confounded with the last, from which it is, however, clearly distinct. A more robust plant, the stem mostly erect or with a slightly decumbent base, simple or with erect-spreading branches, terete, smooth; the leaves thickish, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, acute, sessile, glabrous, only slightly hirsute on the midrib and the margin, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long; the flowers mostly in sessile axillary clusters, the calyx lobes as long as or shorter than the smoothish capsules. Flowers pearl-blue; September, October. Annual. PLATE VIII.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, and west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Muddy banks in the tide-water region, borders of brackish and saline swamps. Frequently covering large patches on the salty flats flooded only by the highest tides. Mobile and Baldwin counties.
Type locality: "Mobile."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HOUSTONIA L. Sp. Pl. 1:105. 1753.

About 25 species, Mexican and North American. Eastern United States and Texas, 17.

Houstonia caerulea L. Sp. Pl. 1:105. 1753. BLUETS.

Hedyotis caerulea Hook. Fl. Am. Bor. 1:286. 1833.
Ell. Sk. 1:192. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 223. Chap. Fl. 180. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2:24.
MEXICO.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, New England, west to Michigan; Ohio Valley south to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Open woods, pastures. Lauderdale County, Florence. Cullman County, 800 feet. Jefferson County, near Birmingham. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner. Flowers

lilac purple to nearly white, yellow in the center. April. Perennial, from slender running shoots.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia minor (Michx.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:302. 1894. SOUTHERN BLUETS.
Houstonia linnaei var. *minor* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:85. 1803.
H. patens Ell. Sk. **1**:191. 1817.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 625; ed. 3, 199. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:24. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:158.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas Southern Virginia, southern Tennessee from North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry and damp light exposed ground. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers cerulean blue; early in February, March. Common. Winter annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in maritimis arenosis, a Virginia ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia minima Beck, Am. Journ. Sci. **10**:262. 1826. SMALLEST BLUETS.
Hedyotis minima Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:38. 1841.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 223. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:25. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:158.
Carolinian area. Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry grassy banks and hillsides. Madison County, Huntsville, 750 feet altitude. Flowers sky-blue; March. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Fields about half a mile west of St. Louis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia rotundifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:85. 1803. ROUNDLEAF HOUSTONIA.
Oldenlandia rotundifolia Chap. Fl. 180. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **1**:193. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:25.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Sandy damp or wet pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white; early February, March. Common; dense tufts. Perennial.
An apetalous form, in dry sandy pine barrens. Flowers May and June. Frequent in the Coast Pine belt. Choctaw County, Bladen Springs. Escambia County near Flomaton.
Type locality: "Hab. in apricis submaritimis Floridae, et Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia purpurea L. Sp. Pl. **1**:105. 1753. PURPLE HOUSTONIA.
Hedyotis purpurea Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:40. 1841.
Oldenlandia purpurea Gray, Man. ed. 2, 173. 1856.
Ell. Sk. **1**:193. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 223. Chap. Fl. 180. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:26.
Carolinian area. Maryland to Missouri and Arkansas, south to middle Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain to Central Prairie region. Open woods, copses. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet (*Earle & Underwood*). Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County, wooded hills. Flowers pale rose-purple; April. Perennial.
In the Alabama plant the corolla is scarcely double the length of the calyx.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia longifolia Gaert. Fruct. **1**:226, *t. 49, f. 8*. 1788. LONGLEAF HOUSTONIA.
Oldenlandia purpurea var. *longifolia* Gray, Man. ed. 2, 173. 1856.
Houstonia purpurea longifolia Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:26. 1884.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 223. Chap. Fl. 181. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
Canadian zone, Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canada to Saskatchewan; New England west to Missouri and Arkansas, south from New Jersey along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*, 1896). Flowers purplish; April. Rare and local. Perennial.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Houstonia tenuifolia Nutt. Gen. **1**:95. 1818. NARROW-LEAF HOUSTONIA.
Hedyotis longifolia var. *tenuifolia* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:40. 1841.
Houstonia purpurea var. *tenuifolia* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:26. 1884.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 224. Chap. Fl. 181.

Carolinian area. Mountains of West Virginia, southeastern Tennessee, and of North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry gravelly or rocky woods. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet altitude. Cullman County, 800 feet. Etowah County, Lookout Mountain, 1,200 feet. Flowers pale purplish; July, August. Not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Near the confluence of Pidgeon river, and the French Broad, Tennessee, on dry gravelly hills."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia calycosa (Shuttlew.). CALYCOSE HOUSTONIA.

Hedyotis calycosa Shuttlew.; Gray, Pl. Wright. **1**: 81. 1852.
Houstonia purpurea calycosa Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 26. 1884.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 224.
Carolinian area. Illinois, Arkansas, and West Virginia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Dry open woods. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville, July, 1877. Rare and local. Perennial.

Type locality (Syn. Fl. N. A.): "Mountains of Alabama (*Rugel*) to Arkansas (*Nuttall*), and Illinois (*E. Hall*); also collected by *Drummond*."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Houstonia angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 85. 1803. ERECT-LEAF HOUSTONIA.

Hedyotis stenophylla Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 41. 1841.
Oldenlandia angustifolia Gray, Pl. Wright, **2**: 68. 1853.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 192. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 224. Chap. Fl. 181. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 26. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 159.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, east to Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry rocky or gravelly ridges. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Montgomery County. Barbour County, Eufaula (*E. A. Smith*). Bladen County, near Magnolia. Flowers rose-pink; June. Not rare. Perennial from a suffrutescent multicipital rootstock.

Type locality: "Hab. in submaritimis Floridae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CEPHALANTHUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 95. 1753.

About one-half dozen species, warmer temperate North America, Asia, Africa.?

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 95. 1753. BUTTONBUSH.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 186. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 224. Chap. Fl. 176. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 29. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 160. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 282.

CUBA, MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick and Quebec to the Gulf, throughout the continent to California.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Inundated banks. Shallow stagnant water. Flowers white; July, August. Shrub 6 to 15 feet high.

Economic uses: The bark of the root, under name of "buttonbush bark," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MITCHELLA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 111. 1753. PARTRIDGE BERRY.

Two species, perennial creeping herbs, Japan. Atlantic North America, 1.

Mitchella repens L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 111. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 198. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 225. Chap. Fl. 176. Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. **1**, pt. 2: 31. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 160.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to southern Illinois, south to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry shady woods and shaded banks. Flowers rose-pink; April to June. Fruit ripe July to October; scarlet. Common. Evergreen. Perennial.

Economic uses: The herb—"partridge berry"—is used medicinally. Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Terra Mariana, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPERMACOCE L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 102. 1753.

Eighty species, low herbs, tropical regions, mostly American.

Spermacoce glabra Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 82. 1803. SMOOTH BUTTONWEED.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 225. Chap. Fl. 174. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 34. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 161.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ohio and western Tennessee to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low fields, bottom lands. Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers white; August to October. Not common. Annual weed.

Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas fluminis Ohio et Mississippi."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Spermacoce parviflora (Meyer) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 34. 1878. SMALL-FLOWERED BUTTONWEED.

Borreria parviflora Meyer, Prim. Fl. Essequib. 83. 1818.

B. micrantha Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 28. 1841.

Chap. Fl. 175. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Louisianian area. Southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Waste places. Monroe County, Mount Pleasant (*E. A. Smith*). Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in St. Domingo et herbario clariss. Mertensii inest."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RICHARDIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 330. 1753.

(RICHARDSONIA H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **3**: 350. 1820.)

Ten species, low annuals or perennials, mostly tropical America.

Richardia scabra L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 330. 1753. MEXICAN CLOVER.

Richardsonia scabra St. Hilaire, Pl. Us. Bras. 8, *t. 8.* 1824–28.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 624; ed. 3, 194. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 32.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO TO BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Adventive from the Tropics and fully naturalized on the coast of Georgia, in Florida, and thence to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy waste places. Flowers white; June to October and November. Abundant in cultivated ground. A luxuriant annual; assurgent stems 2 to 3 feet long. Occasionally in the northern part of the State, in gardens. Cullman County.

Economic uses: Valuable fodder plant.

Type locality: "Hab. in Vera Cruce."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIODIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 104. 1753.

About 30 species, annual or perennial low herbs, mostly of tropical America.

Diodia virginiana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 104. 1753. COMMON BUTTON FLOWER.

Diodia tetragona Walt. Fl. Car. 87. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 190. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 225. Chap. Fl. 175. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 35. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 161.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey through the lower country to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State, except the highest mountain ranges. In low cultivated ground, waste places, roadsides. Clay County, Delta, 1,700 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers white; June to October. Abundant weed. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae aquosis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Diodia teres Walt. Fl. Car. 87. 1788. PURPLE-FLOWERED BUTTONWEED.

Spermacoce diodina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 82. 1803.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 225. Chap. Fl. 176. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 35. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 162.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Sandy or gravelly exposed soil. Roadsides, pastures, and fields. Clay County, Delta divide, 1,800 feet. Randolph County, Lamar. Montgomery to Mobile County. Flowers rose-purple, throughout the summer. Common wayside weed. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GALIUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 105. 1753. LADIES' BEDSTRAW.

Two hundred and fifty species described, about 200 distinct, mostly perennial herbs of temperate and warmer regions. North America 35, Atlantic 14, interior 9, Pacific 14.

Galium aparine L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 108. 1753. CLEAVERS. GOOSE GRASS.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 226. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 625; ed. 3, 192. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 36. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 163.

EUROPE, NORTHERN ASIA, JAPAN.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. British North America. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Aleutian Islands, New England, south to Florida and the Gulf States, west to California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Moist thickets. Flowers white; April, May. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis et ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galium pilosum Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**: 145. 1789. HAIRY LADIES' BEDSTRAW.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 196. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 226. Chap. Fl. 174. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 37. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 162.
Carolinian area. Ontario, southern New England west to Michigan; southern Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Shaded banks. Clay County. Flowers white; July. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Galium pilosum puncticulosum (Michx.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 24. 1841.
PUNCTICULATE LADIES' BEDSTRAW.
Galium puncticulosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 80. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 196. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 226. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 625; ed. 3, 192. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 37. 1884. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 162.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry shady copses and thickets. Clarke, Washington, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers purplish; June. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galium circaezans Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 80. 1803. WILD LICORICE.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 197. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 226. Chap. Fl. 174. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 37. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 162.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Michigan, south through Missouri and Arkansas, and from New York to northern Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Rich shady woods. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Clay County, Talladega Mountains, 2,000 feet. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner, 400 feet. Flowers white; May, June. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galium trifidum L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 105. 1753. SMALL BEDSTRAW.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 194. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 227. Chap. Fl 174. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 38. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 162. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 284.

EUROPE, DAHURIA, JAPAN.

Boreal zone to Louisianian area. British North America to latitude 68°. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. New England (Maine, Mount Desert Island) to Georgia, Mississippi, western Louisiana, Texas, and California.

ALABAMA: So far only observed in the Coast plain. Open marshes. Mobile County, banks of Mobile River. Flowers white; May, June. Weak, assurgent, diffusely branched. Perennial.

A form of more robust growth, with broader leaves, nearly ¼ inch wide and ½ to ¾ inch long, larger fruit, approaching var. *latifolium* Torr. On rotten logs, banks of Mobile River. July, September.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galium triflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:80. 1803. SWEET-SCENTED BEDSTRAW.

Ell. Sk. **1**:197. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 227. Chap. Fl. 174. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:39. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**:284.

EUROPE, ASIA, TO JAPAN.

Boreal zone to Louisianian area. Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. New England west to Nebraska, Colorado, and Calfornia, south to Florida and northern Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Rich shady woods. Lauderdale County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). April, May. Local; not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "In umbrosis Canadae sylvis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galium uniflorum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:79. 1803.
BLACK-FRUITED LADIES' BEDSTRAW.

Ell. Sk. **1**:195. Chap. Fl. 174. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:41.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Shaded rich woods. Upland hammocks. Mobile County, Springhill. Baldwin County, Montrose. Flowers white; July, August. Fruit August, September; plum-purple, with a bloom. Not rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Galium hispidulum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:79. 1803. SCARLET-FRUITED BEDSTRAW.

Rubia peregrina Walt. Fl. Car. 86. 1788. Not L.

R. brownei Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:81.

Ell. Sk. **1**:195. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 227. Chap. Fl. 173. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:42.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry copses and shaded banks. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers greenish white; fruit scarlet. May, June. Perennial, from a woody creeping base. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VIBURNACEAE. Honeysuckle Family.

SAMBUCUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**:269. 1753. ELDER.

Twenty species, temperate regions, excepting Africa.

Sambucus canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **1**:269. 1753. AMERICAN ELDER.

Ell. Sk. **1**:368. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 217. Chap. Fl. 171. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:9.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Through Eastern North America from New Brunswick and Saskatchewan to the Gulf, west to Dakota, mountains of Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp thickets and shaded banks. Flowers May, June. Fruit ripe September; berries shining black. Shrub or tree 15 to 20 feet high.

Economic uses: The bark, fruit, and flowers are the "elder" or "Sambucus" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. D. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VIBURNUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 267. 1753.

About 100 species, temperate and warmer regions of the Northern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, West Indies, Mexico, South America, Andes, Madagascar, North America, 14. Pacific, 1.

Viburnum acerifolium L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 268. 1753. MAPLE-LEAF ARROWWOOD.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 364. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 218. Chap. Fl. 171. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 10.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario to Saskatchewan, southern New England, west to Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to middle Florida and western Louisiana (*Hale*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry rocky woods. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet. Clarke County, Choctaw Corner; rocky cherty ridges, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers white; April. Fruit ripe September; black. Not rare. Slender shrub 3 to 4 feet high.

This is the plant from the mountains, with the fruit flat, ovate, ¼ inch wide, ⅜ inch long, stone bisulcate on one side, with three grooves on the other.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viburnum molle Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 180. 1803. SOFT-HAIRY ARROWWOOD.

Viburnum dentatum var. *scabrellum* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 16. 1841.

V. scabrellum Chap. Fl. 172. 1860.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 218. Chap. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 11. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 156.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern coast of New England to Florida, west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp shaded banks along streams. Escambia and Mobile counties. Flowers in June; fruit ripe in September; small, black. Shrub 4 to 6 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Kentucky, circa Danville."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viburnum cassinoides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **1**: 384. 1762. WITHE ROD.

Viburnum nudum var. *cassinoides* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 14. 1841.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 366. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 218. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 190. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 11.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Northern Newfoundland to Quebec and Saskatchewan; New England, New Jersey, and along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp thickets, banks of streams. Dekalb County, Mentone, on Little River above the falls. Flowers May, June; fruit October, black. Shrub 4 to 5 feet high.

Economic uses: Ornamental.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viburnum rufotomentosum Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **23**: 410. 1896.
SOUTHERN BLACK HAW.

Viburnum prunifolium var. *ferrugineum* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 15. 1841.

V. ferrugineum Small, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 123, *t. 78*. 1894. Not Raf. 1838.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Georgia, Misissippi, Louisiana, and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain Region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Dry woods. Morgan County, Falkville, 600 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Lamar County, near Vernon. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Blount County, Warnock Mountain, 900 feet. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers April, May; fruit ripe October; large, black, sweet, palatable. Tree 15 to 25 feet high.

Economic uses: The bark, like that of the closely allied northern species, *V. prunifolium*, is used in medicine—"black-haw bark," "*Viburnum prunifolium*," United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality (Torr. & Gray): "N. Carolina! and Georgia! to Louisiana! and Arkansas!"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viburnum nudum L. Sp. Pl. **1**:268. 1753. POSSUM HAW.

Viburnum nudum var. *claytonii* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:14. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **1**:365. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 219. Chap. Fl. 171. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:11.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, West Virginia, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Swampy thickets. Clay County, 1,000 feet. Cullman, Henry, Franklin, Washington, Montgomery, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; April, May. Fruit ripe September; black, with bluish bloom.

Most frequent in the sandy swamps, borders of pine-barren streams. Shrub, not infrequently somewhat arborescent, 8 to 16 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Viburnum nitidum Ait. Hort. Kew. **1**:371. 1789.

Viburnum nudum var. *angustifolium* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:14. 1841.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:12.

Slender shrub, 15 to 20 feet high, branches weak, drooping or reclining, leaves smooth, shining above, lanceolate to oblong, acute to acuminate, entire or obscurely crenulate; branchlets quadrangular, sparingly scurfy; berries smaller than in the above, oblong, acute, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Wooded swampy banks of pine-barren streams. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white, May. Berries ripe September, October; bluish black. Frequent.

Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRIOSTEUM L. Sp. Pl. **1**:176. 1753.

Four species, perennial herbs, temperate North America, Himalayan India, China.

Triosteum perfoliatum L. Sp. Pl. **1**:176. 1753. TINKER'S ROOT. FEVER ROOT.

Triosteum major Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:107. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:269. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 219. Chap. Fl. 170. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:12.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Rich woods. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Flowers white, April; fruit ripe July, scarlet. Local and rare. Perennial, from a large woody root.

Economic uses: The root, under the name of "Tinker's root," is used medicinally.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Triosteum angustifolium L. Sp. Pl. **1**:176. 1753. NARROW-LEAF FEVER ROOT.

Triosteum minus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:107. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:270. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 219. Chap. Fl. 170. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:12.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Missouri and Arkansas, south to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Rich copses. Lauderdale County, Greenhill (*H. Stutts*). Flowers May; fruit ripe in June. Local and rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SYMPHORICARPOS Juss. Gen. Pl. 211. 1789.

Nine species, temperate Mexico. North America, 7.

Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos (L.) McMillan, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**:15. 1892. CORAL BERRY.

Lonicera symphoricarpos L. Sp. Pl. **1**:175. 1753.
Symphoricarpos orbiculata Moench, Meth. 503. 1794.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:106. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:273. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 220. Chap. Fl. 169. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:13.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Western New York west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota, southern Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New Jersey along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley, Mountain region. Rocky wooded hills in calcareous soil. Lauderdale County, river hills. Jackson County, Gurleys, summits of calcareous ridges, 1,200 feet. Flowers pale pink, May; fruit ripe September, October, purplish red. Not rare, local. Shrub 3 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LONICERA L. Sp. Pl. 1:173. 1753.

About 100 species, shrubs, temperate and warmer temperate regions Northern Hemisphere. Europe; mountains tropical Asia. North America, 20.

Lonicera sempervirens L. Sp. Pl. **1**:173. 1753. TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.

Caprifolium sempervirens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:105. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**:270. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 221. Chap. Fl. 170. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:16. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:157.

MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, south to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Washington, Escambia, Monroe, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers vermilion-red outside, flame-colored inside; April. Fruit ripe September. Frequent. Climbing high.
Economic uses: Planted for ornament.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Mexico."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lonicera flava Sims, Bot. Mag. **32**: *t. 1318.* 1810.
YELLOW WOODBINE OR HONEYSUCKLE.

Caprifolium fraseri Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **1**:160. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **1**:271. Chap. Fl. 170. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:17.
Carolinian area. South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Exposed siliceous rocks on the highest summits. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet. Talladega County, Alpine Mountain, near Renfroe, 1,600 feet, trailing over rocks. Rare. Collected in Clay County, July 31, the berries just beginning to color.
Economic uses: Ornamental.
Type locality: "Exposed and rocky summit of the Paris mountain in South Carolina." (*Fraser.*)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lonicera japonica Thunb. Fl. Jap. 89. 1784. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE.

Introduced from Japan. Escaped from cultivation and naturalized in several of the Southern States, north to Virginia.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low damp thickets. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white to purple; April. Climber.
Type locality: "Crescit prope Nagasaki."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lonicera longiflora (Sabine) DC. Prodr. **4**:333. 1830.
LONG-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE.

Caprifolium longiflorum Sabine; Lindl. Bot. Reg. **15**: *t. 1232.* 1829.
CHINA AND NEPAL.
Introduced and cultivated with the above.

ALABAMA: Mobile County. Flowers white, fragrant, fading to buff yellow. May. Climber. Escaped and not infrequently of spontaneous growth.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIERVILLA Moench, Meth. 492. 1794.

Six or 7 species, North America, Japan.

Diervilla sessilifolia Buckley, Am. Journ. Sci. **45**:174. 1843.
SESSILE-LEAF BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

Chap. Fl. 170. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:19.
Carolinian area. Mountains of North Carolina and southeastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Exposed rocky hillsides. Northern Alabama (*Buckley*). Flowers brownish yellow; July. Rare. Low shrub.
Type locality: "Mountains of North Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Diervilla rivularis Gattinger, Bot. Gaz. **13**: 191. 1888.

Shrub 2 to 5 feet high. Branchlets terete; leaves subsessile, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, whitish below, all parts hirsutely pubescent; cymes often numerous, 3 to 6 flowered; corolla slightly bilabiate, the upper three divisions in close contact, the lower more spreading; calyx lobes slender, lanceolate-subulate. Flowers larger and handsomer than in *D. sessilifolia*.
Carolinian area. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp rocks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, Desoto Falls, near Mentone. Flowers July; yellow.
In our specimens the flowers are smaller than in *D. sessilifolia*, the cymes densely flowered, and, like the fruit, viscid-pubescent.
Type locality: "On the banks of 'Lula Falls,' Lookout Mountain, a few miles across the Tennessee line in Georgia."

VALERIANACEAE. Valerian Family.

VALERIANELLA Pollich, Hist. Pl. Pal. **1**: 29. 1776.
(FEDIA Gaert. Fruct. **2**: 36. 1788.)

About 50 species, temperate Europe. North America, 15.

Valerianella radiata (L.) Dufr. Hist. Val. 57. 1811. WILD LAMB SALAD.
Valerianella locusta var. *radiata* L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 34. 1753.
Fedia radiata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 18. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 42. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 229. Chap. Fl. 184. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 45. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 164.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Pennsylvania to Michigan, south to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In low damp ground, fields, waysides. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn. Mobile County. Flowers white; March, April. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Marilandiae arvis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

DIPSACEAE. Teasel Family.

DIPSACUS L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 97. 1753.

Twelve species, warmer temperate regions, Europe, chiefly Mediterranean.

Dipsacus sylvestris Huds. Fl. Angl. 49. 1762. WILD TEASEL.
EUROPE.
Adventive. Sparingly naturalized in the Atlantic States.
ALABAMA: Coast region, on ballast. Mobile County. June; infrequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in incultis frequens."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CUCURBITACEAE. Cucumber Family.

CUCUMIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1010. 1753.

Twenty-six species, warmer regions.

Cucumis colocynthis L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1435. 1763. COLOCYNTH.
Adventive from Asia, Africa, southern Europe.
ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Collected with seeds fully matured October, 1883 and 1884. A coarse creeping annual.
Economic uses: The fruit is the "Colocynthis" of the United States Pharmacopœia.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ECBALIUM A. Rich. Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 619. 1824.

One species, Mediterranean Europe.

Ecbalium elaterium (L.) A. Rich. Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 619. 1824.
COMMON SQUIRTING CUCUMBER.

Momordica elaterium L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1434. 1763.
Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, May, 1883. Annual.
Economic uses: The fruit is used medicinally for Elaterium.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MOMORDICA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1009. 1753.

Twenty-five species, tropical Asia and Africa.

Momordica charantia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1009. BALSAM PEAR.

Tropical Asia, naturalized in warmer America.

ADVENTIVE FROM THE TROPICS.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Ballast ground, waste places near the shipping. Flowers yellow; August to October. Fruit copper-red, seed coat crimson. Frequent on every ballast heap, spreading to waste places in the vicinity. First collected in 1887. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in India."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LAGENARIA Seringe, Mem. Soc. Phil. Genev. ser. 3, **1**: 25. 1825.

Half dozen species, tropical Asia and Africa.

Lagenaria vulgaris (L.) Seringe, Mem. Soc. Phil. Genev. ser. 3, **1**: 25. 1825.
COMMON GOURD CALABASH.

Cucurbita lagenaria L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1434. 1763.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 662. Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 545. 1841. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 123.
Subtropical and tropical regions of the Old World. Extensively naturalized in the New World.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Regarded as introduced and naturalized in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, although cultivated by the aborigines at the arrival of the earliest settlers.

ALABAMA: In the lower country, near dwellings, borders of pastures and fields. Flowers white; throughout the summer. Fruit ripe September to November. Not infrequent. A rank coarse climber. Perennial.
Ecomonic uses: The matured ligneous fruit, for vessels and various utensils.
Type locality: "Hab. in Americae riguis."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

TRIANOSPERMA Mart. Syst. Mat. Med. Bras. 79. 1843.

Eight or 9 species, warmer America.

Trianosperma boykinii (Torr. & Gray) Roem. Syn. Pepon. **2**: 45. 1846.
BOYKIN'S BRYONY.

Bryonia boykinii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **1**: 540. 1840.
Cayaponia boykinii Cogniaux in DC. Monogr. Phan. **3**: 746. 1881.
Chap. Fl. 148.
Louisianian area. Georgia to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low shaded banks. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*, 1840). Flowers greenish white; June, July. Fruit ripe August; red. Very rare. Perennial herb from a fusiform root, climbing over bushes.
Type locality: "Low ground along streams, Georgia, *Dr. Boykin!* Alabama, *Mr. Buckley!* Louisiana, *Dr. Carpenter! Dr. Hale!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv.

MELOTHRIA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 35. 1753.

Sixty species, warmer regions, Asia, America. North America, 2.

Melothria pendula L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 35. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 662. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 196. Chap. Fl. 149. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 124.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Shady banks. Lauderdale County. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. Flowers citron yellow; August to October. Fruit ripe October; black. Slender perennial, running over herbs and small bushes. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia, Jamaica."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SICYOS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1013. 1753.

About 35 species, warmer regions both hemispheres. America, Australia. North America, 2.

Sicyos angulatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 1013. 1753. ONE-SEEDED BUR CUCUMBER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 663. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 195. Chap. Fl. 149. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 125.

RUSSIA, CAUCASUS.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec, Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Arkansas; Ohio Valley and New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Thickets along streams. Autauga County, House Bluff (*E. A. Smith*). Fruit greenish white; September. Rare. Climbing over bushes. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Mexico."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CAMPANULACEAE. Bluebell Family.

CAMPANULA L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 163. 1753.

Two hundred and fifty species, herbs, temperate regions, Northern Hemisphere. Europe. North America, 13. Atlantic, 5.

Campanula americana L. Sp. Pl. **1**: 164. 1753. TALL BELLFLOWER.

Campanula acuminata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 108. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 262. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 309. Chap. Fl. 256. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 14.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario, and Minnesota, western New York south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Central Pine belt. Rich shaded banks. Coosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Marion Junction. Flowers azure; July to September. Infrequent. Annual or biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Campanula divaricata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 109. 1803. OPEN BELLFLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 262. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 309. Chap. Fl. 256. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 13. 1878.

Carolinian area. Virginia, southeastern Kentucky, along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry rocky woods. Clay County, waterfall near Pulpit Rock, 2,000 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, 1,000 feet, exposed rocks. Cleburne County, rocky banks of Tallapoosa River. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry, 450 feet. Flowers cerulean blue; August, September. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in altis montibus Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEGOUZIA Durand, Fl. Bourg. **2**: 26. 1782.

(SPECULARIA Heist.; A. DC. Monogr. Camp. 344. 1830.)

Ten species, warmer temperate regions of both hemispheres. Europe, South America. North America, 4.

Legouzia biflora (Ruiz & Pav.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 309. 1894. TWO-FLOWERED VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS.

Campanula biflora Ruiz & Pav. Fl. Peruv. **2**: 55, *t. 200, f. b.* 1799.

Specularia biflora Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **11**: 82. 1876.

Chap. Fl. Suppl. 632; ed. 3,279. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:11. 1878. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:252. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**:446.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.

Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and California.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Exposed light soil. Fields, pastures. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers purplish blue; March to May. Frequent. Winter annual, 4 to 8 inches high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Peruviae collibus arenosis ad Cercado, Cantae et Chancay Provincias."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Legouzia perfoliata (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:309.

PERFOLIATE VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS.

Campanula perfoliata L. Sp. Pl. **1**:169. 1753.

C. amplexicaulis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**:108. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **1**:262. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 308. Chap. Fl. 257. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:11. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:252. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**:447.

MEXICO, CHILE.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, British Columbia, Oregon, California, Utah; New England south to Florida, and through the Gulf States to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry sandy or gravelly ground, cultivated and waste places. Flowers purplish blue; April to June. Common. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LOBELIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**:929. 1753. LOBELIA.

About 225 species, temperate and warmer regions both hemispheres. Largely American to Chile, Asia, South Africa. North America, 23; Atlantic, 20.

Lobelia cardinalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**:930. 1753. CARDINAL FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **1**:268. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 305. Chap. Fl. 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:3. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:251.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to Missouri, Texas, and from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich, shaded, swampy banks. Morgan, Cullman, and Mobile counties. Flowers crimson; August, September. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia brevifolia Nutt.; DC. Prodr. **7**, pt. 2:377. 1839. SHORT-LEAF LOBELIA.

Chap. Fl. 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:3.

Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low, damp pine barrens; springy places. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers azure; September, October. Not rare. Ten to 20 inches high. Perennial.

Type locality: "In Alabama Americae bor."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia syphilitica L. Sp. Pl. **2**:931. 1753. LARGE BLUE-FLOWERED LOBELIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**:266. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 306. Chap. Fl. 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:4.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New Jersey along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp borders of streams. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet altitude. Talladega County, Riddell's Mill, banks of Talladega Creek. Flowers sky-blue; August, September. Infrequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia puberula Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:152. 1803. DOWNY LOBELIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**:267. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 306. Chap. Fl. 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1:4. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:251.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp sandy ground, low borders of thickets. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Talladega County, Renfroe Valley, about 600 feet. Montgomery, Clarke, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile Counties. Flowers cerulean blue; August to October. Common. Most frequent in the pine barrens. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia puberula laeviuscula nom. nov.

Lobelia puberula glabella Hook. Bot. Mag. **61**: *t. 3292.* 1834. Not Ell. 1817.
L. glandulosa var. *obtusifolia* DC. Prodr. **7**, pt. 2: 378. 1839. Not *L. obtusifolia* Willd. 1819.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 4.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Talladega County, near Riddell's Mill, Chandler Springs. September. Infrequent. Local 10 to 15 inches high. Perennial.
Type locality of *L. glandulosa obtusifolia*: "In Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia amoena glandulifera Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 4. 1878. PRETTY LOBELIA.

Lobelia glandulosa DC. Prodr. **7**, pt. 2: 378. 1839. In part. Not Walt.
Gray, l. c.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, North Carolina, to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Flowers bright blue (campanula-blue); October. Rare. Only locality known in the State. Perennial.
Type locality: "Moist grounds, S. Virginia to Florida and Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia paludosa Nutt. Gen. **2**: 75. 1818. SWAMP LOBELIA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 307. Chap. Fl. 255. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 5.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware and along the coast to Florida, thence west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy borders of pine-barren ponds. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers lilac; July to September. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "In deep sphagnose swamps, from Sussex County in Delaware to Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia appendiculata DC. Prodr. **7**, pt. 2: 376. 1839. APPENDAGED LOBELIA.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 5. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 251.
Louisianian area. Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Open post-oak woods. Dallas County, Marion Junction, Uniontown. Flowers May, June. Annual.
Type locality: "In Texas. (Drumm.! in h. Benth.)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia gattingeri Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **17**: 221. 1882.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 632; ed. 3, 277. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 394. 1884.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Middle Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry limestone prairies. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Flowers July; sky-blue, resembling the last. Annual.
Type locality: "Middle Tennessee, in springy places of calcareous bluffs and in cedar barrens, *Dr. Gattinger.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia leptostachys DC. Prodr. **7**, pt. 2: 376. 1839. SLENDER-SPIKED LOBELIA.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 306. Chap. Fl. 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 6.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ohio to southern Missouri, Arkansas, south from Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain to Central Prairie region. Dry borders of woods, open copses. Clay County, Delta divide, 1,600 feet altitude. Etowah County, near Gadsden, 1,000 feet altitude. Blount County. Jefferson County, Windham Springs (*E A. Smith*). Autauga County, Prattville. Flowers pale blue; June, July. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "In Carolina meridionali." Fraser.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia spicata Lam. Encycl. **3**: 587. 1789. SPIKED LOBELIA.

Lobelia claytoniana Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 153. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **1**: 265. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 306. Chap. Fl. 255. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 6.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario, New England south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Distribution as in the last. Talladega County, Riddell's Mill. Etowah and Montgomery counties. Flowers pale blue; June, July. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans le Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia nuttallii Roem. & Schult. Syst. **5**: 39. 1819. NUTTALL'S LOBELIA.

Lobelia gracilis Nutt. Gen. **2**: 77. 1818. Not Andr.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 307. Chap. Fl. 255; ed. 3, 276; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 7.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low damp banks. Cullman County, 800 feet. Clay County, Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet altitude. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. Flowers pale purplish blue; July, August. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Ad margines siccas paludum sabulosorum a nova Caesarea ad Carolinam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lobelia inflata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 931. 1753. INDIAN TOBACCO. LOBELIA.

Ell. Sk. **1**: 266. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 307. Chap. Fl. 254. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 7.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Maritime provinces of Canada to Hudson Bay and Saskatchewan. New England west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New York to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet altitude. Talladega County, Riddell's Mill, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Blount County, Blount Springs, on the hills, 800 feet. Not rare. Coarse. Annual.
Economic uses: The herb (leaves and tops) forms the "Lobelia" of the United States Pharmacopœia, and the seeds are also recognized.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CICHORIACEAE. Chicory Family.

CICHORIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 813. 1753.

Three species, temperate Europe, Asia.

Cichorium intybus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 813. 1753. COMMON CHICORY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 298. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 412.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Naturalized in Canada and the United States, west to Arkansas. More rarely south of the Ohio River.

ALABAMA: Mobile County. A rare ballast weed. Flowers azure; July. Perennial
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa ad margines agrorum viarumque."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ADOPOGON Neck. Elem. **1**: 55. 1790.

(KRIGIA Schreb. Gen. Pl. 532. 1791.)

Five species, herbs. North America.

Adopogon carolinianum (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 346. 1894.
CAROLINA DWARF DANDELION.

Hyoseris virginica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 809. 1753. Not *Tragopogon virginicum* L.
H. caroliniana Walt. Fl. Car. 194. 1788.
Krigia virginica Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1618. 1804.
K. caroliniana Nutt. Gen. **2**: 126. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 264, 265. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 298. Chap. Fl. 249. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 411. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 246.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Western Ontario to New York, Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Exposed dry light soil. Flowers orange; March, May. Common. Annual.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Adopogon virginicum (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 304. 1891.
VIRGINIA DWARF DANDELION.

Tragopogon virginicum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 789. 1753.
Krigia amplexicaulis Nutt. Gen. **2**: 127. 1818.
Cynthia virginica Don, Edinb. Phil. Journ. **12**: 309. 1829.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 266. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 298. Chap. Fl. 249.
Carolinian area. Southern Ontario to Lake Winnipeg, Ohio to Arkansas and south to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Openings in the woods, borders of thickets and fields. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers orange; June. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Adopogon dandelion (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 304. 1891. DWARF DANDELION.

Tragopogon dandelion L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1111. 1763.
Krigia dandelion Nutt. Gen. **2**: 127. 1818.
Cynthia dandelion DC. Prodr. **7**: 89. 1838.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 265. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 298. Chap. Fl. 249. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 412. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 247.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Coast plain. Sparsely diffused. Lauderdale County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Uniontown (*E. A. Smith*). Morgan County. Hale County, Gallion. Mobile County. Flowers yellow; April, May; again in October (at Mobile). Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SCOLYMUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 813. 1753.

Three or four species, Mediterranean region.

Scolymus grandiflorus Desf. Fl. Atlant. **2**: 240, *t. 218*. 1800.

ALABAMA: Adventive from southern Europe. Mobile County, fugitive on ballast.
Type locality: "In arvis incultis vulgatissima" (Northern Africa).
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SERINEA Raf. Fl. Ludov. 149. 1817.

(APOGON Ell. Sk. **2**: 267. 1821–24.)

One species.

Serinea oppositifolia (Raf.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 364. 1891.

Krigia oppositifolia Raf. Fl. Ludov. 57. 1817.
Apogon humilis Ell. Sk. **2**: 267. 1821–24.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 249. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 411. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 246.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida and Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Sandy exposed soil. Cultivated and waste places, pastures. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers deep yellow; March, April. Abundant in the lower country. Annual.
Type locality not specifically given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PICRIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 792. 1753.

Thirty-five species.

Picris pauciflora Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1557. 1804.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ALABAMA: Ballast weed. Mobile County, fugitive, collected in 1884; not found since. Annual?
Type locality: "Hab. in Gallia australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HIERACIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 799. 1753.

Five hundred nominal species, not well defined; perennials of both hemispheres, largely European and northern Asiatic. North America, 24, endemic; Atlantic, 9.

Hieracium scribneri Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 20, *t. 127*. 1897.

Perennial, somewhat glaucescent, sparingly or diffusely branched above, leafy, somewhat pubescent below with long spreading hairs; peduncles and pedicels glabrous or densely glandular. Lowest leaves oblong or oblong-spatulate on winged petioles, acute, acuminate at the base, the upper oblanceolate, oblong to linear-lanceolate, sometimes even fiddle-shaped, sessile, acute, with a few scattered spine-like teeth, nearly glabrous; inflorescence more or less corymbose-paniculate; involucre nearly glabrous or glandular; achenes columnar, somewhat constricted under the rim of the summit; pappus not exceeding the involucral bracts.
"A very well marked species, with much the foliage of *H. paniculatum*, but far more nearly the habit and inflorescence of *H. venosum*, which latter it is like in its vernal flowering."—E. L. Greene. PLATE IX.
Carolinian area. Southeastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia.



HIERACIUM SCRIBNERI SMALL.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic and Coosa hills. Exposed rocky hillsides. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston, 800 feet. St. Clair County, Springville. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville, 900 feet. Flowers deep yellow; June, July. Not rare.

Type locality: "Collected on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, May 21, 1890, by Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner."

Hieracium venosum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 800. 1753. RATTLESNAKE WEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 262. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 299. Chap. Fl. 250. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 425.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario to Saskatchewan; southern New England west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Montana, south to Arkansas, and along the mountains from Tennessee to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry hillsides. Clay County, near Moseley, banks of Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet (Franklin's place, August 2, 1896). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hieracium marianum Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1572. 1804. MARYLAND HAWKWEED.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 300. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 272. Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 426.

Carolinian area. Rhode Island, southern New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Dry open copses. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). October.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Hieracium greenii Porter & Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 120. 1893.

Pilosella spathulata Schultz Bip. Flora, **45**: 439. 1862. Not *Hieracium spathulatum* Scheele. 1863.

Hieracium marianum var. *spathulatum* Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 455. 1886.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 300.

Carolinian area. Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). October.

Type locality: "In dry soil, Tuscarora Mountain, Huntingdon Co. * * * Two-Top Mountain, Franklin Co., Penn. * * * Mountains of Clinton Co., Penn. * * * Peaks of Otter, Virginia."

Hieracium gronovii L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 802. 1753. COMMON HAWKWEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 263. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 300. Chap. Fl. 250. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 426.

Carolinian area. Southern Ontario; New York west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Exposed light soil. Open dry woods. Very variable. In the dry pine barrens of the coast are found persistent forms with the stem leafy to the narrow elongated dense panicle, and the radical leaves strongly hirsute with long shaggy hairs (var. *hirsutissimum* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 427). Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TARAXACUM Haller, Stirp. Helv. **1**: 23. 1768.

Twenty-two species, perennial herbs, temperate Europe, Asia.

Taraxacum taraxacum (L.) Karst. Deutsch. Fl. 1138. 1880–83. COMMON DANDELION.

Leontodon taraxacum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 798. 1753.

Taraxacum officinale Web. Prim. Fl. Hols. 56. 1780.

T. dens-leonis Desf. Fl. Atl. **2**: 228. 1800.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 259. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 303. Chap. Fl. 252. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 440. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 249. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 439.

EUROPE.

Naturalized nearly over the continent.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Blossoms from February to May, again in October. Common everywhere. Perennial.

Economic uses: The root is the "Taraxacum" or "dandelion root" of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SITILIAS Raf. New Fl. N. A. **4**: 85. 1836.

(PYRRHOPAPPUS DC. Prodr. **7**: 144. 1838.)

Six species. Mexico. North America, 4. Atlantic, 2.

Sitilias caroliniana (Walt.) Raf. New Fl. N. A. **4**: 85. FALSE DANDELION.

Leontodon carolinianum Walt. Fl. Car. 192. 1788.
Scorzonera pinnatifida Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 89. 1803.
Barkhousia caroliniana Nutt. Gen. **2**: 126. 1818.
Pyrrhopappus carolinianus DC. Prodr. **7**: 144. 1838.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 251. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 303. Chap. Fl. 252. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 441. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 249.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Maryland to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Light damp soil, grassy banks. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Morgan County, Decatur. Cullman, Tuscaloosa, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale yellow; April to June. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LACTUCA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 795. 1753.

About 90 species, temperate regions, Europe, Asia, Africa. Atlantic North America (endemic), 9.

Lactuca canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 796. 1753. WILD LETTUCE.

Lactuca elongata Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1525. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 252. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 304. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 274. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 442.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan, New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to Arkansas, and from southern New England to Georgia.
ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Borders of fields and copses. Lawrence and Tuscaloosa counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 268). Flowers yellow; August, September. Not frequent. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. *Kalm.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lactuca sagittifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 253. 1821–24. DEVIL'S IRONWEED.

Lactuca integrifolia Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2, 287. 1824. Not Nutt.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 304. Chap. Fl. 252; ed. 3, 274. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 442.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New England west to Michigan, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and along the coast from New York to Florida.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low rich lands. Damp banks. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Mobile County, margin of river swamps. Flowers yellow. Not common. Six to 8 feet high. Biennial or perennial.
Type locality: "Along the margin of a creek, in the neighborhood of Columbia," S. C.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lactuca graminifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 85. 1803.
NARROW-LEAF WILD LETTUCE.

Lactuca elongata var. *graminifolia* Chap. Fl. 252. 1860.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 253. Chap. Fl. l. c.; ed. 3, 274. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 442. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 249.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry or damp places, borders of woods, copses. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 269). Mobile County. Flowers sordid white or straw yellow. Two to 3 feet high. Frequent in the Coast plain. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina inferiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lactuca hirsuta Muhl. Cat. 69. 1813. REDDISH-FLOWERED LETTUCE.

Lactuca sanguinea Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2, 287. 1824.
L. elongata var. *sanguinea* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 496. 1843.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 304. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 442. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 249.

Carolinian area. Southeastern Massachusetts, northwestern Virginia, Ohio to Missouri, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry exposed places. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Cullman County, in barren old fields, clearings. Flowers purplish; not uncommon. Biennial.

Type locality: "Pens."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lactuca floridana (L.) Gaert. Fruct. **2**: 362. 1791.

BLUE-FLOWERED FALL WILD LETTUCE.

Sonchus floridanus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 794. 1753.

Mulgedium floridanum DC. Prodr. **7**: 249. 1838.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Florida and Texas, west to Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 255. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 304. Chap. Fl. 253. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 443. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 250.

ALABAMA: All over the State. Rich damp banks, borders of ditches and thickets. Madison County, near Huntsville. Mobile County. Flowers deep blue; May, June. Frequent. Annual or biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lactuca villosa Jacq. Hort. Schoen. **3**: 62, *t. 367*. 1798.

ACUMINATE-LEAF WILD LETTUCE.

Sonchus acuminatus Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 152. 1804.

Mulgedium acuminatum DC. Prodr. **7**: 250. 1838.

Lactuca acuminata Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **19**: 73. 1883.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 255. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 304. Chap. Fl. 252. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 443.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, west to Ohio and Missouri, south from New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Thickets, shady copses. Clarke County, Suggsville (*Dr. Denny*). Flowers blue; August. Rare. Annual or biennial.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

NABALUS Cass. Dict. **34**: 94. 1826.

(PRENANTHES L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 797. 1753. In part.)

About 20 species, perennial herbs, North America. Eastern North America, 9.

Nabalus serpentaria (Pursh) Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 294. 1833.

GALL OF THE EARTH.

Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 499, *t. 24*. 1814.

Nabalus fraseri DC. Prodr. **7**: 241. 1838.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 261. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 301. Chap. Fl. 251. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 434.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland, Quebec, and Ontario; New York and Ohio, south from Tennessee to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open woods in light soil. Calhoun County, Anniston. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Washington, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; July, August. Most frequent in the pine barrens.

Economic uses: One of the reputed remedies for snake bites.

Type locality: "On the mountains of Virginia and Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nabalus serpentaria barbatus (Torr. & Gray).

Nabalus fraseri var. *barbatus* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 481. 1843.

Prenanthes crepidinea Ell. Sk. **2**: 259. 1821–24. Not Michx.

P. serpentaria barbata Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 434. 1884.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 251. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Mountainous North Carolina to Georgia up to 6,000 feet altitude.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Cullman County, 1,000 feet. Northern Alabama (*Buckley*).

Type locality of *Prenanthes crepidinea* Ell.: "Grows in the mountains of Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Nabalus altissimus (L.) Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 294. 1834. TALL WHITE LETTUCE.

Prenanthes altissima L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 797. 1753.
P. deltoidea Ell. Sk. **2**: 257. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 302. Chap. Fl. 251. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 434.
Canadian to Carolinian area. Newfoundland, Ontario, and New England; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, and from New York south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Rich woodlands. Cleburne County (*Dr. E. A. Smith*). Tuscaloosa County, August, September.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SONCHUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 793. 1753.

Forty-five species, temperate Europe. Annual weeds diffused in North America, 4.

Sonchus asper (L.) All. Fl. Pedem. **1**: 222. 1785. PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE.

Sonchus oleraceus var. *asper* L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 794. 1753.
S. carolinianus Walt. Fl. Car. 192. 1788.
S. spinulosus Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2, 290. 1824.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 255. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 305. Chap. Fl. 253. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 250.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Over the continent from Canada to Florida and British Columbia to California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Common weed in cultivated and waste ground. Flowers March to June. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sonchus oleraceus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 794. 1753. COMMON SOW-THISTLE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 254. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 305. Chap. Fl. 253. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 250.
Distribution as in the last.

ALABAMA: With the above. February to July. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sonchus tenerrimus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 794. 1753.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Adventive on ballast in South Carolina and southern California.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, fugitive on ballast. Rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Monspelii, Florentiae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMBROSIACEAE. Ragweed Family.

IVA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 988. 1753.

About 12 species, North American. Atlantic, 5.

Iva ciliata Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2386. 1804. ANNUAL MARSH ELDER.

Iva annua Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 184. 1803. Not L.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 272. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 246. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 208.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Illinois west to Nebraska, southern Arkansas, northwestern Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile County. In cultivated fields. Adventive with grain seed from the West. Flowers in July. The form with elongated floral bracts. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Mohr.

Iva imbricata Walt. Fl. Car. 232. 1788. SEASIDE MARSH ELDER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 475. Chap. Fl. 222. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 246.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Damp sandy beach. Mobile County, West Fowl River. Flowers greenish yellow. Infrequent. A shrubby evergreen with succulent leaves. Perennial. Shrubby at the base.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Iva frutescens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 989. 1753. SHRUBBY MARSH ELDER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 474. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 272. Chap. Fl. 222. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 247. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 208.

Carolinian to Louisianian area. Coast of Massachusetts to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Submaritime and Littoral region. Muddy brackish shores and marshes near the sea beach. Mobile County, estuary of the Mobile River; West Fowl River; Dauphin Island. Baldwin County, Point Clear. Shrub 5 to 6 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Peru."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMBROSIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 987. 1753.

Twenty-five species, Mediterranean region of the Old World, Sandwich Islands, temperate warmer America. North America, 8. Atlantic, 4.

Ambrosia trifida L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 987. 1753. TALL RAGWEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 476. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 273. Chap. Fl. 223. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 249. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 209.

CUBA, MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec and Ontario to Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Gulf; from Florida west to Texas, Arkansas, and Colorado.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. In rich damp soil, alluvial banks, borders of low fields. Abundant in the rich valley lands and the black lands of the prairie region. July to September. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ambrosia artemisiaefolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 988. 1753. HOGWEED. BITTERWEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 477. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 273. Chap. Fl. 223. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 249. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 210.

CUBA, MEXICO, BRAZIL.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan and the Pacific coast. All over the Eastern United States, west to Arkansas and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry cultivated ground; the commonest of weeds. July to September. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Ambrosia psilostachya DC. Prodr. **5**: 526. 1836. PRAIRIE RAGWEED.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 273. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 250. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 210.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Illinois west to Saskatchewan.

ALABAMA: Adventive from Texas with wool. Autauga County, Prattville. Perennial.

Type locality: "In Mexico inter San-Fernando et Matamoros legit cl. Berlandier."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

XANTHIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 987. 1753.

About 5 species, temperate and warmer regions of the Old and New World. North America, endemic, 1; native, 3.

Xanthium strumarium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 987. 1753. COCKLEBUR. BURWEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 479, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 274. Chap. Fl. 224; ed. 3, 245. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 521. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 210.

EUROPE, ASIA.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Naturalized throughout the eastern United States to Nebraska and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State, about dwellings and in cultivated and waste places. Tuscaloosa and Mobile counties. Apparently not abundant.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europa, Canada, Virginia, Jamaica, Zeylona, Japonia."

Xanthium canadense Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 2. 1768. COCKLEBUR.

Xanthium echinatum Murr. Comm. Goett. **6**: 32, *t. 4*. 1783.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 479. (?) Gray, Man. ed. 6, 274. Chap. Fl. 224. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 252. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 211.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Canada and Northwest Territory; New England west to Nebraska; south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas; west to California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Cultivated and waste ground. July to October; common everywhere. Most abundant in rich bottom lands and prairies. Annual.
Type locality: "Grows naturally in North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Xanthium spinosum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 987. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 479. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 274. Chap. Fl. 224. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 253. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 210.

TROPICAL AMERICA, EUROPE.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized in the greater river valleys and along railroads from the coast of southern Massachusetts to the District of Columbia, Ohio, and Missouri, and from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Waste places, waysides, Tennessee Valley. Morgan County, Decatur. Montgomery and Mobile counties. August to October. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Lusitania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CARDUACEAE. Thistle Family.

VERNONIA Schreb. Gen. Pl. **2**: 541. 1791.

Four hundred and fifty to 500 species, perennials. Africa, Asia; about one-half in warmer America. North America, 12. Atlantic, 11.

Vernonia gigantea (Walt.) Britton; Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 485. 1893. In part.
IRONWEED.
Chrysocoma gigantea Walt. Fl. Car. 196. 1788.
Vernonia altissima Nutt. Gen. **2**: 134. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 289. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 238. Chap. Fl. 188. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 90, in part. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 175.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas; south from West Virginia to Tennessee and Florida; west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low borders of fields, openings, pastures. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet; Moseley, on bottom lands of Talladega Creek. Mobile County, August, September. A common weed; the form with larger heads and the leaves tomentose-pubescent beneath (*V. praealta* Michx.) prevailing in the low country, 4 to 6 feet high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vernonia maxima Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 280. 1900.

Erect, 3 to 9 feet high, branching above; leaves narrowly elliptical to lanceolate, acuminate, narrowed into a short petiole, subsessile, 4 to 7 inches long, sharply serrate, glabrous or slightly pubescent; involucre hemispheric, rounded at the base, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch high, the ovate, acute or more or less mucronate, ciliate bracts appressed. Heretofore confounded with the closely related *V. gigantea*, which differs from it in the longer involucre narrowed at the base, with the bracts more or less spreading.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, western Florida (*Mohr & Chapman*), Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry copses, borders of woods. Cullman County, October, 1896. Not frequent.
Type locality: "In low ground, Ohio to Missouri, south to Alabama and Louisiana."

Vernonia fasciculata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 94. 1803.
FASCICULATE-FLOWERED VERNONIA.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 238. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 90. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 175.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Michigan west to Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska; southern Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas; south along the mountains from Tennessee to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady thickets, woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 187). Calhoun County, Anniston mountainous woods, 1,000 feet altitude. Talladega County, near Renfroe, 1,000 feet altitude. Clay County, bottom of Talladega Creek. Elders, Delta, 1,000 to 1,700 feet altitude. Flowers pale

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

purplish, pappus whitish; August. Four to 6 feet high. Common throughout the Coosa hills.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratis Illinoensibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Vernonia graminifolia (Walt.) NARROW-LEAF VERNONIA.
Chrysocoma graminifolia Walt. Fl. Car. 196. 1788.
Vernonia angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 94. 1803.
V. scaberrima Nutt. Gen. **2**: 134. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 286, 287. Chap. Fl. 188. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 90. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 175.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry pine forests. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Monroe, Washington, Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers solferino-purple; August, September. Frequent throughout the pine belts. Two to 3 feet high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STOKESIA L'Her. Sert. Angl. 27, *t. 38*. 1788.

One species, South Atlantic North America.

Stokesia laevis (Hill) Greene, Erythea, **1**: 3. 1893. AZURE-FLOWERED STOKESIA.
Carthamus laevis Hill, Hort. Kew. 57. 1768.
Stokesia cyanea L'Her. Sert. Angl. 27, *t. 38*. 1788.
Cartesia centauroides Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1816**: 198. 1816.
Chap. Fl. 188. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 88.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and eastern Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Moist copses. Washington County. Mobile County, Bayou Sara. Flowers cerulean; May, June. Not infrequent. Perennial; 1½ to 2 feet high.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ELEPHANTOPUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 814. 1753.[1]

About 14 species, perennials of subtropical and tropical regions. West Indies to Brazil. North America, 3.

Elephantopus carolinianus Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2390. 1804.
CAROLINA ELEPHANT'S-FOOT.
Elephantopus scaber Walt. Fl. Car. 217. 1788. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 480. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 237. Chap. Fl. 188. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 88. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 175.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Ohio Valley to Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, south to Florida, and the Gulf States to Texas.
ALABAMA: Over the State, except the higher mountain ranges. Open dry woods, borders of fields, pastures. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet, Ironaton. Calhoun County, Anniston. Cullman County. Mobile County. Flowers rose purple, July to September. Common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Florida, Jamaica."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Elephantopus tomentosus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 814. 1753. HOARY ELEPHANT'S-FOOT.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 237. Chap. Fl. 189. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 88.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida and Louisiana.
ALABAMA: Lower hills to Coast plain. Dry and open woods. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Mobile County. Flowers September. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Elephantopus nudatus Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **15**: 47. 1880.
BARE-STEMMED ELEPHANT'S-FOOT.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 2: 88. 1884.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Georgia, western Louisiana, and Arkansas.
ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Low woods. Lee County, Auburn (*C. F. Baker*), October, 1896.
Type locality: "'Oxford, Delaware, and thence common southward,' Canby; near Snow Hill, Maryland, Bebb."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

---

[1] C. F. Baker, Revision of North American Elephantopoideae, ined.

SCLEROLEPIS Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1816**: 198. 1816.

Single species, Eastern North America.

Sclerolepis uniflora (Walt.) Porter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 311. 1894.

ONE-FLOWERED SCLEROLEPIS.

Ethulia uniflora Walt. Fl. Car. 195. 1788.
Sparganophorus verticillatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 98. 1803.
Sclerolepis verticillata Cass. Dict. **48**: 155. 1827.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 238. Chap. Fl. 190. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 92.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Coast plain. Wet places. Wilcox County (*S. B. Buckley*). Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers sky-blue; May. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AGERATUM L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1175. 1763.

About 30 species, tropical regions, mostly American. North America, 3.

Ageratum conyzoides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1175. 1763. MEXICAN AGERATUM.

Ageratum mexicanum Sims, Bot. Mag. **52**: *t. 2524*. 1787.
Chap. Fl. 189. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A, **1**, pt. 2: 93. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 356.

Cuba to Brazil, Pacific Islands, East Indies, Tropical Africa.
Louisianian area. Coast of Georgia to Florida. Naturalized.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Escaped from cultivation. Waste and cultivated places near dwellings. Mobile County. Flowers lilac; July to October. Becoming a troublesome weed in the gardens. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EUPATORIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 836. 1753. THOROUGHWORT.

Four hundred and seventy-five species, perennial herbs, rarely shrubby, temperate to tropical regions, chiefly tropical America, United States, Argentina, Asia, Europe. North America, 45 or 50; Atlantic, 26; Western Continental, 14; Pacific, 1.

Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **5**: 311. 1894.

DOG FENNEL.

Artemisia capillifolia Lam. Encycl. **1**: 267. 1783.
Eupatorium foeniculoides Walt. Fl. Car. 199. 1788.
E. foeniculaceum Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1750. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 294. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 239. Chap. Fl. 196. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 97.

CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian area. Delaware to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast. Low fields, pastures, open woods. Cullman County, 600 feet altitude. Clay County, Ironaton, 800 feet altitude. Chambers County and southward. Flowers white; October, November. When bruised, it emits the odor of fennel. Most abundant in the damp Coast plain.
Type locality: "On la croît originaire des Indes orientales & de la Chine." (Mistaken.)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium leptophyllum DC. Prodr. **5**: 176. 1836.

Stem 2½ to 3½ feet high, smoothish, round, erect, paniculately branched; leaves undivided, linear, smooth; racemes spiciform, elongated, somewhat secundly branched, the terminal branches and branchlets paniculately disposed; flowering heads 3 to 5 flowered on short pedicels, involucral scales lanceolate with a narrow white margin. "Habitus inflorescentiae Solidaginis, caeterum E. foeniculaceo affine." DC. l. c.)
Louisianian area. South Georgia, Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry open pine barrens, old sandy fields with *E. compositifolium*. Mobile County, Springhill. October, November. Frequent.
In habit of growth near *E. capillifolium*; distinguished at once by the simple entire smoothish leaves.
Type locality: "In Georgia circa Savannah a cl. Herbemont lecta."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA



EUPATORIUM SMITHII GREENE & MOHR.

Eupatorium compositifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 199. 1788. ROUGH DOG FENNEL.

Eupatorium coronopifolium Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1750. 1804.
Crysocoma coronopifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 102. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 294. Chap. Fl. 196. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. **2**: 97. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 178.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Arid sandy soil. Open copses, pastures, old fields, borders of woods. Clay County, Ironaton, 800 feet altitude. Chambers and Dallas counties, etc., to Mobile County. Flowers white; October, November. Most abundant in the Coast Pine belt, covering old fields, pastures, etc.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium smithii Greene & Mohr.

Stem 3 to 5 feet high, slender, puberulent, terete; basal and lower leaves unknown, upper cauline with long linear or lanceolate rachis and a few linear segments, or the floral wholly linear and with or without a few short lobes or teeth; inflorescence an elongated compound thyrsus a foot long or more; heads about 2 lines long; 5 to 8 flowered, involucre bracts oblong, obtuse, not mucronate, scarious-margined, indistinctly 3-nerved; style branches long and filiform; pappus scabrous.
A fourth member of the small group as heretofore known consisting only of *E. compositifolium*, *E. capillifolium*, and *L. leptophyllum*. All of the latter have narrow panicles of racemed heads, while in *E. smithii* these are glomerate on short lateral branches, and formed as a whole into a long narrow thyrsus. PLATE X.
Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Chambers County. Flowers in September. Rare and local.
Type locality: The only known specimen is from Chambers County, where it was collected in September, 1874, by Dr. E. A. Smith.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium pinnatifidum Ell. Sk. **2**: 295. 1821–24. PINNATIFID EUPATORIUM.

Chap. Fl. 195. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 97.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Metamorphic hills. Central prairies. Damp borders of thickets. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Chambers County (*E. A. Smith*). Dallas County, Mount Pleasant (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers September; infrequent and local.
Type locality: "Grows in damp soils in the middle districts of Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium purpureum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 838. 1753.
TRUMPET-WEED. PURPLE BONESET.

Eupatorium trifoliatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 837. 1753.
E. ternifolium Ell. Sk. **2**: 306. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 239, in part. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 213, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 94. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 177.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick to Manitoba; New England west to Dakota and Nebraska, south and east from Colorado to Texas and Florida.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Low thickets and shaded banks. Flowers pale purple. August. Most frequent in the mountains.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium maculatum L. Amoen. Acad. **4**: 288. 1755.
SPOTTED TRUMPET-WEED. QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Eupatorium purpureum var. *maculatum* Darl. Fl. Cestr. 453.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 308. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 96. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 177. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 307.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Distribution as in the last.

ALABAMA: Throughout. Common in the lower districts. Flowers pink to wine-purple. Four to 6 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium amoenum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 514. 1814. LOW TRUMPET-WEED.

Eupatorium purpureum amoenum Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**, pt. 1: 96. 1884.
E. maculatum amoenum Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 312. 1894.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 239. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 213. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. 3, 307.
Carolinian area. New York and North Carolina, New Jersey, south to Virginia, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich woods and shaded banks. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek. Dekalb County, Mentone, flanks of Lookout Mountain, altitude 1,600 feet. Flowers pale pink to bright rose-red. August, September. Infrequent. Rarely over 2 feet high.

Differences in habit of growth and distribution and in the permanency of its distinctive characters, observed in specimens from widely distant localities, render this plant sufficiently distinct to be restored to the rank of valid species.

Type locality: "On the New Jersey mountains."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium album L. Mant. **1**: 111. 1767. WHITE-FLOWERED EUPATORIUM.

Eupatorium glandulosum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 98. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 298. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 239. Chap. Fl. 195. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 98.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, Long Island; North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry siliceous soil. Open woods. Flowers white; July to October. Ten to 12 inches high. Common throughout the Metamorphic mountains to 2,400 feet altitude. Che-aw-ha Mountain, and all over the pine-barren ridges.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania. Barthram."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium mohrii Greene.

Stems slender, solitary, erect, 1 to 2 feet high, from a thick somewhat tuberiform ascending, or almost horizontal, root or rootstock, the whole herbage scabrous-pubescent and impressed-punctate; leaves opposite, sessile, narrowly lanceolate, more or less remotely serrate-toothed, or the uppermost entire, 1 to 2 inches long; cymose corymb broad, loose and open, more or less obviously dichotomous; bracts of the involucre few and oblong-linear, obtuse, hardly at all scarious-margined, pubescent and resinous-dotted; pappus subplumose. PLATE XI.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Damp open pine woods. Mobile County, flat pine barrens, 1878; Springhill, 1880 (*Rev. A. B. Langlois*).

Type locality as just given.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium serotinum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 100. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 305. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 239. Chap. Fl. 196. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 97. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 178.

MEXICO.

Ohio Valley to Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, south to Florida and through the Gulf States to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low rich borders of woods and thickets. Lauderdale County. Jackson County, Stevenson (*E. A. Smith*). Montgomery County. Mobile County, borders of swamps. Flowers white; October, November. Three to 5 feet high. Not common.

Type locality: "Hab. in scirpetis Carolinae maritimis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium lecheaefolium Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 177. 1897.

Eupatorium hyssopifolium angustissimum Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 27. 1897. Not *E. angustissimum* Spreng.

Erect 1½ to 2 feet high, stems few from a few elongated fibrous roots, parted low and at the summit into many slender corymbose branches, all adpressed, puberulent; leaves glabrate, strongly punctate, all narrowly linear, the cauline about 1½ inches long, spreading, bearing in their axils fascicles of short, sterile, slender, very leafy branchlets; heads very many and small in an ample compound somewhat flat-topped cyme; the 4 or 5 main bracts of the involucre oblong-linear, acutish, glandular; achenes small, strongly glandular.

ALABAMA: Upper division of Coast Pine belt. Dale County (*E. A. Smith*). August, 1880.

Type locality: "Northern Florida, Sept., 1895, Geo. V. Nash."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium hyssopifolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 836. 1753.

Eupatorium torreyanum Short, 2d Suppl. Cat. Pl. Ky. 5. 1836.

E. hyssopifolium laciniatum Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 98. 1884. In part.

Gray, l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 213, in part.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina to Florida and Texas.



EUPATORIUM MOHRII GREENE.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Damp sterile soil. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Washington and Mobile counties. Flowers white; August to October. Frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium linearifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 199. 1788.

DC. Prodr. **5**: 177. Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 180. 1897.
Eupatorium hyssopifolium L. Sp. Pl **2**: 836. 1753. In part.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. **1**: 98, in part. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241, in part. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 309. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 178, in part.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Massachusetts to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Damp light soil, pastures, etc. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County, with the last. Frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium tortifolium Chap. Bot. Gaz. **3**: 5. 1878.

Eupatorium hyssopifolium tortifolium Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 98. 1884.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 214.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, and western Florida.

ALABAMA: Dry sandy pine ridges. Dale County, near Ozark; July, 1880.
Type locality: "Dry pine barrens, Decatur County, Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium cuneifolium Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1753. 1804.

Eupatorium glaucescens Ell. Sk. **2**: 297. 1821-24.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 194. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 2: 98.
Louisianian area. South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn. Flowers white; October (*F. S. Earle*).
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium semiserratum DC. Prodr. **5**: 177. 1836.
SMALL-FLOWERED EUPATORIUM.

Eupatorium parviflorum Ell. Sk. **2**: 299. 1824. Not Swartz.
Ell. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 240. Chap. Fl. 194. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 98. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 178.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, southern Tennessee to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry and damp sandy grounds, roadsides, pastures, etc. Flowers white; September, October. Common.
Type locality: "Collected in St. Thomas by Caradeux."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium semiserratum lancifolium Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 98.

Eupatorium parviflorum var. *lancifolium* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 85. 1842.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 178.
Louisianian area. Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low, open sandy ground. Mobile County. September; not frequent. Local.
Judged by the strikingly different aspect of the specimens from western Louisiana (*Hale*), one would not hesitate to regard this variety as a distinct species. Specimens from Mobile differ from the Western form only by the finer and more close pubescence of the stem. Closely connected by intergrading forms with the type.
Type locality: "W. Louisiana and Texas, *Drummond, Leavenworth, Hale.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium verbenaefolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 98. 1803.

Eupatorium teucrifolium Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1753. 1805.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 301. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 240. Chap. Fl. 195 Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 99.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, New York, and New Jersey to Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Exposed or shady damp places. Clay County, shady banks of Talladega Creek. Cullman County, banks of Eightmile Creek. Clarke County. Mobile County, flat, damp pine barrens. Flowers September, October; frequent in the flat pine barrens of the Coast plain.

This variable species comprises two forms which are closely connected by intermediate forms and difficult to separate, although the extreme forms from the mountain region appear quite distinct by the petiolate, broader, less acuminate, and more coarsely serrate leaves. From the material examined in the National Herbarium this form appears to prevail in the Northern States. Specimens from the coast pine barrens agree exactly with the description of Michaux, having the stem divided above into long, slender, few-leaved fastigiate branches bearing a rather close corymb, and the acuminate leaves with the truncate base sessile. May prove a good variety.

Type locality: "Hab. in humidis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium rotundifolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 837. 1753. FALSE HOARHOUND.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 300. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 240. Chap. Fl. 195. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 99. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 178.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Open dry ground. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, Elders, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Mobile County. Flowers white; August, September.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium pubescens Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1755. 1804.

Eupatorium rotundifolium var. *oratum* Torr.; DC. Prodr. **5**: 178. 1836.
E. rotundifolium var. *pubescens* B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 25. 1888.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 301. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 240; Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 99.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England to southern Virginia and Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Open damp places. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Mobile County. Flowers white; August. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium sessilifolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 837. 1753. UPLAND BONESET.

Eupatorium truncatum Ell. Sk. **2**: 298. 1821–24. Not Muhl.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 240. Chap. Fl. 195. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 99.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England, northwestern New York?, northeastern Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, south from Virginia along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods; table-lands of Warrior Basin. Dekalb County, Sand Mountain, 1,500 feet. Flowers white; August, September. Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium perfoliatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 838. 1753. BONESET. THOROUGHWORT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 302. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241. Chap. Fl. 196. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 99.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota, south to Arkansas; and from the Ohio Valley to Florida, and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp shady banks; thickets. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet altitude, to Mobile; borders of river swamps. Flowers white; July to September. Frequent.

Economic uses: The herb is the boneset or Eupatorium of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginiae aquosis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium incarnatum Walt. Fl. Car. 200. 1788. DIFFUSE EUPATORIUM.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 305. Chap. Fl. 196. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 101. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 179.

Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida, west to western Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Damp thickets. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers azure. July; 2 to 3 feet high; weak, reclining local. Only locality observed. June, 1883 (*C. Mohr*).

Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium ageratoides (L.) L. f. Suppl. 355. 1781. WHITE SANICLE.

Ageratum altissimum L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**:1176. 1763.

Ell. Sk. **2**:303. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241. Chap. Fl. 196; ed. 3, 216. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:179.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canada to New England, south to Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Shaded ravines. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers white; October. Sole locality in the State. Our plant differs from the type in its slender and simple habit of growth. Stem solitary, simple; leaves ovate, acuminate; petioles slender. Resembles *Eupatorium frasieri* described in Poir. Suppl. Lam. Encycl. **2**:600; Planch. *t. 672, fig. 4.*

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium ageratoides angustatum Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:101.

Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:179.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Texas and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lauderdale County; shaded banks; Tennessee River (*M. C. Wilson*). July, 1894. Flowers white. Local and rare.

Type locality: "W. Louisiana, *Hale.* Texas, *Wright, Lindheimer.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium aromaticum L. Sp. Pl. **2**:839. 1753. WILD HOARHOUND.

Eupatorium ceanothifolium Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**:1755. 1804.

Ell. Sk. **2**:304. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:101. Chap. Fl. 196.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Massachusetts to Florida, west to Mississippi, southwestern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open pine woods. Clay County, Hollins, 1,000 feet altitude. Talladega County, near Renfroe, 1,000 feet altitude. Etowah County, Gadsden. Chilton County, Verbena. Clarke, Washington, and Mobile counties. Flowers white; September, October. Common in the pine barrens. Bruised, of an unpleasant odor.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Eupatorium coelestinum L. Sp. Pl. **2**:838. 1753. MIST FLOWER.

Conoclinum coelestinum DC. Prodr. **5**:135. 1836.

Ell. Sk. **2**:306. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241. Chap. Fl. 197. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:102. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:179.

CUBA.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio Valley to southern Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and the Gulf States to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Damp thickets, borders of ditches. Escambia, Washington and Mobile counties. Flowers cerulean blue; August to October. Particularly abundant in the Coast plain. A common weed in cultivated and waste places, and on roadsides.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

WILLUGHBAEYA Neck. Elem. **1**:82. 1792.

(MIKANIA Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**:1742. 1804.)

About 150 species, mostly climbing perennial herbs or shrubs, tropical America, chiefly Brazilian.

Willughbaeya scandens (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**:371. 1891. CLIMBING BONESET.

Eupatorium scandens L. Sp. Pl. **2**:836. 1753.

Mikania scandens Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**:1743. 1804.

Ell. Sk. **2**:292. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 239. Chap. Fl. 197. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:94. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:176.

Carolinian area. Coast of southern Massachusetts to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low damp thickets. Clay County, banks of Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet altitude. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Mobile County. Flowers pale purple; August, November. Most abundant in the Lower Pine region and Coast plain. Herbaceous climber.

Type locality: "Hab. in aquosis Virginiae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

KUHNIA L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1662. 1763.

Four species, perennial herbs. Mexico and Arizona, 1; Atlantic United States, 3.

Kuhnia eupatorioides L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1662. 1763. FALSE BONESET.

Eupatorium alternifolium Ard. Sp. Bot. **2**: 40. 1764.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241. Chap. Fl. 193, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 103. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 180.
Carolinian area. New Jersey to Georgia, west to West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Dry open woods. Lee County, Auburn; September, October (*Baker & Earle*).
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania, unde vivam attulit Adam Kuhn."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnia glutinosa Ell. Sk. **2**: 292. 1821–24. PRAIRIE FALSE BONESET.

Kuhnia suaveolens Fresen. Enum. Sem. Hort. Francof. 1838.
K. eupatorioides var. *corymbulosa* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 78. 1841.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 241. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 103. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 180.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Kentucky (*Dr. Short*) to Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and South Dakota, and south to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry open places. Montgomery. September. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Grows in the prairies of the Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Kuhnia kuhnia (Gaert.) Mohr, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 28. 1897.
SOUTHERN FALSE BONESET.

Critonia kuhnia Gaert. Fruct. **2**: 411. 1791.
Kuhnia critonia Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1773. 1804.
K. paniculata Cass. Dict. **24**: 516. 1821.
K. eupatorioides var. *gracilis* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 78. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 291. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 103.
Louisianian area. Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry pine barrens. Mobile County, Springhill. September, October. Frequent.
Type locality not given. Of *Kuhnia critonia:* "Hab. in Pensylvania, Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

COLEOSANTHUS Cass. Bull. Soc. Philo. **1817**: 67. 1817.

(BRICKELLIA Ell. Sk. **2**: 290. 1821–24.)

About 40 species. Perennial herbs and undershrubs, chiefly of Mexico and the adjacent parts of the United States. North America, 30. Eastern United States, 1.

Coleosanthus cordifolius (Ell.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 328. 1891.
HEART-LEAF BRICKELLIA.

Brickellia cordifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 290. 1821–24.
Chap. Fl. 193. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 105.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Upper division Coast Pine belt. Hilly woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Dale County, August 21 (1880) (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale purplish; local. Rare.
Type locality: "Grows on the sides of hills in the western districts of Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LACINARIA Hill. Veg. Syst. **4**: 49, *t. 46*. 1762.

(LIATRIS Schreber, Gen. Pl. 542. 1791.)

About 16 species. Perennial herbs. Eastern North America.

Lacinaria elegans (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 349. 1891. BLAZING STAR.

Stachelina elegans Walt. Fl. Car. 202. 1788.
Liatris elegans Willd. Pl. 1635. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 279. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 242. Chap. Fl. 191. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 109.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia to Florida, west to Arkansas and southwestern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Dry open woods, pastures. Autauga, Clarke, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers rose-pink; August, September. Frequent. One and one-half to 2 feet high.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria squarrosa (L.) Hill, Veg. Syst. **4**: 49. 1762. BLAZING STAR.

Serratula squarrosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 818. 1753.
Liatris squarrosa Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1634. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 282. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 242. Chap. Fl. 191. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 109. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 182.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ohio Valley to Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota, south to Florida, and through the Gulf States to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Dry sterile soil, woods. Cullman, Chilton, Clarke, and Mobile counties. Flowers wine-purple; August, September. Rather frequent in the pine barrens.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria scariosa (L.) Hill, Veg. Syst. **4**: 49. 1762. COMMON BLAZING STAR.

Serratula scariosa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 818. 1753.
Liatris scariosa Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1635. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 280. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 242. Chap. Fl. 192. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 110. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 182.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coast plain. Dry open woods. Lauderdale County. Mobile County, Springhill. Flowers deep pink or pale purple: August, September. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria scariosa squarrulosa (Michx.) Small, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 128. 1894.

Liatris squarrulosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 92. 1803.
L. heterophylla R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, **4**: 503. 1813.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 281, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 110. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 182.
Carolinian area. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Wooded rocky hillsides. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, on exposed rocks, 1,500 feet altitude. Alpine Mountain, near Renfroe, 1,000 feet. Flowers purple; September. Not frequent; never seen in the low country. Twelve to 18 inches high.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria spicata (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 349. 1891.
SPIKED BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

Serratula spicata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 819. 1753.
Liatris spicata Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1636. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 273. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 243. Chap. Fl. 192. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 111.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and southern New England, west to Michigan and Minnesota, west and south from New York to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Shelby County, Calera. Chilton, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers pale rose color. September, October; frequent. Three to 4 feet high. Common in the flat, damp pine barrens near the coast, the involucral bracts here frequently covered with a resinous exudation (*Liatris resinosa* Nutt.).
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria graminifolia (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 349. 1891.
NARROW-LEAF BLAZING STAR.

Anonymos graminifolius Walt. Fl. Car. 197. 1788.
Liatris graminifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 508. 1814. Not Willd. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 274. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 243. Chap. Fl. 192. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 111.
Carolinian area. Virginia, along the coast to the middle and upper country of South Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Summits of the higher ridges on bare rocks. Calhoun County, highest ridges near Anniston. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Alpine Mountain Signal Station, 1,800 feet. Clay County, rocky banks Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet; near Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet altitude. Cullman County, 800 feet. Flowers pale rose; September. One to 1½ feet high; not rare. In tufts from the confluent irregularly shaped rootstocks. Not observed outside of the mountainous region.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria graminifolia pilosa (Ait.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 314. 1894.

Serratula pilosa Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 138. 1789.
Liatris graminifolia var. *dubia* Gray, Man. ed. 2, 185. 1856.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 243. Gray, Syn. Fla. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 111.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Coast of New Jersey to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Damp gravelly or sandy soil. Autauga County, near Prattville. Chilton County, Verbena. Mobile County. Flowers, September, October; frequent. One and one-half to 3½ feet high. Common in the low pine barrens of the coast, where it is found from 2 to 3½ feet high. Glabrous, with larger heads and inflorescence often panicled.
Type locality: "Native of North America."

Lacinaria tenuifolia (Nutt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 349. 1891.
SLENDER-LEAVED BLAZING STAR.

Lacinaria tenuifolia Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 131. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 275. Chap. Fl. 191. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 112. 1884.
Carolinian area. Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry woods. Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers August; local and rare.
Type locality: "In the sandy forests of North and South Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Lacinaria gracilis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 508. 1814. SLENDER BLAZING STAR.

Liatris pauciflosculosa Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 71. 1834. Chap. Fl. 191. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 111.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry sandy pine barrens. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers purple; September, October. Frequent. One and one-half to 3 feet high. Frequently more or less panicled.
Economic uses: Highly ornamental.
Type locality: "In Georgia. *Bartram.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TRILISA Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1818**: 140. 1818.

Two species, perennials; South Atlantic North America.

Trilisa odoratissima (Walt.) Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1818**: 140. 1818.
VANILLA PLANT. SWEET-SCENTED DEERTONGUE.

Anonymos odoratissima Walt. Fl. Car. 198. 1788.
Liatris odoratissima Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 93. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 283. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 243. Chap. Fl. 192. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 113.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia, along the coast to Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt and Coast plain. Clark, Butler, Choctaw, Monroe, Washington, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers August, October. Abundant in the flat pine barrens of the coast plain.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CARPHEPHORUS Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1816**: 198. 1816.

Three species, perennials, southeastern North America.

Carphephorus pseudo-liatris Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1816**: 198. 1816.
Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp pine barrens. Mobile County, Dog River. Flowers purple red; September, October. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality not given. "Ce genre * * * a pour type une plante de l'Herbier de M. de Jussieu."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

AMPHIACHYRIS Nutt. Trans. Phil. Soc. **7**: 313. 1841.

Two species, perennial herbs. North America, Western.

Amphiachyris dracunculoides (DC.) Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **7**: 313. 1841.
Brachyris dracunculoides DC. Mém. Soc. Phys. Genèv. **7**, pt. 2: 265, *t. 1.* 1836.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 244. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 116. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 184.
Carolinian area. Kansas to Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Open grassy places. Colbert County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers yellow. Local and rare.
Type locality (DC. Prodr.): "In territorio Arkansano semina legit cl. de Pourtalès.
Herb. Mohr.

GRINDELIA Willd. Gesell. Nat. Fr. Berl. Mag. **1**: 260. 1807.

Twenty-five species, perennial herbs or undershrubs, Mexico, South America. North America, chiefly Western, 12.

Grindelia lanceolata Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phil. **7**: 73. 1834.
LANCE-LEAF GRINDELIA OR GUM PLANT.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 244. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 627; ed. 3, 237. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 118. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 184.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Jefferson County, Jonesboro. Flowers yellow; August. Local and rare.
Type locality: "In Arkansas. T. Nuttall and Dr. Pitcher."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HETEROTHECA Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1817**: 137. 1817.

Five or six species, perennial herbs, Mexico. Atlantic North America, 2.

Heterotheca subaxillaris (Lam.) Britton & Rusby, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **7**: 10. 1087.
SEASIDE HETEROTHECA.
Inula subaxillaris Lam. Encycl. **3**: 259. 1789.
I. scabra Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 532. 1814.
Heterotheca lamarkii Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **21**: 131. 1821.
Chrysopsis scabra Nutt. Gen. **2**: 151. 1818.
Heterotheca scabra Torr. & Gray, Fl. **2**: 251. 1841.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 339. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 244. Chap. Fl. 215. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 120. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 184.
NORTHERN MEXICO.
Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, southern Arizona, Arkansas, and southeastern Kansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Submaritime and Littoral region. Drifting sands. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Flowers golden yellow; August to October. Common.
Type locality: "Cette Inule croît dans la Caroline, le Maryland, * * *."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHRYSOPSIS Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 150. 1818. GOLDEN ASTER.

About 20 species, perennials. Flowers yellow. Atlantic North America, 11.

Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michx.) Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 151. 1818.
SILVER-LEAF GOLDEN ASTER.
Inula graminifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 122. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 334. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 244. Chap. Fl. 216. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 121. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 185.
MEXICO.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware, Virginia to Florida, west to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Sandy soil, open woods, copses, old fields. Flowers August to October. Common; abundant in the dry pine barrens.
Includes *C. argentea* Nutt.
Type locality: "Hab. a Carolina ad Floridam, frequens."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopsis oligantha Chap. Fl. 216. 1860. LARGE-FLOWERED GOLDEN ASTER.
Chrysopsis graminifolia Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 121. 1878. In part. Not Nutt. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 236.
Louisianian area. Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Baldwin County, near Josephine; wet borders of Wolf Bayou. June. Rare.
At once distinguished from the above by the more robust habit of growth, by its habitat, and by the few naked flowering scapes with the heads nearly twice the size.
Type locality: "Low pine barrens, Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopsis trichophylla Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 150. 1818. HOARY-LEAF GOLDEN ASTER.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 336. Chap. Fl. 216. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 122.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Grassy pine barrens. Escambia County, Wilson Station. Flowers October. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "In North and South Carolina and Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopsis hyssopifolia Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 67. 1834.
HYSSOP-LEAF GOLDEN ASTER.
Chap. Fl. 216. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 122.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Submaritime sand hills. Baldwin County, Montrose, on the declivity of the Red Bluff. Rare. Only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "In West Florida, discovered and collected by Mr. Ware."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopsis mariana (L.) Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 151. 1818. MARYLAND GOLDEN ASTER.
Inula mariana L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1240. 1763.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 335. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 245. Chap. Fl. 216. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 122.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New York to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry sandy soil, open woods. Clay County, Hollins, 1,200 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Calhoun County, Anniston. Talladega County, Renfroe, 1,000 feet altitude. Mobile County. August, October. Common.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopsis pilosa (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 316. 1894.
HOARY GOLDEN ASTER.
Erigeron pilosum Walt. Fl. Car. 206. 1788. Not *C. pilosa.* Nutt.
Inula gossypina Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 122. 1803.
Chrysopsis gossypina Nutt. Gen. **2**: 150. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 337. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 245. Chap. Fl. 216. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 122.
Louisianian area. North Carolina, and along the coast to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry pine woods. Escambia, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. October, November. Not infrequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nutt. Gen. **2**: 150. 1818. WESTERN GOLDEN ASTER.
Amellus villosus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 564. 1814.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 245. Chap. Fl. 217. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 122. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 185.
Carolinian to Louisianian area, as to the typical form. Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Reported by Chapman from western Alabama.
Type locality: "On the Missouri."
Herb. Mohr.

ISOPAPPUS Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 239. 1842.

Two species, North America, Atlantic and Western.

Isopappus divaricatus (Nutt.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 239. 1842.
SPREADING GOLDEN ASTER.

Inula (*Chrysopsis*) *divaricata* Nutt. Gen. **2**: 152. 1818.
Aplopappus divaricatus Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 130. 1884.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 245. Chap. Fl. 215. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 187.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Kansas to central Texas, and Florida to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Central Prairie region. Dry sandy exposed places, roadsides. Chambers County (*E. A. Smith*). Talladega County, Sylacauga. Montgomery County. Flowers yellow; September, October. Local and frequent.
Type locality: "In the vicinity of Savannah in Georgia, common." Discovered by Dr. Baldwyn.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHONDROPHORA Raf. New Fl. N. A. **4**: 79. 1836.

(BIGELOWIA DC. Prodr. **5**: 329. 1836. Not Spreng.)

Two species, perennials, eastern North America.

Chondrophora nudata (Michx.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 317. 1894.

Chrysocoma nudata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 101. 1803.
Bigelovia nudata DC. Prodr. **5**: 329. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 309. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 246. Chap. Fl. 215. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 141.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, along the coast to Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; September, October. Very common.
Type locality: "Hab. in humidis Carolinae."
Herb. Mohr.

Chondrophora virgata (Nutt.) Greene, Erythea, **3**: 91. 1895.

Chrysocoma virgata Nutt. Gen. **2**: 137. 1818.
Bigelovia nudata var. *virgata* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 232. 1842.
Chondrophora nudata virgata Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 317. 1894.
Nearly allied to the above by its inflorescence and the morphological characters of the flowers, but differing widely in its habit of growth, range of distribution, and foliage, and deserving to be recognized as a distinct species. The many-headed rootstock produces numerous stout shoots crowded with the filiform leaves, forming dense tufts. In the Alabama specimens and others from Louisiana all the leaves are filiform. It is only in a specimen from Texas that a tendency can be observed to the development of a wider leaf blade. These linear lanceolate leaves found in young shoots are not over $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide, acute, channeled toward the base and without lateral nerves.
On comparison with Nuttall's type in the herbarium of the Academy of Science, Mr. Thomas Meehan finds the Alabama plant identical with Nuttall's specimen, on which the radical leaves are wanting. Nuttall says: "Nearly allied to *Chrysocoma nudata*, but distinct, and resembles more *Solidago tenuifolia*, with which it mingles and is easily confounded."
Carolinian (?) and Louisianian areas. New Jersey (?), western Louisiana (*Hale*), Texas, (*Riddell*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp mossy rocks. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, rocky banks of Little River above the falls, 1,800 feet. August, September.
Type locality: "On the borders of swamps in New Jersey, near the seacoast." (Has never been found since in that State.)
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRINTONIA Greene, Erythea, **3**: 89. 1895.

One species. Eastern North America.

Brintonia discoidea Greene, Erythea, **3**: 89. 1895.

Solidago discoidea Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 195. 1842.
Aster discoideus Ell. Sk. **2**: 358. 1821.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 208. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 144.
Louisianian area. Georgia to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Rich borders of woods and shady copses. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Baldwin County, Point Clear. Flowers white, purplish tinged; September, October. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Grows very abundantly in the rich high lands between the Alabama and Chatahouchie rivers."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SOLIDAGO L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 878. 1753.

Eighty species, perennial herbs, mostly with bright yellow flowers. Except 3 or 4, all North American; a few Mexican. Atlantic, 42.

Solidago petiolaris Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 216. 1789. BUSHY GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago elata Ell. Sk. **2**: 389. 1821–24. (?) Not Pursh. 1814.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 246. Chap. Fl. 210. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 144.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois, southwestern Missouri, and Arkansas, south from North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lower Pine region. Dry grassy woods. Lee County, Auburn. Escambia County, in dry pine barrens. Flowers in October; infrequent. Two to 3 feet high.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago caesia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 879. 1753. BLUE-STEM GOLDEN-ROD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 385. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 247. Chap. Fl. 209. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 145.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Arkansas, and to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open damp woods. Clay County, waterfall near Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet altitude. Cullman County. Flowers, July, August. Frequent in the mountains.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago caesia paniculata Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **17**: 189. 1882.
SOUTHERN BLUE-STEM GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago gracilis Poir. Encycl. **8**: 476. 1808. Not Hill, Hort. Kew. 22. 1768.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 145.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Delaware to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountains to Coast plain. Open dry woods. Calhoun County, Anniston. On dry cherty hills, 800 feet altitude. Talladega County, Renfroe, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County. Baldwin County, Stockton, at sea level, in dry sandy pine woods. Frequent.

Type locality (Gray, Syn. Fl.): "A form of drier and open grounds, commoner in S. States."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago flexicaulis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 879. 1753. BROAD-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago latifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 879. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 247. Chap. Fl. 208. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 145.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario; New England, west to Minnesota; from New York south and west to West Virginia, the Ohio Valley, and Missouri, and along the Allegheny Mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills in Coosa Valley. Rich hillsides, shaded rocky banks. Lauderdale County, bluffs of the Tennessee River (*M. C. Wilson*). Talladega County, Alpine Mountains, 2,000 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston, 700 feet. St. Clair County, Springville, 450 feet altitude. Flowers, September, October. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago curtisii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 200. 1841. CURTIS'S GOLDEN-ROD.

Gray, Man ed. 6, 247. Chap. Fl. 209. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 146

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia, along the mountains to Tennessee and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills, hilly woods. Cullman County, Holmes Gap, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Flowers, September, October. Local; not frequent.

Type locality: "Mountains of North Carolina *Mr. M. A. Curtis!*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago bicolor L. Mant. **1**: 114. 1767. WHITE GOLDEN-ROD. SILVER-ROD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 382. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 247. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 146.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario to Saskatchewan, north to latitude 53°; New England, west to Minnesota, south to Pennsylvania and Ohio, and along the mountains to North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Talladega County, Alpine Mountains; Signal station, 2,000 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston. Rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago hispida Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2063. 1804.

Solidago hirsuta Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 103. 1834.

Solidago bicolor var. *concolor* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 197. 1842.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 247. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 146.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and New England to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, west to Missouri, and south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. On the highest ridges, rocky woods and copses. Dekalb County, rocky summit of Lookout Mountain, 2,000 feet altitude, September, 1898. Jackson County, Pisgah. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Solidago buckleyi Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 198. 1842. BUCKLEY'S GOLDEN-ROD.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 2: 147.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama.

ALABAMA: Middle Alabama (*Buckley*). Station not given.

Type locality: "Interior of Alabama, *Mr. S. B. Buckley!*"

Solidago sempervirens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 878. 1753. EVERGREEN GOLDEN-ROD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 379. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 248. Chap. Fl. 211. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 149.

BERMUDA, MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Seacoast of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, south along the coast to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Borders of tidal marshes. Mobile County. Flowers August. Not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Noveboraco, Canada."

Herb. Mohr.

Solidago stricta Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 216. 1789. STRAIGHT GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago virgata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 117. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 384. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 248. Chap. Fl. 211. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 149. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New Jersey along the coast to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp flat pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. October. Common.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago angustifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 388. 1821–24. NARROW-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago stricta var. *angustifolia* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 150. 1884.

Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 211. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain, submaritime. Low damp pine barrens. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers golden yellow; October. Common on borders of swamps along the shores of Mobile Bay and river estuaries; 3 to 5 feet high.

Type locality: "Grows in rich soils. Found on Parish Island, near Beaufort."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago puberula pulverulenta (Nutt.) Chap. Fl. 210. 1860. DUSTY-DOWNY GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago pulverulenta Nutt. Gen. **2**: 161. 1818.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 384. Chap. Fl. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 150.

Louisianian area. Georgia to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry sandy pine barrens. Mobile County. Springhill; September to November. Not rare.

Type locality: "In Georgia and Florida.—Dr. Baldwyn."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago odora Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 214. 1789. SWEET-SCENTED GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago retrorsa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 117. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 376. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 249. Chap. Fl. 213. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 150. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern New England. Rare in the Ohio Valley, south along the coast to Florida, and from Tennessee to the Gulf, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: From the Mountain region to the Coast plain. Dry sandy or gravelly soil, open woods. Also abundant in dry sandy pine barrens. July, August; common. When bruised, of a sweet anise-like odor.

Type locality: "Native of North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago odora inodora Gray, Man. ed. 5, 244. 1867. SCENTLESS GOLDEN-ROD.

A form with somewhat broader leaves, less punctate, and odorless when bruised. In Alabama confined to the higher mountain ridges. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet altitude. Rare.

Type locality not given.

Herb. Mohr.

Solidago fistulosa Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 19. 1768. VILLOUS GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago pilosa Walt. Fl. Car. 207. 1788. Not Mill.

S. pyramidata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 537. 1814.

S. villosa Ell. Sk. **2**: 372. 1821–24.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 249. Chap. Fl. 213. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 151.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey and Virginia, south along the low country to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp borders of ponds and swamps. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers September to November. Common.

Type locality: "Grows naturally in North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago erecta Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 542. 1816. ERECT GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago speciosa var. *angustata* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 205. 1842.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 385. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 249. Chap. Fl. 210. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 152. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Minnesota to New England; Ohio Valley to Tennessee and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, Montesano, 1,200 feet altitude. Dry open woods. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Calhoun County, Anniston. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, rocky ridges, 1,200 feet. September, October. Not common.

Type locality: "In North America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago patula Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2059. 1804. SHAGREEN-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 249. Chap. Fl. 211. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 152. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario; Ohio to Minnesota, south to Tennessee and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Swampy thickets. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers October; 3 feet high.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago salicina Ell. Sk. **2**: 389. 1821. WILLOW GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago patula var. *strictula* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 213. 1842.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 212. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 152.

Louisianian area. Georgia to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Coast plain. Damp places. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Mobile County, Bay shell road. September; rare.

Type locality: "Common in the oak land in the western districts of Georgia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago amplexicaulis Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 218. 1842. CLASPING-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD.

Chap. Fl. 213. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 153.

Carolinian area. Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region to Lower hills. Rich shady woods, rocky banks. Lauderdale County, near Florence; bluffs on the Tennessee River. Madison County, Montesano, near the spring, 1,500 feet. Talladega County, Alpine Mountain, 2,000 feet, shaded rocky banks, copious. Winston County, 1,500 feet altitude. September, October. Not rare. Never seen in the low country.

Type locality: "Louisiana, *Dr. Leavenworth!* Missouri, *Mr. Duerinck?* (Also? Middle Florida, *Dr. Chapman!*)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago rugosa Mill. Dict. ed. 8, no. 25. 1768. HIGH GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago altissima Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 212. 1789. Not L.

S. rillosa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 537. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 372. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 249. Chap. Fl. 212. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 153. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; Ontario to Lake Superior; Minnesota south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp thickets, borders of low fields. September, October. Common.

Type locality: "Grows naturally in New England."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago ulmifolia Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2060. 1804. ELM-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 373. Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 538. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 250. Chap. Fl. 212. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 153. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 189.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New England west to Iowa, southern Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie belt. Rich copses. Talladega County, Alpine Mountain, 1,800 feet. Dallas County, Marion Junction. September, October. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago neglecta Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 213. 1842. SMOOTH GOLDEN-ROD.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 250. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 154.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, New Brunswick; Maine to Minnesota, New York and Ohio to Illinois.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*), September, 1896. Only locality known in the State.

Type locality: "In swamps, Massachusetts! and New York! to North Carolina! and Indiana!"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago boottii Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 97. 1835. BOOTT'S GOLDEN-ROD.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 250. Chap. Fl. 212. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 154. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 190.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Virginia to Georgia and Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast Pine belt. Coast plain. Dry woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Clarke County (*Dr. Denny*). Washington, Escambia, and Mobile counties. August to October. Frequent in the pine barrens.

Type locality: "Louisiana." (*Drummond.*)

Herb. Mohr.

Solidago yadkinensis (Porter) Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 368. 1895.

Solidago boottii yadkinensis Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 129. 1892.

Slender, glabrous, from a chaffy rootstock; stem 1½ to 3 feet high; leaves lanceolate to linear, acute, acuminate; petioles winged, 2 to 4 inches long; the cauline leaves sessile, acute at the apex, with a few distant teeth, involucre campanulate, 25 to 35 flowered; involucral bracts oblong-linear, obtuse, with a dark green midrib; achenes pubescent with few spreading hairs.

Carolinian area. North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods and copses. Jackson County, Pisgah.

Type locality: "Collected on the Yadkin River, North Carolina, by Messrs. Small & Heller, Aug. 18, 1891."

Herb. Biltmore.

Solidago brachyphylla Chap.; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 218. 1842.
SHORT-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD

Solidago boottii var. *brachyphylla* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **17**: 195. 1882.

Chap. Fl. 213. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 154.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open grassy pine barrens. Lee County, Auburn, 800 feet altitude (*Earle*). Escambia County, near Wilson's Station. Mobile County, Bay shell road. October; not frequent.
Type locality: "Middle Florida, in fertile soil, *Dr. Chapman! Dr. Alexander!* Georgia & Alabama, *Baldwin! Le Conte.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago pallescens Mohr, sp. nov.

Stem from a stout erect rootstock, slender, 2½ to 3½ feet high, simple or paniculately branched above, sparsely pubescent; radical leaves 3 to 3½ inches long, ovate-oblong, narrowed at the base into a winged petiole; lower cauline leaves ovate, attenuate into broadly margined petioles, acuminate, mucronulate, irregularly dentate toward the apex, the upper ovate to oblong, sessile, rather obtuse; rameal leaves gradually reduced to small bracts subtending the flowering heads, all of a firm texture, pale-glaucescent, particularly on the lower surface, ciliate, with prominent midrib; racemes slender, erect or spreading, secund; flowering heads small, involucral bracts obtuse, glabrous, except on the slightly hairy margin; achenes silky-pubescent, with a rigid scabrous pappus.
Resembles *Solidago brachyphylla*, but is abundantly distinct by the pale glaucescence, etc.
Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn, October, 1896 (*Baker & Earle*).
Type locality as just given.

Solidago arguta Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 213. 1789. SHARP-SERRATE GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago muhlenbergii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 214. 1842.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 374. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 250. Chap. Fl. 212. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 154.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and New England, west and south to Indiana, Minnesota, southwestern Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp grassy openings. Clay County, waterfall near Pulpit Rock, 2,200 feet, grassy swale. July, August; rare.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago vaseyi nom. nov.

Solidago arguta caroliniana Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 155. 1884. Not *Erigeron carolinianus* L.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 231. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1 c.
Over 2 feet high; stem glabrous below, branches and inflorescence pubescent; leaves smooth, the radical and lower cauline ample, from 1½ to 2 inches wide and 3½ to 4 inches long, ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, the upper lanceolate, acuminate, entire, all on short-winged petioles, acute; flowering heads large, 14 or 15 flowered, numerous, racemose in the axils of the leaves in short paniculate clusters; involucre puberulent; achenes densely silky-hairy. This plant has little in common with *S. arguta*, and is strikingly distinct by the characters noted.
Carolinian area. Mountains of North Carolina (Roan Mountain, 5,000 feet), Tennessee, and northwestern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coosa Hills. Wooded summits and slopes of hills. Cullman County, Holmes Gap, 1,200 feet altitude. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain. St. Clair County, near Ashville (*G. R. Vasey*). August; very rare.
Type locality (Gray): "Mountains of North Carolina and of adjacent South Carolina and Georgia, *G. R. Vasey, J. Donnell Smith.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago serotina gigantea (Ait.) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **17**: 180. 1882.
LARGE LATE-FLOWERING GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago gigantea Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 211. 1789.
S. gigantea Willd. **3**: 2056. 1804. Not Ait.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 251. Chap. Fl. 214. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 156.
Boreal region to Carolinian area. Newfoundland through Canada to north latitude 50° to the Pacific, south to Georgia, west to Texas, and across the plains to Nevada.

ALABAMA: Mountain region? A single specimen collected by G. R. Vasey, in "North Alabama," 1878.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 878. 1753. COMMON GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago altissima L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 878. 1753.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 369. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 251. Chap. Fl. 214. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 157. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 190.
Boreal region to the Gulf of Mexico, west to British Columbia; from Florida to Texas and the mountains of Arizona.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Open dry or damp places. Mobile County, borders of swamps, Mobile River, and of fields. October. Three to 4 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Mohr.

Solidago canadensis scabriuscula Porter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 318. 1894.

Solidago canadensis var. *scabra* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 224. 1841. Not *S. scabra* Willd.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 157. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 190.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canadian northwest territory. Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry and damp open places, embankments, roadsides. Mobile County. October. Not infrequent in the low country.
Type locality: "Pennsylvania! to Georgia! and west to Saskatchawan! Louisiana! and Texas!"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Solidago nemoralis Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 213. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 373. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 251. Chap. Fl. 214. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 158. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 190.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Canada from Anticosti to the Rocky Mountains; throughout the Eastern United States, south to Georgia and Florida, ? west to Texas, Arizona, and Utah.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Dry open places. Talladega County. Shelby County, Montevallo. September, October; common; not seen in the low country.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHRYSOMA Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 67. 1834.

Thirteen species. West Indies, 1. North America, Pacific slope, 11; Atlantic, 1.

Chrysoma pauciflosculosa Greene, Erythea, **3**: 8. 1895.
FEW-FLOWERED GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago pauciflosculosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 116. 1803.
Chrysoma solidaginoides Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 67. 1834.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 382. Chap. Fl. 214. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 161.
Louisianian area. Seashore of South Carolina to Florida, Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Loose sands. Baldwin County, eastern shore of Mobile Bay; Point Clear; Fish River Bay. Mobile County, Dauphin Island. Frequent. Shrubby evergreen, 2 to 3 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in sabulosis aridis Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

EUTHAMIA Nutt. Gen. **2**: 162. 1818.

Four species, perennials, Atlantic North America.

Euthamia caroliniana (L.) Greene, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 321. 1894.
NARROW-LEAF EUTHAMIA.

Erigeron carolinianum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 863. 1753.
Solidago tenuifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 540. 1816.
Euthamia tenuifolia Nutt. Gen. **2**: 162. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 392. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 252. Chap. Fl. 214. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 161. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 191.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New England and New York to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Close gravelly or sandy soil, borders of ditches, low pastures. Mobile and Baldwin counties. September to November. Abundant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt. Gen. **2**: 162. 1818. LANCE-LEAF EUTHAMIA.

Chrysocoma graminifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 841. 1753.
Solidago lanceolata L. Mant. **1**: 114. 1767.
S. graminifolia Ell. Sk. **2**: 391. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 252. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 160. Chap. Fl. 214.
Boreal zone to Louisianian area. Canada to north latitude 64°. Maine (Mount Desert Island) to Nebraska, Montana, and the Rocky Mountains, south from New York to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Moist grassy places, borders of fields. Mobile County. Less common than the last.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Mohr.

BRACHYCHAETA Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 194. 1842.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Brachychaeta sphacelata (Raf.) Britton; Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 484. 1893. CORDATE-LEAF GOLDEN-ROD.

Solidago sphacelata Raf. Ann. Nat. 14. 1820.
Brachychaeta cordata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 195. 1842.
Solidago cordata Short, Trans. Journ. Med. **7**: 599. 1834.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 253. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 233. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 161.
Carolinian area. Kentucky and Tennessee and along the mountains from North Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Dry rich woods and hills. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Calhoun County, Anniston, 800 feet. Talladega County, Riddell's Mill. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "It grows on the hills of Kentucky and Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BELLIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 886. 1753. DAISY.

Ten species, Europe; mostly Mediterranean. North America, 1.

Bellis integrifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 131. 1803. WESTERN DAISY.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 253. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 627; ed. 3, 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 163. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 191.
Carolinian area. Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Shaded rich banks, calcareous soil. Jackson County, Scottsboro. Ray flowers pale violet; May. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. ad ripas rivulorum et in collibus umbrosis Tennassée."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BOLTONIA L'Her. Sert. Angl. 27. 1788.

Seven species, perennial herbs, Atlantic North America.

Boltonia diffusa Ell. Sk. **2**: 400. 1821–24. SPREADING BOLTONIA.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 254. Chap. Fl. 207. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 166. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 193.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Illinois and Tennessee to Georgia and Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt to Coast plain. Damp soil, borders of low fields and marshes. Perry County (*John Donnell Smith*). Mobile County, river marshes. Rays white. August, September; frequent.
Type locality: "Grows in damp rich soils between the Chattahouchie and Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SERICOCARPUS Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 148. 1833. WHITE-TOPPED ASTER.

Four species, chiefly Atlantic North America. Pacific, 1. Perennials.

Sericocarpus linifolius (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 26. 1888. NARROW-LEAF WHITE-TOPPED ASTER.

Conyza linifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 861. 1753.
Aster solidagineus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 108. 1803.
Sericocarpus solidagineus Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 149. 1833.

Ell. Sk. **2**:340. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 255. Chap. Fl. 197. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:171.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York and Ohio Valley to Tennessee; North Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp light soil, open woods. Lauderdale County, in the barrens. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet altitude. Cullman and Mobile counties. Flowers white; July, August. Not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Sericocarpus asteroides (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 26. 1888.
LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE-TOPPED ASTER.

Conyza asteroides L. Sp. Pl. **2**:861. 1753.

Sericocarpus conyzoides Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 150. 1833.

Ell. Sk. **2**:341. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 254. Chap. Fl. 197. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:171.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. New England, northwestern New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and along the mountains to Upper Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet altitude. Cullman County, 800 feet altitude. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville. Lee County, Auburn. Talladega County, Renfroe, 800 feet altitude. Flowers July, August; rays white, disk flowers yellow. Frequent. Common on sterile rocky ridges of the Metamorphic rocks.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Sericocarpus bifoliatus (Walt.) Porter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:322. 1894.
MOUSE EARS.

Conyza bifoliata Walt. Fl. Car. 204. 1788.

Aster tortifolius Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:109. 1803.

Sericocarpus tortifolius Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 151. 1833.

Ell. Sk. **2**:341. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 255. Chap. Fl. 198. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:172.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Virginia along the low country to North Carolina and Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry pine woods. Autauga County, Chilton County. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Montgomery, Clarke, and Washington counties. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers white; July to October. Frequent. Common in the pine barrens of the Coast Pine belt.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ASTER L. Sp. Pl. **2**:872. 1753. ASTER. STARWORT.

From 200 to 250 species, recognized as valid; perennials. Europe, Asia, South Africa; largely American. North America, 125 (*Gray*); Atlantic, 100.

Aster paludosus Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**:201. 1783. SWAMP ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**:343. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 255. Chap. Fl. 199. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 174. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:194.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to central Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low places, borders of ditches. Lawrence County, Mountainhome. Clarke and Mobile counties. Flowers sky-blue; August, September. Most frequent in the Coast plain in damp sandy ground.

Type locality: "Native of the Swamps of Carolina."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster divaricatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**:873. 1753.

Aster corymbosus Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**:207. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **2**:365. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 255. Chap. Fl. 198. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:174.

Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Quebec to Lake Superior and Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota; Ohio Valley, and from New Jersey south along the mountains to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Shady woodlands. Cullman County (*Miss Mary Mohr*). Walker County (*E. A. Smith*). Ray flowers pale purple; August, September. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster oblongifolius Nutt. Gen. **2**: 156. 1818. PRAIRIE ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 257. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 178. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 223. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 194.

Carolinian to Louisianian area. Illinois and Missouri to Minnesota and Nebraska; Pennsylvania and Virginia south to Tennessee, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central prairies. Dry banks and hillsides. Madison County, Huntsville, sunny hillsides, flank of Montesano, 1,000 feet altitude. Lee County, Auburn. Tuscaloosa County. Montgomery County, in the prairies. Flowers azure; September, October. Infrequent.

Type locality: "On the banks of the Missouri."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster puniceus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 875. 1753. PURPLE-STEMMED ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 195. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 223.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia and maritime Canada to the Rocky Mountains; New England west to Minnesota, Dakota, West Virginia, to northern Illinois, mountains of North Carolina, and northwestern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Swampy borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Flowers violet to purple; September, October. Rare; only locality known in the State.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster concolor L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1228. 1763. SOUTHERN SILKY ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 350. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 258. Chap. Fl. 200. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**. pt. 2: 180.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England and New York to southern Ohio, Tennessee, and Florida, and west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills to Coast plain. Dry pine woods. Mobile County, sandy pine ridges. Tallapoosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn, sterile hills. Rays violet; October, November. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster gracilis Nutt. Gen. **2**: 158. 1818. SLENDER ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 256. Chap. Fl. 199. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 176. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 373.

Carolinian area. New Jersey, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone. Flowers azure; September. Infrequent.

Type locality: "In the Savannahs of Kentucky and Tennessee."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster adnatus Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 82. 1834–1837. SMALL-LEAF ASTER.

Aster microphyllus Torr.; Lindl. in DC. Prodr. **5**: 244. 1835.

Chap. Fl. 200. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 180.

Louisianian area. Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region, barren pine ridges. Mobile County, Springhill (*Gates*). Flowers violet; October, November. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "In Alabama and West Florida. Mr. Ware."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster patens Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 201. 1789. SPREADING ASTER.

Aster amplexicaulis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 114. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 361. Gray. Man. ed. 6, 258. Chap. Fl. 200. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 180. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 195.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario; Massachusetts west to Minnesota and Nebraska; south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Dry open copses, hillsides, borders of woods. Cullman County. Talladega County, Renfroe; Alpine Mountain, 1,800 feet. Not seen in the low country.

Type locality: "Native of Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster patens tenuicaulis nom. nov. SLENDER SPREADING ASTER.

Aster patens gracilis Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 97. 1835. Not *A. gracilis* Nutt. 1818. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 180. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 195.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Tennessee (*Gattinger*) to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Damp or dry sandy places, borders of woods, copses. Washington and Mobile counties. Flower azure; August, September. Common in the Coast plain.
Type locality (Hook.): "Jacksonville," Fla.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster shortii Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 9. 1834. SHORT'S ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 258. Chap. Fl. 201. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 181.

ALABAMA: Mountain region, Central Pine belt. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Talladega County. Tuscaloosa County, 400 feet altitude. Flowers purplish; October.
Growing on the arid rocky ridges of the Metamorphic hills and of the Carboniferous conglomerates, our specimens differ from plants from the Ohio Valley by their slender habit of growth, widely spreading branches, the more attenuated leaves, roughish-pubescent beneath, and the less numerous, smaller flowering heads.
Type locality: "Found by Dr. Short, on cliffs of the Kentucky River."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster camptosorus Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 339. 1897.

Stems slender, erect, simple, 2 to 3 feet tall, glabrous or slightly pubescent near the top; leaves few, lanceolate, 4 to 6 inches long (including the slender petiole), attenuate from near the base to the finely acute apex, entire, undulate, resembling the leaves of *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, hispid beneath, with a scattered pubescence, the lower deeply cordate at the rounded base, the upper subcordate or truncate; heads usually few; pedicels angled, bearing minute appressed bracts, scrabrous; involucres cylindric-campanulate or turbinate, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high; bracts linear-subulate, incurved, with a narrow green midrib and green acute tip.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. On the highest ridges in dry open woods. Talladega County, Alpine Mountains, near the signal station, 1,800 feet, September 24, 1892. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*), 1896.
Distributed in 1893 as a hirtellous form of *A. shortii*, which in aspect resembles closely this plant, from which it is distinguished by the characters of the involucre as pointed out by Dr. Small.
Type locality: "Wright's mill, 5 miles south of Auburn, Ala." (*C. F. Baker*). "Mountains of Georgia" (*Buckley*).
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster azureus Lindl.; Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 98. 1835. SKY-BLUE ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 258. Chap. Fl. 201. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 181. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 195.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario and Michigan west to Nebraska, south to Missouri and western Louisiana, and from Ohio to the mountains of northwestern Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open rocky woods. Talladega County, Renfroe, on the Alpine Mountain, about 1,600 feet altitude. Flowers bright blue; October. Rare; only locality known in the State.
Type locality: "St. Louis," Mo.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster undulatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 875. 1753. WAVY-LEAF ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 258. Chap. Fl. 201. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 181.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas; from New York to Florida, and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Dry open woods, copses. Madison County, Huntsville. Cullman County. Talladega County, Chandler Springs, Alpine Mountain, 1,800 feet altitude. Flowers violet; September, October. Frequent; not observed in the low country.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster undulatus diversifolius (Michx.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 181. 1884. ROUGHISH ASTER.

Aster diversifolius **Michx.** Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 113. 1803.
A. scaber Ell. Sk. **2**: 363. 1821–24.
A. asperulus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 120. 1841. Not Walt. 1788.
A. baldwini Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 127. 1841. In part.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry exposed rocky places, mountainous woods. Talladega County, Alpine Mountains, 1,800 feet; Renfroe, 1,000 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston, highest ridges, about 1,000 feet altitude. Flowers cerulean blue; September, October. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster undulatus loriformis Burgess in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 365. 1898.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. New York to South Carolina.
Type locality: "Eastern Massachusetts to Virginia and Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster cordifolius L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 875. 1753. HEART-LEAF ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 364. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 259. Chap. Fl. 202. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 182.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska; through the Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Woodlands and thickets. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Cullman County. Flowers pale purplish blue; September, October. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America & Asia septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster cordifolius polycephalus Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 120. 1894.

"More robust and branched than the type; leaves smaller, the upper ones and the bracts ovate and sessile; panicle ample; heads usually smaller and very numerous. Rays deep blue and the disk florets dark purple (as in *A. lateriflorus*), or both of them sometimes pale or whitish."

ALABAMA: Lauderdale County.
Type locality: "Everywhere with the typical form in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Aster lowrieanus Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**: 121. 1894.

Aster cordifolius var. *laevigatus* Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **16**: 67. 1889. Not *A. laevigatus* Lam.
Aster leiophyllus Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 254, *t. 157*. 1893. Not Franch. & Sav.
Britt. & Brown, Ill. Fl. **3**: 363.
Carolinian area. Southern Connecticut and southern New York to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, and southward along the mountains to Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Open woods. Bluffs on the Tennessee River near Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). September. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Common in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as westward and southward."

Aster sagittifolius Wedem.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2035. ARROW-LEAF ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 362. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 259. Chap. Fl. 202. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 182.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Brunswick, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota and Dakota; from New York to the Ohio Valley and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Talladega County, Alpine Mountain, 1,800 feet; Renfroe, 800 feet; Chandler Springs, 1,500 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Calhoun County, Anniston, 800 feet altitude; cherty ridges. Rays sky-blue; September, October. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster purpuratus Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 118. 1833. WAND-LIKE ASTER.

Aster virgatus Ell. Sk. **2**: 353. 1824. Not of Moench.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 259. Chap. Fl. 201. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 183. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 195.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Along shaded grassy banks, pine-barren streams. Escambia County, Wallace. Washington and Mobile counties. Flowers cerulean blue. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Crescit in America septentrionali?"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster laevis L. Sp. Pl. **2**:876. 1753. SMOOTH ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**:352. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 259. Chap. Fl. 200; ed. 3, 220. In part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 183. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:195, in part.

Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Canada to north latitude 53°, west to the Rocky Mountains; New England west to Minnesota and Nebraska, south to the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Talladega County, Chandler Springs. Lee County, Auburn. September, October; not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali. Kalm."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster laevis amplifolius Porter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:324. 1894.

Aster laevis var. *latifolius* Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **21**:121. 1894. Not *A. latifolius* Desf.

Leaves glaucous, broadly ovate, strongly amplexicaul.

Distribution as in the type.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Borders of woods, copses. Madison County, Montesano, calcareous hillsides, about 1,000 feet altitude. Flowers cerulean blue; October. Apparently not frequent.

Type locality: "Specimens of this variety exist in the Torrey Herbarium, and it has also been collected in the neighborhood of Easton, Pennsylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Aster ericoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**:875. 1753. HEATH-LIKE ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**:348. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 260. Chap. Fl. 202. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:184.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario and New England, west to Minnesota, south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Light exposed soil, fence rows, roadsides, borders of woods. Madison, Cullman, and Clay counties. Rays white; October, November. Common.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster ericoides pilosus (Willd.) Porter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**:323. 1894. HAIRY ASTER.

Aster villosus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**:113. 1803. Not Thunb. 1800.

Aster pilosus Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**:2025. 1803.

A. ericoides var. *villosus* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:124. 1841.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 260 Chap. Fl. 202. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2:184.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario to Minnesota; New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Coast plain. Roadsides, fence rows. Cullman County. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Lee County, Auburn. Mobile County. Frequent north of the Coast Pine belt.

Type locality of *Aster pilosus* Willd.: "Hab. in America boreali in regione Illinoensium."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster ericoides platyphyllus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:124. 1841.

Chap. Fl. 202. Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**:379.

Carolinian area. Indiana to North Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic and Lower hills. Light sandy or gravelly soil, borders of fields. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Tuscaloosa County. Flowers white; October.

Type locality: "North Carolina, *Schweinitz! Mr. Curtis!* Indiana, *Dr. Clapp.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster multiflorus Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**:203. 1789. MANY-FLOWERED ASTER.

Aster multiflorus var. *stricticaulis* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**:125. 1841.

Ell. Sk. **2**:349. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 260. Chap. Fl. 202. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 185. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**:195.

MEXICO.

Canadian zone and Carolinian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains to north latitude 49°; New England, west to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Montana; from New York south to Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Central prairies. Dry fields. Montgomery County. Dallas County, Marion Junction, open prairies. Flowers white; October. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb Mohr.

Aster dumosus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 873. 1753. BUSHY ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 347. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 260. Chap. Fl. 203. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 185. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 196.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Southern Ontario; New England to Michigan; Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Shaded grassy banks, damp or dry sandy soil. Cullman and Mobile counties. Rays pale violet, almost white; October. Common; abundant on the grassy banks along pine-barren streams.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster dumosus coridifolius (Michx.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 128. 1841.
MANY-LEAVED BUSHY ASTER.

Aster coridifolius Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 112. 1803.
A. foliolosus Ell. Sk. **2**: 345. 1821–24. Not Ait.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 203. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 186.
Louisianian area. South Carolina and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low damp exposed places, borders of ditches, swamps in low pine barrens. Montgomery, Dallas, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flower rays white; October, November. Abundant in the prairies and damp flat pine barrens near the coast. Passes gradually into the following.
Type locality: "Hab. in aridis sylvarum Carolinae inferioris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster dumosus subulaefolius Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 128. 1841.
SMALL-LEAF BUSHY ASTER.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 196.
Louisianian area. South Carolina; Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low open pine barrens. Rays white; October. Frequent.
Type locality: "Texas, *Drummond!* Western Louisiana, *Dr. Leavenworth!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster vimineus foliolosus (Ait.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 186.
MANY-LEAVED WILLOW ASTER.

Aster foliolosus Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 202. 1789.
A. tenuifolius Ell. Sk. **2**: 347. Not L.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 261. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 186.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp open woods. Cullman County. Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). September.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **9**: 10. 1889.
DIFFUSE ASTER.

Solidago lateriflora L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 879. 1753.
Aster diffusus Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 205. 1789.
Aster miser Nutt. Gen. **2**: 158. 1818.
Gray, Man. ed 6, 261. Chap. Fl. 203; ed. 3, 222. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 186. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 196.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Ontario; throughout the Eastern United States, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County. Talladega County, Alpine Mountains. Lee County, Auburn, 860 feet. Not observed in the low country. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster lateriflorus glomerellus (Torr. & Gray) Burgess in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 380. 1898.

Aster miser var. *glomerellus* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. **1**: 130. 1841.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New York, Virginia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Wooded banks. Tuscaloosa County. October.
Type locality indeterminate.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster lateriflorus pendulus (Ait.) Burgess in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 380. 1898.

Aster pendulus Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 204. 1789.
Carolinian area. New York, Virginia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Tuscaloosa County. Flowers in October. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster tradescanti L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 876. 1753. TRADESCANT'S ASTER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 358. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 261, in part. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 187.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Ontario to Saskatchewan; southern New England, and throughout the States east of the Mississippi to Carolina and Georgia.

ALABAMA: So far known in Alabama only from Tuscaloosa County, there collected by E. A. Smith.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster salicifolius subasper (Lindl.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 188. 1884.
ROUGHISH WILLOW-LEAF ASTER.

Aster subasper Lindl. Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 97. 1835.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 261. Gray, l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 196.
Carolinian area. Illinois and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Deep grassy banks along streams. Cullman County. Mobile County, Whistler, banks of Boguehoma Creek. Flowers white; October. Not frequent.
Type locality: "St. Louis," Mo.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Aster paniculatus Lam. Encycl. **1**: 306. 1783. PANICULATE ASTER.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 261. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 222.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Canada; from the Atlantic west to the Rocky Mountains; from New England west to Nebraska, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Low grassy banks. Cullman County. Mobile County, Whistler, banks of Chickasaha Creek. Flowers pale purple; October. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Cette Astère croît dans l'Amérique septentrionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

Aster tenuifolius L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 873. 1753. SALT-MARSH ASTER.

Aster flexuosus Nutt. Gen. **2**: 154. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 343. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 264. Chap. Fl. 206; ed. 3, 224. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 202.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Coast of Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain and Littoral region, slightly brackish and saline marshes. West shore of Mobile Bay, near Dog River; West Fowl River. Flowers, October; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster exilis Ell. Sk. **2**: 344. 1821. SEASIDE ASTER.

Tripolium divaricatum Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **1**: 296. 1834.
Aster divaricatus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 163. 1841. Not L.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 205; ed. 3, 225. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 203.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low wet exposed places, borders of ditches and marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers pale purplish blue (lilac). October, November. Common.
Type locality: "Grows in damp soils in the western districts of Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Aster subulatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 111. 1803. SPREADING ASTER.

Aster linifolius Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 162. 1841. Not L.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 345. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 264. Chap. Fl. 205; ed. 3, 224. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 204.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Coast of New England to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low swampy banks of Mobile River. August. The sole locality.

Type locality: "Hab. in maritimis paludosis Pennsylvaniae et Carolinae."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

More material is needed to define with absolute accuracy the species enumerated above of this extensive and difficult genus, particularly of the willow-leaf group (Vulgares), which is but scantily represented in our collections. Of the 101 species and varieties, confined to the region east of the Mississippi River and the adjacent territory to the verge of the treeless plains, 26 species with 11 well marked varieties have been recognized in Alabama. Three species are peculiar to the Louisianian area and most frequent in the Coast plain and Maritime Pine belt, extending from Texas to North Carolina and scarcely straying northward beyond the southern border of eastern Virginia. These are *Aster purpuratus*, *A. exilis*, *A. adnatus*, the last not extending west of the Mississippi River. Confined to the same area are the varieties—*Aster patens tennicaulis*, *A. dumosus coridifolius*, and *A. dumosus subulaefolius*.

ERIGERON L. Sp. Pl. 2: 863. 1753.

Fully 150 species of both hemispheres, chiefly American, a small number of South Africa, Australia, and the Old World. North America, 70 to 75; Atlantic, 18.

Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. Syn. 2: 431. 1807. DAISY. SWEET SCABIOUS.

Aster annuus L. Sp. Pl. 2: 875. 1753.

Erigeron heterophyllus Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1956. 1804.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 265. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 627; ed. 3, 226. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 218.

CENTRAL EUROPE, INTRODUCED.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec; New England west to Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, California, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Scattered. Most frequent in the Central Prairie region in pastures and old fields. Mobile County, in damp ground, waste places, borders of ditches, waysides. Flowers white, often tinged with purple; June, July; appearing on the coast, as if introduced.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erigeron ramosus (Walt.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 27. 1888. DAISY FLEABANE.

Doronicum ramosum Walt. Fl. Car. 205. 1788.

Erigeron strigosus Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1956. 1804.

Ell. Sk. 2: 394. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 265. Chap. Fl. 206. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 219. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 199. Wats. Bot. Calif. 1: 331.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario to Manitoba; south to the Gulf of Mexico, from Florida to Texas; west from the Atlantic to Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, and the Pacific.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry, exposed ground. Abundant in fields, worn-out grass lands, pastures. Flowers white; May, July. Biennial.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erigeron ramosus beyrichii (Fisch. & Mey.) Smith & Pounds, Bot. Surv. Nebr. 2: 11. 1893.

Erigeron strigosus beyrichii Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 219. 1884.

Stenactis beyrichii Fisch. & Mey. Ind. Sem. Petrop. 5: 27. 1838.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, and Carolina.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Wooded hills on limestone benches. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 254). Franklin County, Russellville. Cedar woods of Locust Dell farm. Copious. Flowers white; June. Biennial.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erigeron pulchellus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 124. 1803.

LILAC-FLOWERED DAISY FLEABANE.

Erigeron bellidifolius Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1958. 1804.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 266. Chap. Fl. 206. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 216.

Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Ontario to Hudson Bay and Manitoba; New England west to Minnesota; south from New Jersey to South Carolina, Tennessee, western Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rich, open woodlands. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers lilac; April, May. Not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Pennsylvania et montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erigeron philadelphicus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 863. 1753. PHILADELPHIA DAISY FLEABANE.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 266. Chap. Fl. 206. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 217. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 321. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 198.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. Ontario and Quebec north to the arctic circle, south to the eastern Gulf region, west to Oregon and California.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Borders of woods and fields. Mobile County, abundant. Flowers white, more or less tinged with purple; April, May. Of late years becoming a troublesome wayside weed, infesting lawns and waste grounds. Biennial.
Economic uses: The herb, under name of "Erigeron," is used medicinally, as are likewise *E. canadensis*, *E. annuus*, and *E. ramosus*.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Mohr.

Erigeron quercifolius Lam. Tabl. Encycl. **3**: 258, *v. 681, f. 4.* 1823.
SOUTHERN DAISY FLEABANE.
Erigeron philadelphicus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 123. 1803. Not L. Ell. Sk. **2**: 396. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 217. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 198.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low grassy banks and borders of woods. Mobile County. Flowers white to bluish; April. Common. Biennial.
With the last an aggressive weed in grass plats, meadows, etc.
Type locality not given.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Erigeron vernus (L.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 176. 1841. VERNAL ERIGERON.
Aster vernus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 876. 1753.
Erigeron nudicaule Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 124. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 392. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 266. Chap. Fl. 206; ed. 3, 226.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia along the coast to North Carolina, Florida, and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Flowers white; April to June. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

LEPTILON Raf. Am. Monthly Mag. **2**: 268. 1818.
(CEANOTUS Raf. Fl. Tell. **2**: 50. 1836.)

Annual or biennial herbs. Asiatic and North American species, about 20.

Leptilon canadense (L.) Britton in Britt. and Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 391. 1898.
HORSEWEED. CANADA FLEABANE.
Erigeron canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 863. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 265. Ell. Sk. **2**: 397. Chap. Fl. 206. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 221.
Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 198. Wats. Bot. Calif. **2**: 331.
EUROPE. NORTHERN ASIA. NORTH AMERICA, throughout the continent.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Abundant weed. Flowers July to October.
Type locality: "Hab. in Canada, Virginia, nunc in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leptilon divaricatum (Michx.) Raf. Fl. Tell. **2**: 265. 1818.
Erigeron divaricatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 123. 1803.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 265. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 226. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 221. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 198.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Indiana, Illinois to Minnesota, Nebraska, south to Colorado, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Pastures, waste places, meadows. Franklin County, Russellville. Lawrence County, Moulton. Flowers June to August. Adventive from the west, spreading and becoming a pernicious weed injurious to grass lands. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratensibus Illinoensibus, prope Kaskaskia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Leptilon linifolius (Willd.) Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. ed. 2, 212. 1900.

Erigeron linifolius Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1955. 1804.
Conyza sinuata Ell. Sk. **2**: 323. 1821–24.
C. ambigua DC. Prodr. **5**: 289. 1835.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 226. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 220. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 365.

ARGENTINA to MEXICO, the WEST INDIES, and the SOUTHERN UNITED STATES.

Louisianian area. Introduced from the tropics. Coast of South Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain to Central Prairie belt. Waste places about dwellings. Mobile and Montgomery counties. July to October. Common. Fully naturalized. Perennial.
Type locality not given.

DOELLINGERIA Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 173. 1836.

White-flowered perennials of eastern North America. Four species.

Doellingeria umbellata (Mill.) Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 178. 1833.

Aster umbellatus Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 22. 1768.
Diplopappus umbellatus Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 22. 1834.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 367. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 263. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 225. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 196. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 196.
Boreal region to Louisianian area. Southern Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico; from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan and south to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Damp shaded banks. Common.
Type locality: "From Philadelphia, where it grows naturally."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Doellingeria humilis (Willd.) Britton, in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 392. 1898. BROAD-LEAF FLAT-TOP WHITE ASTER.

Aster humilis Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2038. 1804.
Doellingeria amygdalina Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 179. 1833.
Diplopappus cornifolius Lindl. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 98. 1840.
D. amygdalinus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 183. 1841.
Aster umbellatus latifolius Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 197. 1884.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 196. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 225.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, along the coast to Florida, and west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain, banks of pine-barren streams. Mobile County. September, October. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr

Doellingeria infirma (Michx.) Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 52. 1896.

Aster infirmus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 109. 1803.
A. cornifolius Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2039. 1803.
Doellingeria cornifolia Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 181. 1832.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 366. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 263. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 197. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 225.
Carolinian area. Southern New England to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open damp woods and copses. Cullman County. August, September. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. a Canada ad Carolinam, per tractus montium."

IONACTIS Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 245. 1897.

Perennial xerophile herbs of central and eastern North America. Species, 3.

Ionactis linariifolius (L.) Greene, Pittonia, **3**: 245. 1897. PINE STARWORT.

Aster linariifolius L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 874. 1753.
Diplopappus linariifolius Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 21. 1834.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Newfoundland to Quebec; New England to Minnesota and south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry exposed siliceous soil, open copses and woods. Rays bright blue; October, November. Common. Most common on barren sandy ridges in the coast pine barrens.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CONYZA L. Sp. Pl. 2: 861. 1753.

Conyza coulteri Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 221. 1884.

Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 200.

ALABAMA: Fugitive from the Southwest, on ballast. Mobile County. Observed once in September, 1890.
Type locality: "River bottoms, &c., W. Texas and Colorado to Arizona and California."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

BACCHARIS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 860. 1753.

About 275 species, evergreen shrubs and undershrubs, American, chiefly of tropical and warmer temperate South America. North America, 19; Atlantic, 3.

Baccharis halimifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 860. 1753. GROUNDSEL TREE.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 319. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 266. Chap. Fl. 217. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 222. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **1**: 200.
Carolinian to Louisianian area. Coast of New York and New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Littoral belt. Fresh and brackish marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white: October. Evergreen shrub, 5 to 10 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Baccharis angustifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 125. 1803.
NARROW-LEAF GROUNDSEL.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 318. Chap. Fl. 218. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 222. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 200.

MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Seashore South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas and saline plains of southern Arizona.

ALABAMA: Littoral belt. Salt marshes. Mobile County, Navy Cove. Flowers September, October. Four to 6 feet high. Much less frequent than the last.
Type locality: "Hab. in scirpetis maritimis, a Carolina ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PLUCHEA Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. **1817**: 31. 1817.

About 30 species, of warmer regions. Four in the Southern United States.

Pluchea camphorata (L.) DC. Prodr. **5**: 451. 1836. SALT-MARSH FLEABANE.

Erigeron camphoratum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 864. 1753.
Conyza camphorata Ell. Sk. **2**: 321.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 267. Chap. Fl. 218. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 226. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 201. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 335.

MEXICO, CUBA.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of southern New England to Florida, west to Texas and Arizona; coast of California.

ALABAMA: Submaritime and Littoral region. In brackish and saline swamps. Mobile County. Baldwin County, shores of Mobile Bay and outlying islands. Flowers deep pink; September, October. Frequent. Annual.
Type locality; "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pluchea petiolata Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **42**: 2. 1836.[1] STRONG-SCENTED PLUCHEA.

Pluchea foetida DC. Prodr. **5**: 452. 1836. Not *Baccharis foetida* L.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 226, in part, as *P. camphorata*. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 238.

---

[1] See Bull. Torr. Club, vol. 21, p. 265. 1894.

Two and one-half to 4 feet high, stem stout, sulcate to angled, leaves thinner and larger than in the above, from 1½ to 3 inches and over wide, pointed at both ends, tapering into slender petioles ½ to 1 inch long; flowering heads smaller, with merely resinous-granulose (not pubescent) involucral scales. Flowers pale purplish brown.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina to Florida, west to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low damp places, banks of streams, ditches, borders of fresh-water swamps. Talladega and Tuscaloosa counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties; September, October. Frequent. Annual.

Type locality not ascertained.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pluchea foetida (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 28. 1888.

Baccharis foetida L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 861. 1753.
B. viscosa Walt. Fl. Car. 202. 1788.
Pluchea bifrons DC. Prodr. **5**: 451. 1836.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas. Ell. Sk. **2**: 322. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 267. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 238. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 226. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 201.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low damp places, borders of ditches and pine-barren ponds. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white; August to October. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Pluchea adnata (Humb. & Bonpl.).

Baccharis adnata Humb. & Bonpl.; Willd. Enum. 870. 1809.
Pluchea subdecurrens Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **42**: 4. 1826.

MEXICO.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast.

Perennial from a ligneous root; stem ascending 1½ to 2 feet high, corymbosely branched, winged by the decurrent base of the lanceolate, denticulate leaves, which are on the lower side glandular-punctate; flowering heads sessile, crowded on the ends of the branches. Not infrequent. Ripens the seeds and makes its appearance one year after another in the same locality, without spreading. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in America meridionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

PTEROCAULON Ell. Sk. **2**: 323. 1821–24. BLACK ROOT.

Two species, perennial, South Atlantic North America.

Pterocaulon undulatum (Walt.).

Gnaphalium undulatum Walt. Fl. Car. 203. 1788.
Conyza polystachya Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 126. 1803.
Pterocaulon polystachyum Ell. Sk. **2**: 324. 1821–24.

Ell. l. c. Chap. Fl. 219. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 226.

Lousianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry open grassy pine barrens. Baldwin County, about the waters of Perdido Bay. Flowers white; May, June. Infrequent; not observed farther to the west.

Type locality: South Carolina.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ANTENNARIA Gaert. Fruct. **2**: 410. 1791.

About 36 species, Europe, Asia, America. North America, 12; Atlantic, 3.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards. App. Frank. Journ. ed. 2, 30. 1823.
PLANTAIN-LEAF CUDWEED.

Gnaphalium plantaginifolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 850. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 327. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 267. Chap. Fl. 243. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 233. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 202.

Boreal region to Carolinian area. Hudson's Bay throughout Canada and the Atlantic United States, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Dry rocky or gravelly hills. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain. Clay, Cullman, Calhoun, St. Clair, and Talladega counties. Flowers white; April. Common throughout the mountains and lower hills. Not observed in the low country.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Mohr.

GNAPHALIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 850. 1753.

One hundred and twenty species, cosmopolitan, Europe, northern Asia. North America, 15; Atlantic, 5; endemic, 4.

Gnaphalium helleri Britton, Bull. Torr. Club. **20**: 280. 1893. HELLER'S LIFE EVERLASTING.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 401. 1898.

Carolinian area. Southeastern Virginia and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods and copses. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, 1,800 feet, near Mentone. Flowers September; apparently not rare.

Similar to *G. obtusifolium*, from which, however, it is at once distinguished by the close, densely glandular, not tomentose, pubescence.

Type locality: "In fields, Southeastern Virginia (Heller) to Georgia (Boykin)."

Gnaphalium obtusifolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 851. 1753. SWEET LIFE EVERLASTING.

Gnaphalium polycephalum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 127. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 325. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 268. Chap. Fl. 243; ed. 3, 239. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 234.

Canadian zone, Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario; New England west to Minnesota, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry borders of woods, pastures, old fields. Flowers white; July to October. Frequent. Annual.

Economic uses: The herb, "life everlasting," is used in domestic medicine.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gnaphalium purpureum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 854. 1803. PURPLE CUDWEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 325. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 269. Chap. Fl. 243. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 236. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 203.

MEXICO.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. British Columbia; southern New England to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

ALABAMA: Over the State. In light exposed soil, waste and cultivated places. An annual or biennial winter weed.

Type locality: "Hab. in "Carolina, Virginia, Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gnaphalium spathulatum Lam. Encycl. **2**: 758. 1786.

To this species is somewhat doubtfully referred the southern form included by late authors in the last, but which is at once recognized as distinct by the loose and longer, persistently arachnoid, wool covering the stem and leaves. The stem is mostly simple from the perennial root; the leaves are rather thin, green above but slightly cinereous beneath, broadly spatulate; the lower clusters of the flowering heads, borne on shorter or longer peduncles, form a conspicuously leafy racemose inflorescence. The inner involucral scales are linear, acute, and shining.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA.

Louisianian area.

ALABAMA: Prairie region to Coast plain. Montgomery and Mobile counties; waste grounds, roadsides, and pastures, near dwellings. Probably introduced from the tropics and perfectly naturalized. Flowers white; throughout the summer. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "Nous ignorons son lieu natal; mais nous la soupçonnons d'Amérique. * * * Peut-être vient elle du Cap de Bonne Espérance."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

POLYMNIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 926. 1753.

Ten to 12 species, perennial herbs, American, from Argentina to Canada. North America, 2.

Polymnia canadensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 926. 1753. CANADA LEAF-CUP.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 471. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 269. Chap. Fl. 219. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 238.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario and southern New England, west to Minnesota; Ohio Valley to Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, and south along the mountains to South Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich wooded hills. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,800 feet altitude. Madison County, Montesano, 1,500 feet altitude. Clay County, rocky banks Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet altitude. Flowers yellowish white; May. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada. Kalm."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polymnia canadensis radiata Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 238. 1884.

Carolinian area. Illinois, Arkansas, and Kansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Madison County, flank of Montesano, on limestone rocks. Clay County. Flowers sordid yellow; not frequent.

Type locality: "Extends to Hot Springs, Arkansas, *F. L. Harvey.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Polymnia uvedalia L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1303. 1763. BEAR FOOT.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 471. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 270. Chap. Fl. 219. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 238. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 204.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western New York, Pennsylvania, west to Missouri and Arkansas, south to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. Shady borders of woods, copses, in rich soil. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Clarke, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers yellow; April, May.

Economic uses: The root, called "bear foot," is used in domestic medicine
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SILPHIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 919. 1753.

About 12 or 13 species, perennial herbs. Temperate Eastern North America.

Silphium laciniatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 919. 1753. COMPASS PLANT.

Silphium gummiferum Ell. Sk. **2**: 460. 1821–24.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 270. Chap. Fl. 220. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 242. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 205.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio to Missouri, Arkansas, and Colorado; south from Tennessee to Georgia, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Prairie region to Lower division of Coast Pine belt. Montgomery County, prairies on Pintlalla Creek. Monroe County, Claiborne. Flowers July, August; not rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali, Mississippi. Collinson."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium terebinthinaceum Jacq. Hort. Vindeb. **1**: *t. 43.* 1770. PRAIRIE DOCK.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 463. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 270. Chap. Fl. 220. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 242.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ohio, Michigan, west to Dakota, Nebraska, south to Arkansas, and from Kentucky along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower hills. Grassy openings, borders of fields. Calhoun County, Weaver (*E. A. Smith*). August; local and rare.

Type locality unknown ("Patriam ignoro").

Silphium compositum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 145. 1803. SOUTHERN ROSINWEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 462. Chap. Fl. 220; ed. 3, 241. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 241.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Dry gravelly or rocky ridges. Cullman County. Tuscaloosa County, 450 feet altitude. Clay County, 2,000 feet altitude, barren pine ridges. Talladega, Tallapoosa, and Chilton counties. Flowers July, August; frequent; most abundant throughout the arid siliceous pine-clad ridges of the Metamorphic region.

Varies greatly in form and size of the leaves, from ovate pinnatisected (*S. compositum* var. *michauxii* Torr. & Gr.) to rotund; or uniform, cordate, more or less lobed (*S. compositum* var. *reniforme* Torr. & Gr.), and broadly ovate subcordate unequally and obtusely toothed (*S. compositum* var. *ovalifolium* Torr. & Gr.).

Type locality: "Hab. in sylvis maritimis, a Carolina ad Floridam."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.



SILPHIUM MOHRII SMALL.



SILPHIUM GATESII MOHR.

Silphium asperrimum Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 99. 1835. ROUGH-LEAF ROSINWEED.

Silphium radula Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **7**: 341. 1834.
S. scaberrimum var. Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 279. 1842.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 240. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 205.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Grassy glades; dry borders of fields. Clay County, Mount Olive, 1,500 feet altitude. July, August; frequent.
Type locality: "Covington," Louisiana (*Drummond*).
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium scaberrimum Ell. Sk. **2**: 466. 1824. SCABROUS ROSINWEED.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 240. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 205.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western Georgia to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central prairies. Upper division Coast Pine belt. Prairies, Wilcox County? (*Buckley*). Monroe County, Claiborne. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Etowah County, Gadsden (*G. R. Vasey*). July; infrequent.
Type locality: "Grows in the western districts of Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium mohrii Small, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **24**: 493. 1897. MOHR'S ROSINWEED.

Perennial, coarse, very hispid throughout with shaggy hairs. Stem erect, 2⅔ to 3½ ft. tall, simple below, branched above, finely-channeled in age; leaves alternate, ovate-lanceolate, or narrowly ovate-lanceolate, or normally ovate, 2 to 6 in. long, acuminate at the apex, remotely serrate with prominent teeth, except near the base or apex, sessile or nearly so; heads 1⅓ to 1⅔ in. broad, pediceled; involucres broadly campanulate, the bracts lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, 4 to 7 lines long, acute or somewhat acuminate; corollas about 4 mm. long, the segments ovate, rather obtuse; rays yellow, elliptic-oblong, 5 to 7 lines long, undulately 3-toothed at the apex; achenes obovate, more or less constricted at both ends, about 3 lines long, winged. PLATE XII.

Exposed rocky declivities. Cullman County.
A very distinct species of the much confused genus Silphium, related to what I understand as *S. asperrimum* Hook., hitherto called *S. scaberrimum*. It can easily be distinguished by the copious shaggy pubescence which clothes the foliage up to the flowers. The peculiarly toothed leaves with their less rounded bases and the smaller heads with their narrow bracts and shorter rays are additional diagnostic characters.
"The species is named in honor of Dr. Charles Mohr."
Carolinian area. Tennessee (*Gattinger*).

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Exposed rocky declivities. Cullman County. October, 1894. Rare.
Type locality: "In dry or rocky soil, Cullman, Alabama, October, 1885."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium gatesii sp. nov.

Stem 2½ to 3 feet high, terete, hispid-pilose throughout with long white hairs jointed above the inflated papillose base, above the middle more or less covered by short flat tawny hairs forming on the upper part of the stem and the branches a close tomentum; leaves all alternate, acutish, scabrous above, paler and less harsh beneath, the radical and lower cauline leaves 6 to 8 inches long, ½ to ⅔ inch wide, narrowed at the base into a slender winged petiole one-third of the length of the sparsely sinuate-dentate leaf blade, the upper sessile with a more or less cordate base, sparsely denticulate or entire; corymbose branches erect-spreading; flowering heads more or less numerous, large; involucral bracts tomentose-hairy on the outside, scabrous-hirsute above, hispidulous-ciliate, oblong-acute, the outer longer then the disk; rays nearly 1½ inches long, golden yellow; achenes obovate, rather oblong, narrow-winged, slightly emarginate, teeth minute or wanting. PLATE XIII.

Resembles narrow-leaved forms of *S. asteriscus*, from which it is distinguished at once by the peculiar pubescence, the thinner narrower leaves, and the oblong-ovate achenes almost or entirely destitute of teeth. There is a form with broad leaves and wing.
Named in commemoration of Hezekiah Gates of Mobile, one of the earliest contributors of Alabama plants to Torrey and Gray's Flora of North America, to whom Dr. Gray dedicated his genus Gatesia, a name found untenable and lately replaced by Yatesia.
Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Cullman County, growing on gravelly borders of fields, with *S. mohrii*, blooming about two months earlier. May 28, 1895.
Type locality as just given.
Herb. Mohr.

Silphium asteriscus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 920. 1753. COMMON ROSINWEED.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 469. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 270. Chap. Fl. 220. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 241.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Dry rocky or gravelly open woods and copses. Clay County, Shinbone Valley, 1,000 feet altitude. Cullman County. Montgomery and Mobile counties.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."

Silphium asteriscus angustatum Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. ed. 2, **1**, pt. 2: 449. 1886.
Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Pine region. Grassy open pine woods. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers June, July. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Chattahooche, Florida, *A. H. Curtiss.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium dentatum Ell. Sk. **2**: 468. 1821–1824.
Silphium asteriscus var. *scabrum* Nutt. Gen. **2**: 183. 1818.
S. asteriscus laevicaule DC. Prodr. **5**: 512. 1836.
S. asteriscus var. *dentatum* Chap. Fl. 221. 1860.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 241. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 241.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central prairies. Rocky dry woods, open copses. Talladega County, Riddell's Mill. Montgomery County, bald rocky prairies, Pintlalla Creek. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 283).
In our specimens the stem is glabrous throughout, the leaves are ovate-lanceolate acute, pilose, scabrous above, softer and paler underneath, thin; the lower opposite on short hirsute petioles, the upper sessile, alternate. Bracts of the involucre smooth, ciliate, the inner broadly ovate; by this character the species becomes widely remote from *S. asteriscus*, with which it has by most botanists been connected.
Type locality: "Grows in the western districts of Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium trifoliatum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 920. 1753. THREE-LEAF ROSINWEED.
Silphium ternifolium Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 146. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 466. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 270. Chap. Fl. 220. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 241.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania to Ohio, south to Tennessee and upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central prairies. Margins of fields and rich open copses. Clay County, Mount Olive. Cullman County. Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Blount County, Blount Springs. Flowers, July, August; 5 to 6 feet high. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Silphium laevigatum Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 578. 1814.
Silphium trifoliatum latifolium Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 241. 1884.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 465. Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c.
Carolinian area. Lower South Carolinia and middle Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods. Walker County, South Lowell. Blount and Cullman counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 284). Flowers June to August. Not rare.
Considering that *S. integrifolium* is not found in the lower parts of the Southern States, and that the description of Pursh is founded on Enslen's plant collected in western Georgia, there can be no doubt about its identity with the plant described by Elliott under the same name; accordingly Pursh's name is to be kept up.
In view of the many doubtful forms which occur in the southern extension of the Allegheny Mountains, and which have been either described as distinct species or considered as varieties and often confounded with one another, it is not without hesitation that the forms regarded as new by the writer are here introduced, especially when confronted by the confusion of the nomenclature of this group.
Type locality: "In Georgia. *Enslen.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACANTHOSPERMUM Schrank. Pl. Rar. Hort. Monac. **2**: *t. 53.* 1819.

Four species, annuals, South America.

Acanthospermum australe (L.).

Melampodium australe L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1309. 1763.
Acanthospermum brasilum Schrank. Pl. Rar. Hort. Monac. **2**: *t. 53.* 1819.
Centrospermum xanthioides H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. **4**: 271. 1820.
Acanthospermum xanthioides DC. Prodr. **5**: 521. 1836.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 628; ed. 3, 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 239. 1884.

SOUTH AMERICA TO BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Adventive in South Carolina and Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Waste ground; along railroad tracks. Escambia and Mobile counties. Flowers greenish white; June to October. A frequent ballast weed. Reported from Lee County, Auburn.
Type locality: "Hab. in Cumana."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Acanthospermum humile (Sw.) DC. Prodr. **5**: 522. 1836.

Melampodium humile Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 114. 1785.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 240.

WEST INDIES TO BRAZIL.

Louisianian area. Adventive. Ports of western Florida and occasionally at New York and Philadelphia.

ALABAMA: Ballast grounds. Mobile County. July to October. Obnoxious and persistent ballast weed, spreading slowly along the river front.
Type locality: "Jamaica, Domingo."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BERLANDIERA DC. Prodr. **5**: 517. 1836.

Four species, perennials, South Atlantic North America and adjoining Sonoran (Texano-Mexican) region. South Atlantic, 2.

Berlandiera pumila (Michx.) Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **7**: 342. 1840.
DOWNY BERLANDIERA.

Silphium pumilum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 146. 1803.
Berlandiera tomentosa Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **7**: 343. 1840.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 469. Chap. Fl. 221. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 243. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 206.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy pine forests. Baldwin County, Blackwater River. Flowers yellow; July. Rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHRYSOGONUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 920. 1753.

One species, Atlantic North America.

Chrysogonum virginianum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 920. 1753. GOLDEN DAISY.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 472. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 271. Chap. Fl. 219. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 243.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Pennsylvania to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Dry open woods. Mobile County, sandy pine ridges. Flowers golden yellow; March, April. Not common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

PARTHENIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 988. 1753.

Ten species, perennials, West Indies, Mexico. North America, 7.

Parthenium hysterophorus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 988. 1753.

Chap. Fl. 222. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 244. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 207.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.

Louisianian area. Florida to Louisiana. Most probably naturalized from the Tropics.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Waste places near dwellings. Common in the streets of Mobile. Flowers white; June, July. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaicae glareosis."
Herb. Mohr.

Parthenium integrifolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 988. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 474. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 272. Chap. Fl. 222. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 245. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 208.
Carolinian area. Maryland, Virginia west to Missouri? and Arkansas; along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry barren woodlands. Clay County, Emerson's Gap, 1,800 feet. Tallapoosa, Cherokee, Lee, and Cullman counties. Flowers white; July, August. Most frequent on the barren Metamorphic hills. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HELIOPSIS Pers. Syn. **2**: 473. 1807.

Seven species. Perennials. Mexico, Central America. North America, 4.

Heliopsis minor (Hook.) SMALLER OXEYE.

Heliopsis laevis var. *minor* Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. **1**: 98. 1835.
H. gracilis Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **7**: 353. 1840.
H. laevis var. *gracilis* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 303. 1842.
Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 247. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 255.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia, to western Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Thickets and shady woods. Clay County, Delta divide, 1,800 feet altitude. Cullman County. Blount County (*J. D. Smith*). Tuscaloosa County. Flowers yellow; July, August. Two to 4 feet high; branched from the base.
Type locality: "Covington, N. Orl."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Heliopsis helianthoides (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 28. 1888.

Buphthalmum helianthoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 904. 1753. SUNFLOWER-LIKE OXEYE.
Heliopsis laevis Pers. Syn. **2**: 473. 1807.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 407. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 275. Chap. Fl. 225.
Carolinian area. Southern Ontario and New York, west to Missouri and Arkansas, and from New Jersey south along the mountains to Georgia and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 289). Cullman County. Flowers yellow; July; not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ECLIPTA L. Mant. **2**: 157. 1771.

About 4 species, tropical regions both hemispheres.

Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. Pl. Jav. Rar. 528. 1848. WHITE-FLOWERED ECLIPTA.

Verbesina alba L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 902. 1753.
Eclipta erecta L. Mant. **2**: 286. 1771.
E. procumbens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 129. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 403 Gray, Man. ed. 6, 275. Chap. Fl. 224. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 256. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 213. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 370.

ALL TROPICAL COUNTRIES.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast plain. In cultivated ground. June to September. Common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Surinamo."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MELANTHERA Rohr. Skriv. Nat. Selsk. Kjöb. **2**: 213. 1792.

About 8 species in warmer Africa and America. North America, 3. South Atlantic.

Melanthera hastata (Walt.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 107. 1803.
HALBERD-LEAF MELANTHERA.

Athanasia hastata Walt. Fl. Car. 201. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 314. Chap. Fl. 225. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. pt. **1**, 2: 257.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Coast of South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp thickets and borders of woods. Mobile County, muddy banks. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

SPILANTHES Jacq. Stirp. Am. *t. 214.* 1763.

About 40 species, perennials, tropical zones both hemispheres, largely American, West Indies to Brazil. North America, 1.

Spilanthes repens (Walt.) Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 131. 1803.
CREEPING SPILANTHES.

Anthemis repens Walt. Fl. Car. 211. 1788.
Acmella repens Ell. Sk. **2**: 406. 1824.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 237. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 258. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 214.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp places, damp thickets, and cultivated ground. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers deep yellow; August to October. Common.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

RUDBECKIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 906. 1753.

About 30 species, chiefly perennials, Mexico, North America. Atlantic, 19.

Rudbeckia triloba L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 907. 1753. MANY-FLOWERED CONE-FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 452. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 276. Chap. Fl. 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 259.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania and Ohio to Missouri and Michigan, south along the mountains to Georgia and middle Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie region. Thickets, fence rows. Talladega and Montgomery counties. Rays golden yellow, disk purplish black; August, September. Not infrequent. Biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia hirta L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 907. 1753. ROUGH-STEMMED CONE-FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 457. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 276. Chap. Fl. 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 260. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 215.
Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Southern Ontario and northwestern New York to the Ohio Valley and Missouri; south from New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. In dry light soil, open woods. Rays yellow, frequently orange at base, disk purplish black; June to September. Common; abundant throughout the pine woods. Biennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia monticola Small, Torreya, **1**: —— 1901.

Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 416. 1898.
Carolinian area. Mountains of North Carolina to Georgia, Alabama, etc.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Copses and woods. Dekalb County, Lookout Mountain, near Mentone, 1,800 to 2,000 feet altitude. Flowers golden yellow; September. Rare.
Type locality: "Georgia: Estotoah Falls, August 11–12, 1893, *Small* (type)."

Rudbeckia fulgida Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 251. 1789. GOLDEN CONE-FLOWER.

Rudbeckia chrysomela Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 143. 1803.
R. discolor Ell. Sk. **2**: 454. 1821–24. (?)
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 276. Chap. Fl. 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 260. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 215.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south along the mountains to Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Dry woods. Montgomery County (*J. Donnell Smith*). Flowers July, August; infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia spathulata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 144. 1803. FIELD CONE-FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 455. Gray, Man. ed. 6. 276. Chap. Fl. 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 261.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Tennessee to Georgia and middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Open woods, copses, and dry fields. Cullman, Talladega, Clay, and Lee counties. Mobile County, near Whistler, in the pine barrens. Flowers August, September. Common in the upper districts, rare in the Coast Pine Belt. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in montibus Carolinae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia heliopsidis Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 310. 1842.
OXEYE CONE-FLOWER.

Chap. Fl. 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 261.
Carolinian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Open woods in light sandy soil. Dry pine forests. Cherokee County (*Buckley*). Lee County (*J. Donnell Smith*). Dekalb County on Lookout Mountain, Mentone. August, September. Local and rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "Pine woods, &c., α. Columbus, Georgia, *Dr. Boykin!* β. Cherokee country of Alabama, in wet places, *Mr. Buckley!*."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia laciniata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 906. 1753. TALL CONE-FLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 451. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 276. Chap. Fl. 227. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 262.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Quebec and Ontario to Manitoba; New York to Minnesota; Ohio Valley to western Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Arizona; south from New Jersey to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Bottom lands, rich banks. Clay County, Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet. Flowers canary-yellow; August, September. Six to 8 feet high. Not rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia laciniata humilis Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 262. 1884.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Allegheny Mountains, Virginia to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Talladega County, Riddell's Mill, 1,500 feet altitude. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Mountains of Virginia, Georgia."
Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia amplexicaulis Vahl, Skriv. Nat. Selsk. Kjöb. **2**, pt. 2: 29, *t. 4*. 1793.

Dracopis amplexicaulis Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **35**: 273. 1836.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 263. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 214.
Louisianian area. Western Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central prairies. Coast plain. Low fields, waste places. Dallas County, Marion Junction, borders of low fields, with *Gaillardia pulchella* and other prairie plants. Mobile County, waste places; adventive from the Southwest. Annual
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Rudbeckia glabra DC. Prodr. **5**: 556. 1836. SMOOTH CONE-FLOWER.

Rudbeckia nitida var. *longifolia* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 262.
Louisianian area. Georgia to Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. "Tuskegee, Beaumont." Not collected recently.
Type locality: "In Georgia, circa Savannah?"

RATIBIDA Raf. Am. Month. Mag. **2**: 268. 1818.

(LEPACHYS Raf. Journ. Phys. **89**: 100. 1819.)

Four species, North America, chiefly southwestern. Atlantic, 1.

Ratibida pinnata (Vent.) Barnhart, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 410. 1897.

Rudbeckia pinnata Vent. Jard. Cels. *t. 71.* 1800.
Lepachys pinnata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 314. 1842.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 450. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 277. Chap. Fl. 228. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 263.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Western New York to Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, south from Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley to Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and middle Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Central Prairie region. Dry banks, borders of fields. Madison County, Montesano. Montgomery and Dallas counties. Hale County, pike near Troy. Flowers canary-yellow, disk pale purplish. Not rare in the Central Prairie belt.

Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BRAUNERIA Neck. Elem. **1**: 17. 1790.

(ECHINACEA Moench, Meth. 591. 1794.)

Two species, perennials, Atlantic North America, chiefly Southern.

Brauneria purpurea (L.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 334. 1894. BLACK SAMPSON. PURPLE CONE-FLOWER.

Rudbeckia purpurea L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 907. 1753.
Echinacea purpurea Moench, Meth. 591. 1794.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 449. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 275. Chap. Fl. 226. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 258.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia and Ohio Valley to Missouri, south to Tennessee and Georgia, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Pine belt. Open woods and prairies. Lauderdale and Cullman counties. Tuscaloosa County (*E. A. Smith*).

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Brauneria pallida (Nutt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 333. PALE CONE-FLOWER.

Rudbeckia pallida Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 77. 1834.
Echinacea angustifolia DC. Prodr. **5**: 554. 1836.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 275. Chap. Fl. 226. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 258. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 214.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Manitoba, latitude 49°; Minnesota, and Michigan, west to Nebraska and Colorado, south from Tennessee to Georgia and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central prairies. Hale County, Gallion. Flowers pink; June, July. Rare.

Type locality: "Arkansas. Collected by myself and Dr. Pitcher."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

TETRAGONOTHECA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 903. 1753.

Three species, perennials, North America. Atlantic, 1.

Tetragonotheca helianthoides L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 903. FALSE SUNFLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 407. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 274. Chap. Fl. 226. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 255.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast of Virginia, south to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Lower Pine region. Bibb, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Flowers in May and not rarely again in August. Frequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

STEMMODONTIA Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **46**: 407. 1827.

(WEDELIA Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib. 8. 1760. Not Loefl. It. Hisp. 180. 1758.)
(NIEBUHRIA Neck. Elem. **1**: 30. 1790. Not Scop. Introd. 134. 1777.)
(WOLLASTONIA DC.; Decsne. Nouv. Ann. Mus. Par. **3**: 414. 1834.)

About 50 species, tropical America.

Stemmodontia asperrima (Spreng.).

Buphthalmum asperrimum Spreng. Neu. Entdeck. **2**: 140. 1821. Not *Wollastonia asperrima* Decsne. Nouv. Ann. Mus. Par. **3**: 414. 1834. Nor *Wedelia asperrima* Benth. Fl. Austral. **3**: 539. 1866.

Anomostephium buphthalmoides DC. Prodr. **5**: 560. 1836.

Wedelia buphthalmoides Griseb. Goett. Abh. **7**: 235. 1857.

Seruneum buphthalmoides Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 365. 1891.

WEST INDIES.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile County. Flowers golden yellow; August, September. Persistent on the ballast heaps and adjoining waste places. July. First observed 1884. Perennial.

Type locality not ascertained. Locality of *Anomostephium buphthalmoides:* "Guadalupa (Bertero! Krauss!), loco dicto Pointe-à-Pitre (Perotte!)."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BORRICHIA Adans. Fam. Pl. **2**: 130. 1763.

Six species, tropical America. Shrubby or suffruticose. South Atlantic North America, 2.

Borrichia frutescens (L.) DC. Prodr. **5**: 489. 1836.

Buphthalmum frutescens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 903. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 408. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 277. Chap. Fl. 224. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. **2**: 265. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 216.

MEXICO, WEST INDIES.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Seashore of Virginia to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Salt marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; August, October. Frequent. Shrubby at the base. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Jamaica, Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HELIANTHUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 904. 1753.

About 60 species, perennials, chiefly American. Mexico, Central and South America. North America, 40; Atlantic, 23; interior, 8; Pacific, 10.

Helianthus debilis Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **7**: 367. 1841. EARLY SUNFLOWER.

Chap. Fl. 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 273. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 217.

Louisianian area. Florida to western Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Adventive in cultivated fields. May, 1888; not observed since. Annual.

Type locality: "The sea-coast of East Florida. (Dr. Baldwin.)"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus angustifolius L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 906. 1753. NARROW-LEAF SUNFLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 415. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 278. Chap. Fl. 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 273. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 218.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, southern Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to the Coast plain. Damp and dry sandy soil, borders of thickets, woods, and fields. Morgan County. Cullman County, 800 feet. Autauga, Clarke, and Mobile counties, etc. Rays golden yellow; disk brownish. Common; most abundant throughout the Coast Pine belt.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus angustifolius nemorosus var. nov.

Radical and lower cauline leaves from roundish-ovate to broadly lanceolate and acute. Very variable, in one extreme closely approaching *H. floridanus* Gray,[1] and in the other connected with the type by intergrading forms, and hence of doubtful varietal value.

ALABAMA: Shaded, springy banks. Mobile County, Springhill. October, November.

[1] Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 273.

Helianthus radula (Pursh) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 321. 1841.
RAYLESS SUNFLOWER.

Rudbeckia radula Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 575. 1814.
R. apetala Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 77. 1834.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 456. Chap. Fl. 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 274.
Louisianian area. Georgia, Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast Pine belt. Dry pine barrens. Rays mostly wanting, or when present reduced; disk pansy-purple; September, October. Abundant throughout the pine uplands of the Coast Pine belt.
Type locality: "In Georgia. *Bartram.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus heterophyllus Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 74. 1834.
NUDE-STEMMED SUNFLOWER.

Chap. Fl. 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 274.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. October, November. Frequent.
Type locality: "In Alabama."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus atrorubens L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 906. 1753. DARK-PURPLE SUNFLOWER.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 414. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 278. Chap. Fl. 229. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 274.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Lower Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Lower hills. Dry open woods. Dekalb County, Valleyhead, 1,100 feet. Clay County, Moseley, 1,000 feet altitude. Cullman County. Shelby County, Montevallo. Lee County, Auburn. Rays yellow, disk dark purple; September, October. Frequent in mountainous districts.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus mollis Lam. Encycl. **3**: 85. 1789. VELVETY SUNFLOWER.

Helianthus canescens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 140. 1803.
H. pubescens Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2240. 1804.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 418. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 279. Chap. Fl. 230. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 276. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 218.
Carolinian area. Southern Ohio to Missouri and Arkansas, south from Tennessee to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coosa Valley. Damp grassy banks in the pine forests. Walker County, near South Lowell. Etowah County, near Ballplay. Damp gravelly pine woods, local and rare.
Type locality: "Nous la croyons originaire de l'Amerique septentrionale."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus tomentosus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 141. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 424. Chap. Fl. 230. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 279. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 276.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt, borders of thickets and of woods. Clay County, Mount Olive, 1,400 feet. Tallapoosa County, Dadeville, 800 feet altitude. Dallas County, Marion Junction. Choctaw County, Bladen Springs. Clarke County (*Dr Denny*). Flowers August, September. Four to 6 feet high. Not infrequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratensibus Illinoensibus."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus microcephalus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 329. 1842.
SMALL-FLOWERED SUNFLOWER.

Helianthus divaricatus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 141. 1803. Not L.
H. parriflorus Bernh.; Spreng. Syst. Veg. **3**: 617. 1816. Not H. B. K. 1820.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 427. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 279. Chap. Fl. 231. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 278.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. West Virginia, Pennsylvania; Ohio Valley south along the mountains to Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Dry open woods. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Tuscaloosa County, 450 feet. Perry County (*J. D. Smith*). Frequent; common throughout the Warrior table-land.

Type locality: "Upper Canada! * * * Western Pennsylvania! Ohio! Indiana! and Kentucky! to the western part of Georgia! and to Louisiana! *y* Covington, Louisiana, *Drummond!*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus divaricatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 906. 1753. DIVARICATE SUNFLOWER.

Helianthus truncatus Schwein.; Ell. Sk. **2**: 416. 1824.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 280. Chap. Fl. 231. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 279.

Alleghenian, Carolinian, and Louisianian areas. Ontario to Manitoba; New England, west to Dakota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and from New York to Florida and northern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Diffused throughout the State. Dry open woods. Clay County, Mount Olive. Lauderdale, Madison, Marshall, Cullman, and Mobile counties. On sandy pine ridges. Flowers July, August. Most frequent in the mountains; local in the Lower Pine region.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus hirsutus Raf. Ann. Nat. 14. 1820. HAIRY SUNFLOWER.

Helianthus diversifolius Ell. Sk. **2**: 423. 1821. Forma.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 280. Chap. Fl. 231. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 279. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 219.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ohio, Michigan to Minnesota, south from West Virginia to Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Dry open woods. Clay County, Mount Olive. Shelby County, Calera (*E. A. Smith*). Monroe County, Mount Pleasant. Flowers July, August. Not infrequent.

Type locality: "I found it on the knob hills of Kentucky."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus hirsutus trachyphyllus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 329. 1842. ROUGH-LEAF HAIRY SUNFLOWER.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 279.

Carolinian area. Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open copses, borders of fields. Clay County, near Mount Olive, 1,500 feet. August; not frequent.

Type locality: "Arkansas, *Dr. Pitcher!*"

Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus hirsutus stenophyllus Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 329. 1842.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 279. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 219.

Louisianian area. Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Dry open woods. Mobile County. Flowers August, September. Stem mostly simple; 1 to 1½ feet high. Not frequent.

Type locality: "Western Louisiana, *Dr. Hale! Dr. Leavenworth!* Texas, *Drummond!*"

Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus tracheliifolius Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 7. 1768.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 280. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 280.

Carolinian area. New York and Pennsylvania to Missouri and Arkansas, south along the mountains to Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*, 260). July; rare. Only locality known.

Type locality: "All these species of Sun-flowers are natives of America."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus strumosus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 905. 1753.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 280. Chap. Fl. 231. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 279.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Ontario, New England, west to Minnesota and Missouri, south to Arkansas, and from New York to Tennessee, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). July; rare.

Type locality: "Hab. in Canada."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus longifolius Pursh, Fl. **2**: 571. 1814.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 417. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 278.

Carolinian area. Western Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp rocky glades. De Kalb County, on Lookout Mountain, De Soto Falls (*Herb. Biltmore*), Marshall County (*Herb. Biltmore*, 1900). Local and rare. September, October.

Type locality: "In the western parts of Georgia. *Lyon.*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus schweinitzii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 330. 1842. SCHWEINITZ'S SUNFLOWER.

Chap. Fl. 231. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 278.

Carolinian area. Western North Carolina and middle Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry borders of woods. Lee County, Auburn. Cullman County. September, October; infrequent.

Type locality: "Near Salem, North Carolina, *Schweinitz!* and in Mecklenburg County. *Mr. M. A. Curtis!*"

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helianthus glaucus Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 480. 1898. SOUTHERN SMOOTH SUNFLOWER.

Carolinian area. North Carolina. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Dry open woods. Cullman County. Two to 3½ feet high.

"Perennial, deep green. Stems erect, 9 to 18 dm. tall, widely branching, smooth, glabrous and glaucous; leaves opposite; blades somewhat leathery, firm, lanceolate, acuminate, sharply serrate, very scabrous above, tomentulose beneath, narrowed into short-margined petioles; heads rather small; involucres campanulate, 8 to 10 mm. high; bracts few, lanceolate or oblong with a lanceolate tip, more or less strongly spreading, white ciliate; rays yellow, oblong, 1 to 1.5 cm. long, often 5 to 7; disk becoming 1 cm. broad; disk-corollas 4 mm. long; segments lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate; disk bracts commonly 3-toothed at the apex, minutely pubescent; achenes 3 to 3.5 mm. long, oblong-obovoid, with two slender barbed teeth."

Type locality: "Dunn's Mountain, Rowan County, North Carolina, August, 1894; Stone Mountain and vicinity, Georgia, and on Little Stone Mountain, Georgia, September, 1894."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

VERBESINA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 901. 1753.

(ACTINOMERIS Nutt. Gen. Pl. **2**: 181. 1818.)

Genus variously limited; perennials. South America. North America, 9 species; Atlantic, 7.

Verbesina occidentalis (L.) Walt. Fl. Car. 213. 1788. WAYSIDE CROWNBEARD.

Siegesbeckia occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 900. 1753.

Verbesina siegesbeckia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 134. 1803.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 411. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 281. Chap. Fl. 237. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 287.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern Ohio, Illinois, and Tennessee, south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to the Coast plain. Damp places, borders of thickets, fields, waysides; August, September. Four to 5 feet high; coarse. One of the most abundant wayside weeds of the Coast plain.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbesina virginica L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 901. 1753. WHITE CROWNBEARD.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 410. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 281. Chap. Fl. 238. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 287. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 221.

MEXICO.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine region to Coast plain. In rich soil, borders of fields and woods. Montgomery and Mobile counties. Flowers sordid white; September. Six to 8 feet high. Sparsely diffused.

Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbesina aristata (Ell.) Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. ed. 2, 218. 1900.
BARE-STEMMED CROWNBEARD.

Helianthus aristatus Ell. Sk. **2**: 428. 1821–24.
Actinomeris nudicaulis Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **7**: 364. 1841.
Verbesina nudicaulis Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **19**: 12. 1883.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 288. Chap. Fl. 233; ed. 3, 255.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower Pine belt. Lee County, Auburn, dry metamorphic hills, 860 feet. Mobile County, Grand Bay, sandy open pine ridges. Flowers golden yellow; June, July. Local and infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in dry sessile soils in the western districts of Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbesina helianthoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 135. 1803.
SUNFLOWER-LIKE CROWNBEARD.

Actinomeris helianthoides Nutt. Gen. **2**: 181. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 413. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 281. Chap. Fl. 233. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 288. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 221.
Carolinian area. Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and from Tennessee south to upper Georgia.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Lower hills. Borders of woods and fields. Lauderdale County, in the barrens. Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. July; local and rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in occidentalibus Alléghanis, territorio Tennassée, et regione Illinoensi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbesina enceliodes (Cav.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 288. 1884.
ENCELIA-LIKE CROWNBEARD.

Ximenesia encelioides Cav. Icon. **2**: 60, *t. 178*. 1793.
Chap. Fl. Suppl. 630; ed. 3, 255. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 221. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.
MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida, Texas, Arizona, and southern Colorado.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Adventive in ballast. Mobile County. Autauga County, Prattville, waste places, adventive from southwestern Texas with wool. Flowers golden yellow; July, September. A frequent and persistent ballast weed.
Type locality: "Hab. in Mexico."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Verbesina alternifolia (L.) Britton; Kearney, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 485. 1893.
CROWNBEARD.

Coreopsis alternifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 909. 1753.
Actinomeris squarrosa Nutt. Gen. **2**: 181. 1818.
A. alternifolia DC. Prodr. **5**: 575. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 413. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 281. Chap. Fl. 232. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 289.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Western New York to Michigan, Ohio Valley to Missouri, Nebraska, from West Virginia south to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Lower hills. Rich bottom lands, borders of fields and woods. Clay County, Elders, 1,000 feet. Blount County, banks of Mulberry Fork. Flowers yellow. Not frequent. Eight to 10 feet high.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Mohr.

COREOPSIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 907. 1753. TICKSEED.

About 50 species, more or less tropical; Africa, Sandwich Islands, chiefly warmer America. North America, 28; Atlantic, chiefly southern, 23; Lower Sonoran (Texano-Mexican), 5; Pacific, 1.

Coreopsis gladiata Walt. Fl. Car. **2**: 215. 1788.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 444. Chap. Fl. 235. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 290.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, and Mississippi to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Damp grassy pine barrens. Washington County, Yellowpine. Rare. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis angustifolia Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 253. 1789.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 443. Chap. Fl. 235. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 290. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 222.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Rays golden yellow, disk almost black. September, October. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of Carolina and Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **2**: 114. 1821.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 282. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 291. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 222.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Saskatchewan to north latitude 49°; Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, and Arizona.

ALABAMA: Rarely escaped from cultivation. Mobile County, waste places. May. A well known garden annual.
Type locality: "Throughout the Arkansas territory to the banks of Red River, chiefly in the prairies which are subject to temporary inundation."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis drummondii (D. Don) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 345. 1842.

Calliopsis drummondii D. Don in Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. ser. 2, *t. 315*. 1831-38.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 291. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 222.
Louisianian area. Western Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Naturalized. Escaped from cultivation, or adventive from the Southwest. Grassy glades. Baldwin County, Daphne, along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. In similar situations observed on the shore of Mississippi Sound (Pascagoula, Miss.). May, June. A frequent garden annual.
Type locality (Torr. & Gr.): "Texas, *Drummond!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg; Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. **2**: *t. 175*. 1825-27.

Chap. Fl. 235. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 292. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 222.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Georgia and western Florida to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Upper division Coast Pine belt. Damp and dry light soil. Grassy exposed places, borders of woods. Cullman, Blount, and Bibb counties. Hale County, Gallion. Henry County, Ozark. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Baker*). Flowers yellow; June, August. Perennial.
Type locality: Received "from North America, sent by Mr. Hogg from New York."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis lanceolata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 908. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 433. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 282. Chap. Fl. 235. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 292.
Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Shore of Lake Superior, Ontario; Virginia and North Carolina to Florida, west to Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central prairies. Dry light soil. Open woods and prairies. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet. Cullman County, 800 feet. Bibb County, 500 feet. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County, Pintlalla Creek. Hale County, Gallion. Blount County. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers yellow. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis crassifolia Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 253. 1789. HAIRY COREOPSIS.

Coreopsis lanceolata var. *villosa* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 137. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 434. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 282. Chap. Fl. 235. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 292.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to western Florida.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Exposed sterile ground. Escambia County, on the Alabama and Florida State line, dry pine ridges. Shelby County, exposed exsiccated openings in the flat woods. Flowers June. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis pubescens Ell. Sk. **2**: 441. 1821-24. STAR TICKSEED.

Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 282. Chap. Fl. Suppl. 630; ed. 3, 257. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 293.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Mountains of North Carolina to Georgia, western Florida, and Missouri (*Gray*).

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Central Prairie belt. Rich banks, borders of woods. Lauderdale County, Florence (*M. C. Wilson*). Clay County, Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet. Cullman County. Blount County, banks of Mulberry Fork. Hale County, Gallion. Wilcox County (*Buckley*). Flowers yellow; June, July. Perennial from a stout root 2 or 3 feet high. Frequent in the valleys of the Warrior table-land, the Coosa Valley, and the upper part of the Prairie belt. Perennial.
Type locality: "Grows in the western districts of Georgia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis auriculata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 908. 1753. MEADOW COREOPSIS.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 436. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 282. Chap. Fl. 235; Suppl. 630; ed. 3, 257. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 293.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Ohio, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Openings in rich woods, grassy banks. Winston County, Collier Creek, 1,500 feet. Dekalb County, Mentone, 1,600 feet altitude. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers deep yellow; April, May. Perennial from a stoloniferous rootstock. Not rare in the mountain region.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis verticillata L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 907. 1753. WHORLED TICKSEED.
Coreopsis tenuifolia Ehrh. Beitr. **7**: 168. 1792.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 439. Gray, Man ed. 6, 283. Chap. Fl. 234. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 293.
Carolinian area. Ontario, Maryland, and Virginia, along the mountains to North Carolina and Georgia, west to Missouri and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region; rocky woods. Dekalb County, Desoto Falls on Lookout Mountain. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*).
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis delphinifolia Lam. Encycl. **2**: 108. 1786. LARKSPUR TICKSEED.
Coreopsis verticillata var. *linearis* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 139. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 438. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 283. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 293.
Carolinian area. Virginia? and North Carolina along the mountains to Georgia.
ALABAMA: Reported by Torrey and Gray; not collected lately.
Type locality: "Cette plante croît dans la Virginie."

Coreopsis major Walt. Fl. Car. 214. 1788.
Coreopsis senifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 138. 1803.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 438. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 283. Chap. Fl. 235. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 294.
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to the Coast plain. Dry sandy or rocky woods. Clay County, Che-aw-ha Mountain, 2,400 feet. Mobile County, little above sea level. Flowers July, August. Common. Abundant in the dry pine barrens. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis major oemleri (Ell.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 131. 1893. OEMLER'S TICKSEED.
Coreopsis oemleri Ell. Sk. **2**: 435. 1821–24.
C. stellata Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 76. 1834.
C. senifolia stellata Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 342. 1842.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 283. Chap. Fl. 236. Gray, Syn. Fl. **1**, pt. 2: 294.
Carolinian area. Virginia and Kentucky to Tennessee and Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Perennial.
Type locality: "Collected near the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers by Mr. Oemler."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Coreopsis tripteris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 908. 1753. TALL COREOPSIS.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 442. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 283. Chap. Fl. 234. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 294.
Carolinian area. Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, west to Michigan and Wisconsin; Ohio Valley to Missouri and Arkansas, south along the mountains to Georgia and middle Florida, and west to western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Mountain region. Damp thickets. Lawrence County, Moulton. Lauderdale County. Clay County, bottoms of Talladega Creek, 1,000 feet. Cullman and Coosa counties. Lee County, Auburn. Frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

BIDENS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 831. 1753. BUR MARIGOLD.

About 65 species, temperate and warmer regions, chiefly American. North America, 12 or more. (Including Coreopsis, section Diodonta, Torr. & Gray.)

Bidens frondosa L. Sp. Pl. 2: 832. 1753. STICK-TIGHT. COMMON BEGGAR TICK.
Ell. Sk. 2: 431. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 284. Chap. Fl. 236. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 296. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 223.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan, south to the Gulf from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low rich soil, borders of fields. Common pernicious weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens laevis (L.) B. S. P. Prel. Cat. N. Y. 29. 1888.
LARGE-FLOWERED BUR MARIGOLD.
Helianthus laevis L. Sp. Pl. 2: 906. 1753.
Bidens chrysanthemoides Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 136. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2: 429. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 285. Chap. Fl. 237. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 296. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 223.

MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA.
Canadian zone to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia, Ontario to Manitoba, west to California, and south to Florida and western Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Muddy places, ditches, marshes. Flowers golden yellow; October, November. Most abundant in the Coast plain. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens leucantha Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1719. 1804.
WHITE-FLOWERED SPANISH NEEDLES.
Chap. Fl. 237. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 297. Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 373.
MEXICO, WEST INDIES TO CHILE AND NEARLY ALL TROPICAL COUNTRIES.
Louisianian area. Southern Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, observed from 1889 to 1892. Rays white, disk yellow. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in America calidiore."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens bipinnata L. Sp. Pl. 2: 832. 1753. SPANISH NEEDLES.
Ell. Sk. 2: 432. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 285. Chap. Fl. 237. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 297. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. 2: 223.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southern New England, west to Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas, south from New York to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Borders of fields, waste places. September, October. Common in bottom lands; a troublesome weed. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens coronata (L.) Fisch.; Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 202. 1840.
GOLDEN-FLOWERED COREOPSIS.
Coreopsis coronata L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 2: 1281. 1763.
C. aurea Ait. Hort. Kew. 3: 252. 1789.
C. mitis Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 140. 1803.
Ell. Sk. 2: 440. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 283. Chap. Fl. 233. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1, pt. 2: 294.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Virginia to Florida, west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Shaded wet swamps. Mobile and Baldwin counties. September, October; common. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens coronata leptophylla (Nutt.) PINE-BARREN COREOPSIS.

Diodonta leptophylla Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **7**: 360. 1841.
Coreopsis aurea var. *leptophylla* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 339. 1842.

Among the forms of this polymorphous type this is the only one with permanent characters and deserving of varietal rank. It is recognized by its more rigid habit of growth, the leaves pinnately 3 to 5 divided, with the terminal divisions linear, elongated, sparingly toothed and the lateral shorter-lobed or incised. Annual.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Open pine barrens. Mobile County. Flowers bright yellow; October.

Type locality: "Georgia. (Dr. Baldwyn.)"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens involucrata (Nutt.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 281. 1893.
WESTERN BUR MARIGOLD.

Coreopsis involucrata Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 74. 1834.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 284. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 295. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 223.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, south to Texas and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Damp open places, pastures, open woodlands. Cullman County. Flowers August. Rare. Annual.

Type locality: "In Arkansas. Collected by myself and Dr. Pitcher."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Bidens discoidea (Torr. & Gray) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 281. 1893.
LOW SWAMP MARIGOLD.

Coreopsis discoidea Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 339. 1842.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 284. Chap. Fl. 233. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 295. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 223.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Connecticut, Ohio, western Illinois, Virginia, eastern Louisiana to Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Coast plain. Wet thickets. Montgomery County, Cypress pond. Mobile County, wooded swamps along the old telegraph road. October 18. One to 3 feet high, densely branched. Not common. Annual.

Type locality: "Wet places and swamps, Columbus, Ohio, *Mr. Sullivant!* Feliciana, Louisiana, *Dr. Carpenter!* Western Louisiana, *Dr. Hale!* Texas, *Drummond!* Virginia, *Mr. Rugel!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GALINSOGA Ruiz & Pav. Prodr. Fl. Peru, 110, *t. 24*. 1794.

About 5 species, annual herbs, warmer temperate and tropical America.

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. Icon. **3**: 41, *t. 281*. 1749.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 286. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 303.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Eastern Massachusetts to Oregon, North Carolina, and Missouri. Naturalized from tropical America.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Cultivated and waste places. Mobile County; becoming a troublesome weed.

Type locality: "Hab. in Peruvia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACTINOSPERMUM Ell. Sk. **2**: 448. 1821–24.

(BALDUINA Nutt. Gen. **2**: 175. 1818. Not Baldwinia Raf. 1818.)

Actinospermum uniflorum (Nutt.) Barnhart, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 411. 1897.
ONE-HEADED ACTINOSPERMUM.

Balduina uniflora Nutt. Gen. **2**: 175. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 447. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 286. Chap. Fl. 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 302.

Louisianian area. Coast of southern Virginia to Florida and eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat, damp pine barrens. Baldwin and Mobile counties. Flowers deep yellow; August, September. Frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "In open grassy swamps from the maritime parts of Virginia to Florida."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Actinospermum angustifolium (Pursh) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 389. 1842.

Buphthalmum angustifolium Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 564. 1814.
Balduina multiflora Nutt. Gen. **2**: 176. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 447. Chap. Fl. 241. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 302.
Louisianian area. Georgia to Florida.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Drifting sands. Baldwin County, eastern shore Mobile Bay, Point Clear. Flowers yellow; August, September. Rare. Annual or biennial.
Type locality: "In Georgia and Florida. *Bartram.*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MARSHALLIA Schreb. Gen. Pl. 810. 1789.[1]

Four species, perennial herbs, South Atlantic North America.

Marshallia graminifolia (Walt.) Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 482. 1898.
NARROW-LEAF MARSHALLIA.

Athanasia graminifolia Walt. Fl. Car. 201. 1788.
Marshallia angustifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 520. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 316. Chap. Fl. 241. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 303. Boynton & Beadle, Biltmore Bot. Stud. **1**: 4, *t. 9.*
Louisianian area. North Carolina to Florida and western Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile County, Bayou Labatre. Flowers pale lilac; August. Not frequent. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Marshallia graminifolia cyananthera Ell. Sk. **2**: 316. 1821–24.
LANCE-LEAF MARSHALLIA.

Boynton & Beadle, Biltmore Bot. Stud. **1**: 4, *t. 10.*
Louisianian area. Florida, Georgia.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine belt. Damp pine woods. Escambia County, Flomaton (*Biltmore Herb.*). Rare.
Type locality: "Collected by Dr. Baldwin, near St. Marys, Georgia."

Marshallia obovata (Walt.) Beadle & Boynton, Biltmore Bot. Stud. **1**: 5, *t. 5.* 1901.

Athanasia obovata Walt. Fl. Car. 201. 1788.
Persoonia lanceolata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 105. 1803.
Trattenickia lanceolata Pers. Syn. **2**: 403. 1807.
Marshallia lanceolata Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 519. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 315. Chap. Fl. 241; ed. 3, 260. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 303.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region and Lower hills. Dry open woods. Cherokee County (*C. Mohr*). Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Flowers pale pink; June. Not frequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Marshallia trinervia (Walt.) Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, **5**: 337. 1894.
TRIPLE-NERVED MARSHALLIA.

Athanasia trinervia Walt. Fl. Car. 201. 1788.
Marshallia latifolia Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 519. 1814.
Carolinian area. Virginia and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lower hills. Dry open woods. Cullman County. Bibb County, limestone cliffs, banks of Little Cahaba River. Tuscaloosa County, Windham Springs (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers pale pink; July. Infrequent.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Marshallia mohri Beadle & Boynton, Biltmore Bot. Stud. **1**: 8, *t. 3.* 1901.

Perennial ½ foot to 2½ feet tall; leaves ovate-lanceolate, 6 to 10 inches long, including the petiole, ⅝ inch to 1½ inches wide, the uppermost much reduced in size, obtuse, gradually narrowed into the petiole, which is as long as the blade, the uppermost acute or obtuse, sessile, prominently 3-nerved, glabrous, entire, of a firm texture in age; stem angled, striate, glabrous to near the top, branched above the middle; heads usually several, containing from 30 to 75 or more flowers; involucral bracts thin at flowering time, ovate-lanceolate, acute at the apex, with conspicuous hyaline borders below the middle; corollas slender, pubescent, slightly if at all

[1] C. D. Beadle and F. E. Boynton, Revision of the Species of Marshallia, Biltmore Botanical Studies, vol. 1, p. 3. 1901.

dilated at the throat; pappus scales acute; achenes ribbed, very hairy; chaff of the receptacle linear, acute.

Carolinian area. Georgia. (Lookout Mountain, *Ruth*, 638 and 662.)

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Cullman County. Springy places, grassy glades. Flowers pale lilac-purple. June. Mature achenes August 14, 1893.

Type locality: "The type specimen was collected by Dr. Charles Mohr * * * at Cullman, Cullman County, Alabama, June 24, 1893.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Biltmore (type specimen).

FLAVERIA Juss. Gen. Pl. 186. 1789.

(BROTERA Spreng. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2: 186, *t. 5*. 1801.)

About 7 species, tropical America. North America, 5. Lower Sonoran area (Texano-Mexican region).

Flaveria trinervia (Spreng.). CONTRAYERBA.

Oedera trinérvia Spreng. Bot. Gart. Halle, 63. 1800.

Brotera contrayerva Spreng. Schrad. Journ. Bot. **1800**, pt. 2: *t. 5*. 1801. Not *Milleria contrayerva* Cav. Icon. **1**: 2, *t. 4*. 1791.

Nauenburgia trinervata Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 2393. 1803.

Brotera trinervata Pers. Syn. **2**: 498. 1807.

Flaveria repanda Lag. Gen. & Sp. Nov. 33. 1816.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 354. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 235.

MEXICO, ARGENTINA.

Louisianian area. Western Texas and Arizona to Mexico.

ALABAMA: Adventive with ballast. Mobile County; frequently observed. Annual.

Type locality (Spreng. Schrad. Journ.): "Um Huanuco in Peru."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HYMENOXYS Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **55**: 278. 1828.

Three species, South American herbs.

Hymenoxys anthemoides (Juss.) Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. **55**: 278. 1828.

Hymenopappus anthemoides Juss. Ann. Mus. Par. **2**: 426. 1803.

BUENOS AYRES.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast. Mobile County. Flowers yellow; July, August.

Type locality: "Ex Bonaria."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

HELENIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 886. 1753.

About 25 species, biennial or perennial herbs, Mexico. North America, 20; Atlantic, 11.

Helenium tenuifolium Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. **7**: 66. 1834. BITTERWEED.

Chap. Fl. 239. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 347. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 231.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana to Alabama and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Waste places, roadsides. Bladen Springs, July, 1859. Common. Mobile County, apparently adventive from the Southwest. Now naturalized from the coast to the northern limit of the Central Pine belt, along the railroads in great abundance, infesting pastures, waste lands, waysides. One of the most obnoxious of weeds. July to October. Perennial.

Type locality: "The States of Mississippi and Alabama."

Herb. Mohr.

Helenium nudiflorum Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. **7**: 384. 1841.
LOW SNEEZE WEED.

Leptopoda brachypoda Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 388. 1842.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 287. Chap. Fl. 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 349. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 232.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Southwestern Illinois to Arkansas and Texas, eastward to Florida and North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Central prairies to Coast plain. Waste places, exsiccated exposed ground, pastures. Montgomery, Washington, Clarke, Monroe, Baldwin, and Mobile counties. Rays yellow, disk deep reddish brown; June, August. Frequent, particularly in the coast plain. Perennial.

Type locality: "The plains of Red River, Arkansa."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helenium parviflorum Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. **7**: 384. 1841.
SMALL-FLOWERED SNEEZE WEED.

Chap. Fl. 239. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 349.
Louisianian area. Georgia.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt. Perry County (*J. Donnell Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*F. S. Earle*). Local and rare. Perennial.
Type locality: "Georgia."

Helenium autumnale L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 886. 1753. COMMON SNEEZE WEED.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 401. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 287 Chap. Fl. 239. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 349. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 232. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 393.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Quebec and Ontario to the Pacific; from New York west to Minnesota; Ohio Valley to Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona, and Nevada; from Florida to Texas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Low banks, borders of ditches, etc. August to October. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helenium autumnale pubescens (Ait.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 339. 1894.

Helenium pubescens Ait. Hort. Kew. **3**: 227. 1789.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Damp thickets. Mobile County. Flowers September; not infrequent. Three to 4 feet high, closely pubescent, leaves ovate to ovate lanceolate, obtuse, crowded on the stem up to the many-flowered corymb, strongly decurrent. Perennial.
Type locality: "Native of North America."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helenium integrifolium (M. A. Curtis). CURTIS'S HELENIUM.

Leptopoda integrifolia M. A. Curtis; Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 387. 1842.
L. brevifolia var. *β.* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 387. 1842.
Helenium curtisii Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 350. 1884.
Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c. Chap. Fl. ed. 3, 263.
Louisianian area. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low wet pine barrens, swampy banks of streams and margins of ponds. Mobile County, banks of Deer Creek and Fowl River. Rays golden yellow, drooping; April, May. Not frequent. Perennial. Growing with *H. brevifolium* and easily confounded with stouter forms of that species, from which it is readily distinguished by the shining silvery blunt scales of the pappus.
Type locality: "Raleigh, N. Carolina, *Mr. Curtis!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helenium nuttallii Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **9**: 204. 1874. NUTTALL'S HELENIUM.

Leptopoda helenium Nutt. Gen. **2**: 174. 1818.
L. decurrens McBride; Ell. Sk. **2**: 446. 1821–24.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 350.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens, borders of ponds and ditches. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; April, May. Not infrequent. Perennial.
Type locality: "South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helenium vernale Walt. Fl. Car. 210. 1788. VERNAL HELENIUM.

Leptopoda puberula McBride; Ell. Sk. **2**: 445. 1821–24. Not *H. puberulum* DC.
Ell. Sk. l. c. Chap. Fl. 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 350.
Louisianian area. Coast of North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Low banks along pine-barren streams. Washington County, Yellowpine. Mobile County. Not common. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Helenium brevifolium (Nutt.) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **9**: 205. 1874.
SHORT LEAF HELENIUM.

Leptopoda brevifolia Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **7**: 372. 1841.
Chap. Fl. 240. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 351.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Coast plain. Wet sandy soil, borders of woods. Cullman County, 800 feet, wet pine woods. South throughout the pine barrens in low wet places. Mobile County. Rays yellow, disk brown. Common. Perennial.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

GAILLARDIA Foug. Mem. Acad. Sci. Par. **1786**: 5, *t. 1, 2.* 1786.

Ten species, Mexico, North America, chiefly southwestern. Atlantic, 2.

Gaillardia lanceolata Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 142. 1803. LANCE-LEAF GAILLARDIA.
Gaillardia bicolor Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 572. 1814. Not Willd.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 449. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 288. Chap. Fl. 238. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 352. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 233.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, and southern Kansas.

ALABAMA: Central Pine belt to Coast plain. Dry sandy pine woods. Autauga County (*E. A. Smith*). Common throughout the Pine belt in dry pine barrens. Rays dark yellow, with purplish veins; disk pansy-purple. Variable; in barren exposed soil with the leaves narrowly linear and heads rayless. August, September. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. a Carolina ad Floridam, in aridis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gaillardia lanceolata flavovirens var. nov.

Stem slightly canescent, leaves narrowly linear, strongly denticulate; flowering heads without rays, the disk flowers greenish yellow. Though different in aspect, this variety presents no characters of specific value; the lobes of the corolla are equally tipped with a caudate cusp, and the receptacle destitute of fibrils.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Dry pine barrens, in loose sand. Baldwin County, between Bon Secour and Perdido Bay. June. Annual.
Type locality: Baldwin County, Ala.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Gaillardia pulchella Foug. Mem. Acad. Sci. Par. **1786**: 5. 1786.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 352. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 233.
MEXICO.
Louisianian area. Western Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas to Arizona.

ALABAMA: Prairie region. Coast plain. Dry grassy banks. Dallas County, Marion Junction, borders of fields, with *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*, scarcely indigenous? Mobile County, Pinto Island. April, May. Copious on gravelly made ground; undoubtedly adventive with ballast. Annual.
Economic uses: Ornamental, frequent in cultivation.
Type locality: "Mexico."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ACHILLEA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 898. 1753. YARROW.

Eighty species, perennial herbs, temperate regions, chiefly of the Old World.

Achillea millefolium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 899. 1753. MILLEFOIL YARROW.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 405. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 289. Chap. Fl. 242. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 363. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 239. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 400.
All over the Northern Hemisphere. From Labrador to Alaska, south to the Gulf; from Florida to Texas and California.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Frequent and perhaps indigenous in the northern section. Southward rare and most probably introduced. Mobile County, Wheelerville. The softly villous form (*A. lanata* Koch).
Economic uses: The herb, under the name of "millefolium," is an obsolete medicinal plant.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae pascuis pratisque."
Herb. Mohr.

ANTHEMIS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 893. 1755.

One hundred species, Old World herbs.

Anthemis cotula L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 894. 1753. MAY WEED. DOG FENNEL.
Maruta cotula DC. Prodr. **6**: 13. 1837.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 405. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 288. Chap. Fl. 241. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 362. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 239. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 401.

EUROPE.
Extensively naturalized from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, west to Texas. Sparingly introduced in California.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Flowers April to June; most abundant in central and upper districts; waysides and waste places. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis, praecipue in Ucrania."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Anthemis arvensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 894. 1753. FIELD CAMOMILE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 288.

EUROPE.
Adventive in several localities on the Atlantic coast; District of Columbia.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. June; rare. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa, praesertim Sueciae agris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MATRICARIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 890. 1753. WILD CAMOMILE.

Fifty species; temperate regions of the Old World.

Matricaria inodora maritima (L.) Babington, Man. Brit. Pot. ed. 5, 179. 1862. SEASIDE WILD CAMOMILE.

Matricaria maritima L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 891. 1753.
Pyrethrum maritimum Smith, Eng. Bot. **2**: 901. 1790–1814.

ALABAMA: Adventive from Europe with ballast. Mobile County. Flowers white; August. Observed for the past twelve years. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae septentrionalis littoribus maris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CHRYSANTHEMUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 888. 1753.

One hundred and forty species, perennial and annual herbs; temperate and warmer regions of the Old World.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 888. 1753. OXEYE DAISY. WHITEWEED.

Leucanthemum vulgare Lam. Fl. Fr. **2**: 137. 1778.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 400. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 289. Chap. Fl. 242. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 365. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 401.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Carolinian area. Naturalized from Canada to the Pacific, and throughout the Atlantic United States to the Gulf from Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Throughout the State. Pastures and grass lands. Not rarely cultivated for ornament and apt to escape, becoming a troublesome weed; May, July. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in pratis Europae."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysanthemum parthenium (L.) Pers. Syn. **2**: 462. 1807. FEVERFEW.

Matricaria parthenium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 890. 1753.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 289. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 365.

EUROPE.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Escaped from cultivation from Canada to Florida and Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Mobile County, waste places. Flowers white, August, September. Not frequent. Perennial.
Economic uses: The herb, under name of "feverfew," is used medicinally.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis, ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysanthemum coronarium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 890. 1753. MARIGOLD.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 364.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast, from southern Europe. Mobile County. Flowers golden yellow; July, August. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Creta, Sicilia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Chrysanthemum segetum L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 889. 1753. CORN MARIGOLD.

Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 364.

EUROPE.

Adventive with ballast on the Canadian coast and Atlantic ports.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, with the last. Flowers golden yellow. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Scaniae, Germaniae, Belgii, Angliae, Galliae agris."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ARTEMISIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 845. 1753. WORMWOOD.

About 150 species considered valid, Northern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia. North America, 40; mostly on the Western table-lands.

Artemisia vulgaris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 848. 1753. MUGWORT.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 291. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 372.

EUROPE.

Boreal region. Canada to the arctic circle indigenous; southward introduced.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County; July, 1894 and 1895. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis, ruderatis.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ERECHTITES Raf. Fl. Ludov. 65. 1817.

About 12 species, annuals, Australia, Eastern America.

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.). Raf.; DC. Prodr. **6**: 294. 1837. FIREWEED.

Senecio hieracifolius L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 866. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 328. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 294. Chap. Fl. 244. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 396.

Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Nova Scotia and Canada to Saskatchewan, south to the Gulf, from Florida to Louisiana and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Over the State. Rich woodlands. Throughout the summer; common. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in America septentrionali."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

SENECIO L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 866. 1753. GROUNDSEL. RAGWORT.

About 1,200 species, cosmopolitan, shrubs and herbs. North America, 75; largely Western, interior, and Pacific. Atlantic, 10.

Senecio earlei Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 147. 1898.

Perennial, densely cottony below, sparingly so or glabrate above. Stem mostly simple, 12 to 20 inches high, with numerous basal leaves, which are oval or oblong, obtuse or retuse, serrate; petioles longer than the blades; stem-leaves pinnatifid, linear-lanceolate or oblong, the lower petioled, the upper sessile; pedicels slender.

Carolinian area. Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Lee County, Auburn, September (*Earle & Underwood*).

Differs from the closely related *Senecio tomentosus* by its almost wholly glabrous foliage, shorter petioles, more rounded and more finely toothed leaves, more open inflorescence, and more numerous heads.

Type locality: "Alabama: Auburn, Lee County, 1896, *Earle & Underwood*. Tennessee: Knoxville, Knox County, 1897, *Ruth*."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Senecio smallii Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **4**: 132. 1893.

Senecio aureus angustifolius Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, **2**: 39. 1890. Not *S. angustifolius* Willd. 1804.

Carolinian area. Mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, and eastern Tennessee.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Dry open woods, pastures, old fields. Randolph County, Wedowee. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Underwood*). Never met with in the low country. Flowers golden yellow; May. Perennial.

Type locality: Near the "Peaks of Otter," in the Blue Ridge, Va.

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Senecio obovatus Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1999. 1804. OVATE-LEAF RAGWORT.

Senecio aureus var. *obovatus* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 442. 1843.

S. elliottii Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 443. 1843.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 329. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 293. Chap. Fl. 245. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 391. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 242.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario to British Columbia; New England west to Minnesota, southward from New York along the mountains to Georgia and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Pine belt. Dry hills, open woods. Lawrence and Cullman counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle & Baker*). Bibb County, Pratt's Ferry. Hale County, Havana (*E. A. Smith*). May; not frequent. Perennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in America boreali."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Senecio memmingeri Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 147. 1897. MEMMINGER'S BUTTER WEED.

Glabrous, or nearly so, 1 to 2 feet high, with tufts of basal leaves which are 4 to 8 inches long, the blades bipinnatifid, longer than the petioles, the segments oblong or obovate in outline, more or less cuneate at the base, coarsely toothed or incised; stem leaves similar, but usually more finely divided; corymbs 2 to 6 inches broad; heads numerous; achenes pubescent.

"Most closely related to *Senecio millefolium*, but clearly distinguished by the broader leaf segments."

Carolinian area. North Carolina.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Metamorphic hills. Dry rocky hills. Lee County, Auburn (*Underwood & Earle*). May 16, 1896. Rare. Perennial.

Type locality: "The original specimens of this species were collected in Henderson County, North Carolina, by E. R. Memminger, in 1887."

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Senecio lobatus Pers. Syn. **2**: 436. 1807. BUTTER WEED.

Senecio lyratus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 120. 1803. Not L.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 332. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 293. Chap. Fl. 245. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 394. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 241.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Florida, west to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley to Coast. Bottom lands, low fields. Flowers April, May. Abundant in the rich damp lands of the Prairie region. Annual or biennial.

Type locality: "Hab. in Carolinae nemoribus."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Senecio vulgaris L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 867. 1753. GROUNDSEL.

EUROPE.

Boreal region to the Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Naturalized. Newfoundland and Labrador, Hudson's Bay. Northern United States.

ALABAMA: Adventive on ballast; seemingly persistent. June to August. Annual.

Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis, ruderatis, succulentis."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MESADENIA Raf. Loud. Gard. Mag. **8**: 247. 1832. INDIAN PLANTAIN.

(CACALIA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 834. 1753.)

About 12 species, perennial herbs, Northern Hemisphere. Temperate regions, Europe, Asia. North America, 10; Atlantic, 9.

Mesadenia reniformis (Muhl.) Raf. New Fl. **4**: 79. 1836.

Cacalia reniformis Muhl.; Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1735. 1804. GREATER INDIAN PLANTAIN.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 294. Chap. Fl. 244. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 395.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Minnesota, south along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Rich calcareous hillsides. Blount County, near Blount Springs. Flowers white; June. Local and infrequent.

Type locality: "Hab. in Pensylvania."

Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mesadenia atriplicifolia (L.) Raf. New Fl. **4**: 79. 1836. PALE INDIAN PLANTAIN.

Cacalia atriplicifolia L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 835. 1753.

Ell. Sk. **2**: 310. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 294. Chap. Fl. 244. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 395.

Alleghenian and Carolinian areas. Canada; western New York and Michigan to Minnesota, south to the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Arkansas, and along the mountains to Georgia.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Lower hills. Rich woodlands. Tallapoosa and Tuscaloosa counties. Flowers white; June. Four to 5 feet. Not frequent.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia, Canada."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mesadenia ovata (Walt.) Raf. New Fl. **4**: 79. 1836. OVATE-LEAF INDIAN PLANTAIN.

Cacalia ovata Walt. Fl. Car. 196. 1788.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 310. Chap. Fl. 244. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 395.
Louisianian area. Georgia to western Florida and west to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Central prairies. Damp thickets, open woods. Montgomery County. Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Flowers white; July to September. Rare. Local.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mesadenia tuberosa (Nutt.) Britton in Britt. & Br. Ill. Fl. **3**: 474.
TUBEROUS-ROOTED INDIAN PLANTAIN.

Cacalia tuberosa Nutt. Gen. **2**: 138. 1818.
Mesadenia plantaginea Raf. New Fl. **4**: 79. 1836.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 294. Chap. Fl. 244. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 396. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 242.
Alleghenian to Louisianian area. Ontario and Ohio to Missouri, Michigan, and Minnesota, south along the mountains to Georgia and Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie belt. Low banks and fields. Hale County, Gallion. Dallas County, Uniontown (*E. A. Smith*). Flowers white; July, August. Not frequent.
Type locality: "On shady hills near Natchez on the banks of the Mississippi, and also around St. Louis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Mesadenia lanceolata (Nutt.) Raf. New Fl. **4**: 79. 1836.
LANCE-LEAF INDIAN PLANTAIN.

Cacalia lanceolata Nutt. Gen. **2**: 138. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 311. Chap. Fl. 245. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 396.
Louisianian area. Georgia and Florida to Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Swampy banks along pine-barren streams, grassy river marshes. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white; August, September. Three to 6 feet high. Frequent; abundant in the submaritime marshes, fresh or slightly brackish.
Type locality: "In Georgia and Florida.—Dr. Baldwyn."
Herb. Geol. Surv.

ARCTIUM L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 816. 1753.

Six species, perennial herbs, temperate Europe, Asia.

Arctium minus Schk. Bot. Handb. **3**: 49. 1803. SMALLER BURDOCK.

Lappa minor DC. Fl. Fr. **4**: 77. 1805.

EUROPE.
Naturalized, Canada and eastern United States.

ALABAMA: Tennessee Valley. Waste places. Marshall County, Gunthersville. Decatur. July, August.
Type locality not ascertained.
Herb. Geol. Surv.

CARDUUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 820. 1753. THISTLE.

About 250 species, perennials, temperate regions. Europe, Asia. North America, 37; Atlantic, 12.

Carduus spinosissimus Walt. Fl. Car. 194. 1788. YELLOW THISTLE.

Cirsium horridulum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 90. 1803.
Cnicus horridulus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 507. 1814.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 295. Chap. Fl. 248. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 400. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 243.

---

[1] Vide Edward L. Green, Pittonia, vol. 3, p. 180. 1897.

Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Coast southern New England to Florida and Texas.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region to Coast plain. Low rich ground, borders of woods. Montgomery, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. Flowers yellow; March, April. Six to 8 feet. Common; prevailing in the coast region. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus spinosissimus elliottii (Torr. & Gray) Porter, Mem. Torr. Club, **5**: 345. 1894. ELLIOTT'S THISTLE.

Cirsium horridulum var. *elliottii* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**, pt. 1: 460. 1843.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 272.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. North Carolina to Georgia and Florida.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Central Prairie belt. Dry light soil. Pastures, openings in the woods, waysides. Cullman and Tuscaloosa counties. Lee County, Auburn (*Baker & Earle*). Montgomery County. Flowers purple (wine purple). Not common. Two to 3 feet high.
Type locality: "Southern States, *Elliott*. Florida, *Dr. Chapman!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus virginianus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 824. 1753. VIRGINIA THISTLE.

Cirsium virginianum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 90. 1803.
Cnicus virginianus Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. **2**: 506. 1814.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 270. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 296. Chap. Fl. 247. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 404. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 244.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Dry open woods. Cullman County, dry fields. Talladega County, near Chandler Springs, rocky pine forests, 1,000 feet altitude; Renfroe, 800 feet altitude. Bibb and Mobile counties. Flowers purple; August to October. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Virginia."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus altissimus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 824. 1753. TALL THISTLE.

Cnicus altissimus Willd. Sp. Pl. **3**: 1671. 1804.
Cirsium altissimum Spreng. Syst. **3**: 373. 1826.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 268. Gray, Man. ed. 6, 296. Chap. Fl. 247. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 404. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 243.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. Pennsylvania, Ohio to Missouri, south to Tennessee and Georgia, west to Louisiana and Texas.

ALABAMA: Mountain region to Coast plain. Damp thickets. Clay County, Shinbone Valley. Chambers County (*E. A. Smith*). Lee County, Auburn (*Earle*). Flowers purple; September, October. Not common.
Type locality: "Hab. in Carolina."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus glaber Nutt. Gen. **2**: 129. 1818. SMOOTH THISTLE.

Cnicus glaber Ell. Sk. **2**: 270. 1824.
Cirsium nuttallii DC. Prodr. **6**: 651. 1836.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 270. Chap. Fl. 247. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 404.
Carolinian and Louisianian areas. South Carolina and Florida to Mississippi.

ALABAMA: Littoral region. Dry pine woods. Mobile County, Dauphin Island.
Type locality: "Hab. in New Jersey."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus lecontei (Torr. & Gray) Pollard, Bull. Torr. Club, **24**: 157. 1897.

Cirsium lecontei Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 458. 1843.
Louisianian area. Georgia to eastern Louisiana.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Low damp pine barrens. Mobile County. Flowers greenish yellow; July. Not rare. Involucre very viscid.
Type locality: "Georgia, *Leconte!* Covington, Louisiana, *Drummond!*"
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus arvensis (L.) Robs. Brit. Fl. 163. 1777. CANADA OR CURSED THISTLE.

Serratula arvensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 820. 1753.
Cirsium arvense Scop. Fl. Car. ed. 2, **2**: 126. 1772.
Cnicus arvensis Hoffm. Deutsch. Fl. ed. 2, **1**, pt. 2: 130. 1804.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 296. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 398.

EUROPE.
Canadian zone to Carolinian area. Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, and to Northern and Middle States.

ALABAMA: Adventive from Europe on ballast heaps. Mobile County, August, 1893. Observed through several seasons; not spreading.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis agris."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus lanceolatus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 821. 1753. COMMON THISTLE.

Cirsium lanceolatum Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, **2**: 130. 1772.
Cnicus lanceolatus Willd. Prodr. Fl. Ber. 259. 1787.

EUROPE.
Naturalized throughout Canada to Vancouver Island, and in the Eastern United States.

ALABAMA: Diffused through the State. Waste places, roadsides. Clay County, near Ironaton. Mobile County, near the shipping. July; rare.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae cultis ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Carduus pycnocephalus L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1151. 1763.

EUROPE.
On ballast, Camden, N. J. (*Martindale*).
ALABAMA: Mobile County. Adventive on ballast. Three to 4 feet high; flowers pale red. Perennial. Observed 1889.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europa australi."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

ONOPORDON L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 827. 1753. COTTON THISTLE.

About 12 species, natives of the Old World.

Onopordon acanthium L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 827. 1753.

Carolinian area. Adventive in southern New England, other Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County, August, 1887. Perennial.
Type locality: "Hab. in Europae ruderatis, cultis."
Herb. Geol Surv. Herb. Mohr.

MARIANA Hill, Veg. Syst. **4**: 19. 1762. MILK THISTLE.

(SILYBUM Gaert. Fruct. **2**: 378, *t. 162*. 1791.)

One species. Mediterranean region.

Mariana mariana (L.) Hill, Hort. Kew. 61. 1768.

Carduus marianus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 823. 1753.
Silybum marianum Gaert. Fruct. **2**: 378, *t. 162*. 1791. MILK THISTLE.
Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 405. Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 421.

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE.
Adventive in California.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. Flowers purple; May. Three to 4 feet high. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Angliae, Galliae, Italiae ageribus ruderatis."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CNICUS L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 826. 1753.

One species, Mediterranean countries.

Cnicus benedictus L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 826. 1753. BLESSED THISTLE.

Centaurea benedicta L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, **2**: 1296. 1763.
Gray, Man. ed. 6, 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 406. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 244.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.
Carolinian area. Naturalized in southern Atlantic seaports, in the interior of Texas, and in California.

ALABAMA: Metamorphic hills and Central Prairie region. Pastures, waste places. Montgomery County, copious. Lee County, Auburn, perfectly naturalized. Flowers white; April. Annual?
Type locality: "Hab. in Chio, Lemno, Hispania ad versuras agrorum."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

CENTAUREA L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 909. 1753. CENTAUREA.

About 350 species, Old World, European Asia.

Centaurea calcitrapa L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 917. 1753. STAR THISTLE.

Gray, Man. ed. 6, 297. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 406.

EUROPE.
Adventive in seaports from New York southward.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. Flowers red; August. Annual.
Type locality: "Hab. in Helvetia, Anglia, et Europa australiori secus vias."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

Centaurea melitensis L. Sp. Pl. **2**: 917. 1753. LOMBARDY STAR THISTLE.

Wats. Bot. Calif. **1**: 420.

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE.
Adventive in California.

ALABAMA: Fugitive on ballast. Mobile County. Flowers yellowish; June.
Type locality: "Hab. in Melita."
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

THYRSANTHEMA Neck. Elem. **1**: 6. 1790.

(CHAPTALIA Vent. Jard. Cels. *t. 61.* 1800.)

Eight species, warmer America. South Atlantic North America, 1.

Thyrsanthema semiflosculare (Walt.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 369. 1891. VERNAL CHAPTALIA.

*Perdicium semifloscular**e*** Walt. Fl. Car. 204. 1788.
Tussilago integrifolia Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 121. 1803.
Chaptalia tomentosa Vent. Jard. Cels. *t. 61.* 1800.
C. integrifolia Nutt. Gen. 182. 1818.
Ell. Sk. **2**: 459. Chap. Fl. 248. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. **1**, pt. 2: 408. Coulter, Contr. Nat. Herb. **2**: 245.
Louisianian area. South Carolina to Florida, west to Texas.

ALABAMA: Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile and Baldwin counties. Flowers white, purple tinged; February, March. Common. Perennial.
Type locality: South Carolina.
Herb. Geol. Surv. Herb. Mohr.

THE SPONTANEOUS FLORA OF ALABAMA IN ITS RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

The relation of flora to soil has long been recognized by the observing agriculturist, who judges the fertility of the virgin soil by the quality and vigor of the tree growth which it supports. The consideration of the laws which control the distribution of species within certain limits which are recognized as the boundary lines of the life zones of our continent points at once to the crops naturally adapted to them. Directing the attention to the influence of the secondary factors, by which species and their associations are restricted to minor areas within the principal zones, recognized as subordinate floral regions, it becomes evident that among these factors the physical and chemical conditions of the soil are most potent. The character of the vegetation becomes thus clearly the indicator of the soil conditions. Guided further by practical experience and the teachings of science, the fitness of the land for the production of a special crop can often be ascertained by the farmer from the character of the vegetation alone, without having to resort to costly and time-consuming experimentation. In Alabama, as well as in the adjoining States, where the efforts of the agriculturist have been and still are almost entirely confined to a single crop (cotton), recorded experiences of this kind are greatly wanting. The writer has, however, made the attempt to bring together the facts observed by him in this direction, which might serve to stimulate the further investigation of a subject of great practical importance to the farmer.

Beginning, in the consideration of the relations of the flora to the agricultural interests, with the subtropical part of the State (the Louisianian life area), the following facts, serving as unfailing guides, present themselves. In the Coast plain, where the upland hammocks prevail, with their growth of evergreen oaks (live oak, laurel oak) and magnolias, with their variety of shrubbery—where the Cuban pine in its best development has replaced the original heavy growth of long-leaf pine, with gallberry bushes for the undergrowth, and the ground covered by a dense turf of horn rushes (Rynchospora), tall broom grasses (*Andropogon virginicus*, *A. glomeratus*), Manisuris, Paspalum (*P. praecox*), with golden-rods (*Solidago stricta*, *S. angustifolia*, *Euthamia graminifolia*, *E. caroliniana*), numerous Eupatoriums, blazing star (*Lacinaria spicata*), Aster (*A. dumosus* and others)—there is always found a soil of light

sandy loam, rich in vegetable matter on the surface, underlaid by a more compact subsoil of great depth, and at a short distance beneath the surface damp throughout the year, but not deficient in drainage. A soil of this character, in this low latitude, unites all the requirements for the rapid growth of the pecan tree, yielding nuts of finest quality. The presence of the mesophile herbaceous plant associations, forming the original plant covering—that is, such as prefer a soil of a moderate amount of moisture and a good drainage—points to the fitness of the soil for the cultivation of early vegetables in the field during the fall and winter seasons, where, in this part of the Louisianian zone, the proximity of the sea offers greater protection against the injuries caused by sudden and extreme changes of temperature, followed by light frosts. Among the fruit trees most successfully grown in the coast region the fig is to be included, which, in the closer and damper soil, is less liable to suffer from the causes mentioned.

In the region of the Lower division of the Coast Pine belt or the rolling pine hills (dry pine barrens), the long-leaf pine reigns supreme, with a scanty undergrowth of black jack, blue jack (*Quercus marylandica*, *Q. brevifolia*), and downy yellow haw (*Crataegus elliptica*). Herbaceous xerophile associations form a dense carpet beneath, consisting of a variety of panic grasses and Paspalums, broom sedge (*Andropogon scoparius*) and many species of the pea family—tick trefoils (*Meibomia*), bush clovers (*Lespedeza*), prairie clovers (*Kuhnistera*), goat's rue (*Cracca smallii*, *C. hispidula*, *C. virginiana*)—blazing star (*Lacinaria elegans*), vanilla plant (*Trilisa odoratissima*), golden-rods (*Solidago puberula pulverulenta*, *S. odora*, etc.), golden asters (*Chrysopsis mariana*, *C. pilosa*), asters (*Aster patens*, *Ionactis linariifolius*), sunflowers (*Helianthus radula*). These give character to the flora and indicate a soil of warm sandy loam, with a somewhat clayey subsoil capable of retaining moisture. The pine lands where such conditions prevail are particularly adapted to the growth of pears of Asiatic origin, such as the Le Conte and the Keiffer, and the scuppernong grape, and the growing of the peach gives much promise. Watermelons are raised in large quantity and of best quality. The sweet potato, under the application of proper fertilizers, yields large crops, and throughout the pine belt forms one of the most important food products. Treated in the same way, corn, particularly the white variety, yields satisfactory crops, and the tropical sugar cane is grown with equal success.

In the Upper division of the Coast Pine belt with its arboreal vegetation of a mixed growth of coniferous and hard-wood trees, particularly where the short-leaf pine mingles freely with upland oaks, upland hickories, and the chinquapin chestnut, a light sandy loam of a grayish or pale buff color frequently prevails, underlaid by a retentive subsoil. This class of soils, particularly where they cover the low undulating hills, is found especially favorable for the cultivation of the strawberry. Soils of a very similar character, and equally adapted to

this crop, are, on the Warrior table-land, indicated by the mixed growth of pines (*Pinus taeda*, *P. echinata*) and deciduous trees. Judging by the success achieved with leaf tobacco of highest grade on soils of the same character in the lower part of the South Atlantic States, from North Carolina to middle Florida, it can reasonably be supposed that this profitable crop can be, not less successfully, raised in southern Alabama.

In the same floral region, and also in the eastern extension of the Prairie belt, post oak, associated with black oak (*Quercus tinctoria*), southern red oak (*Q. texana*), and mockernut and pignut hickory, with a slight sprinkling of short-leaf pine, forms open forests, with tall rosinweeds, sunflowers, and phloxes in the openings, indicating a warm, loamy, generous soil, which is of a deep chocolate to a deep reddish color, resting upon ledges of the "rotten limestone." On the hills with this soil covering the peach produces its choicest kinds of fruit from the earlier part of June to August, and the Concord grape yields its black-purple clusters in perfection. The dense forests of cow oak (*Quercus michauxii*), Texas white oak (*Q. brevilobata* (Torr.) Sargent, *Q. durandii* Buckley), nutmeg, scaly-bark, and bitternut hickories, frequently invested with the drapery of the Spanish moss, and in low damp situations more deficient in drainage, the switch cane (*Arundinaria tecta*), forming impenetrable thickets, are the sure indications of a deep black calcareous soil, rich in humus, such as is characteristic of the Western prairies, noted for greatest fertility. In the eastern Gulf States this soil is also noted for its rich yield of forage crops of the pea family (Leguminosae), of which the white melilot (*Melilotus alba*) has proved the most profitable and of greatest value as an ameliorating crop.

The so-called bald prairies, originally bare of tree growth, present a varied herbaceous vegetation of a xerophile character, including various grasses, the Compositae already mentioned, golden-flowered St. Johnsworts, Umbelliferae (*Polytaenia nuttallii*), white and purple flowered prairie clovers (*Kuhnistera candida*, *K. gattingeri*), pink-flowered evening primrose (*Xylopleurum speciosum*), etc. This vegetation denotes a shallow and drier prairie soil, which, though easily worn out, is adapted to all kinds of root crops and forage plants.

On the Metamorphic hills of the Mountain region the extensive oak forests (white oak, Southern red oak, black oak (*Quercus velutina*)), point to a deep fertile soil, the result of the decomposition of the basic horn-blendic rocks and schists. In years past these lands were to a large extent devoted to the production of small grains, chiefly wheat, but owing to the pressure of competition with the wheat fields of the virgin prairie soils of the far Northwest, these lands are at present, in the South, almost entirely given over to the cultivation of cotton and of indian corn. The peanut is said to thrive especially well on the lands of the above character. Sorghum is largely raised throughout this Metamorphic area to supply fully the need of sirup. Its region can be

said to coincide with the belt most favorable to the raising of the peach, as is clearly shown by the success achieved by the growers of this fruit on a large scale in the adjoining parts of Georgia of the same geological formation.

The drifted loamy sands and pebbles of more recent formations overlie to a large extent the heavier and stronger calcareous marls and clayey strata of the old Tertiary, Cretaceous, and Paleozoic formations. Their mingling, indicated by a mixed growth of pines and hardwood trees (mostly oaks), gives rise to a combination of conditions most favorable to the production of cotton, with regard both to the quality of the staple and the amount of the yield. The resultant soils consist of deep mellow loams of a warm and generous character, which are of moderate and lasting fertility, more or less porous and hence naturally well drained, and mostly highly ferruginous. Such soils are peculiarly well adapted for the production of a cotton plant of a sturdy growth, which being restrained from the too exuberant development of branches and leaves tends to a more prolific yield of the organs of reproduction; that is, the fruit. They are at the same time more easy of cultivation and less favorable to the rank production of grasses and other weeds, which in wet seasons greatly injure the crop, but which on lands of this character are easier to overcome. Accordingly the uplands in which this combination of soil conditions prevails, comprising the larger part of the arable area in the State, offer decided advantages to the grower of its great staple crop over the most fertile alluvial valley lands.

The forests of deciduous-leaved trees, which cover the uplands in the Tennessee Valley, with their varied growth, chiefly of white oak, Southern red oak, black oak, shagbark and mockernut hickory, tulip tree (poplar), walnut, elm, maple, white ash, chestnut, and linden, indicate calcareous, fertile, and somewhat heavy strong soils. These soils, from a reddish to a brown color, yield fine crops of cotton and corn, tilled ground being devoted to these in about equal proportion. On the lands of this character, prevailing over the larger part of the Tennessee Valley and the larger outlying valleys, in the drainage area of the Warrior and Coosa rivers, the cultivation of red clover enters successfully into the system of farming, and north of the Tennessee River the establishment of the blue grass pasture becomes possible. Apples and pears of numerous varieties cultivated farther north, as well as the peach, are grown successfully on the hills; and the dark grapes on the flanks of the valleys make a fine table wine.

LIST OF THE PLANTS CULTIVATED IN ALABAMA.

In the following enumeration all the species more or less frequently grown in the different floral regions of the State are mentioned, those of greater economic importance being indicated by an asterisk. Only the leading and standard varieties with their most popular strains grown in the field, gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds have been given a place. It is only among the trees and shrubs that the species most frequently planted for ornamental purposes have been admitted. The herbaceous ornamental plants cultivated in Alabama are excluded.

GRASSES, CULTIVATED FOR FORAGE AND FOR THEIR GRAIN.

* **Zea mays** L. CORN. INDIAN CORN.

South America.

* **Oryza sativa** L. RICE, UPLAND AND LOWLAND.

Louisianian area.
Asia.

Euchlaena mexicana Schrad. (*Reana luxurians* Dur.)
TEOSINTE. GUATEMALA GRASS.

Coast plain. Lower Pine region. Not frequent.
Mexico, Central America.

* **Sorghum vulgare** Pers. (Variety known as **durra.**) CHICKEN CORN. KAFIR CORN.

Over the State for forage and for the grain.
Asia, Africa.

Sorghum vulgare Pers. (Variety known as **cernuum.**) SWAN-NECK CORN.

As the above.
Asia, North Africa.

* **Sorghum vulgare** Pers. (Variety known as **saccharatum.**)
CHINESE SUGAR CANE. EARLY AMBER CANE.

Central and northern part of the State, for sirup and forage, with the African Imphee canes.

* **Sorghum vulgare** Pers. (Variety known as **technicum.**) BROOM CORN.

Central Prairie region; grown for its tops, used in making brooms.

* **Sorghum halepense** (L.) Pers. FALSE GUINEA GRASS. JOHNSON GRASS.

Louisianian area, chiefly in the Central Prairie region, for soiling and hay.
Western Asia, northern Africa.

Saccharum officinarum L. TROPICAL SUGAR CANE. RIBBON CANE.

From the Coast plain to Upper division of the Coast Pine belt.
Tropical Asia.

Panicum maximum Jacq. (*P. jumentorum* Pers.) GUINEA GRASS.
In the Coast plain; rarely.
Western Africa.

Panicum molle Sw. (*P. barbinode* Trin.) PARA GRASS.
Coast plain. Rarely.
West Indies.

Pennisetum typhoideum Richards. (*Penicillaria spicata* Willd.) CAT-TAIL MILLET.
Coast Pine belt to Central Prairie region, for green forage.
East Indies, tropical Africa.

* **Chaetochloa italica** (L.) Scribner. (*Setaria italica* Roem. & Schult.) MILLET. GOLDEN MILLET.
Over the State, chiefly southward, for hay.
Southern Europe.

Chaetochloa italica germanica (Mill.) Scribner. HUNGARIAN GRASS.
Over the State.
Europe, northern Africa.

Phleum pratense L. TIMOTHY GRASS.
Tennessee Valley; not frequent.
Europe.

Agrostis alba L. WHITE BENT GRASS. FIORIN.
For early pasture and meadow grass; rarely.
Europe.

* **Agrostis alba vulgaris** (With.) Thurber. REDTOP. HERD'S GRASS.
Mountain region, Tennessee Valley.
Europe.

Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. MEADOW OAT GRASS.
Rarely in the Prairie region.
Europe.

* **Capriola dactylon** (L.) Kuntze. (*Cynodon dactylon* Pers.). BERMUDA GRASS.
Chiefly in the Louisianian area.
East Indies.

* **Avena sativa** L. OATS. TEXAS RUST-PROOF RED OATS.
Throughout the State; southward, cut and cured in the milk.
Europe.

* **Dactylis glomerata** L. ORCHARD GRASS.
Northern part of the State.
Europe.

Poa pratensis L. BLUE GRASS.
Mountain region and Tennessee Valley.
Europe.

Poa trivialis L. ROUGH MEADOW GRASS.
Among meadow grasses. Northward.
Europe.

Poa compressa L. CANADA BLUE GRASS.
Prairie region and northward, for pasture.
Europe.

Poa arachnifera Torr. TEXAS BLUE GRASS.

Coast plain to Prairie region, for winter pasture; rarely. Central Texas.

Festuca pratensis Huds. MEADOW FESCUE.

Tennessee Valley, among meadow grasses.

Bromus unioloides (Willd.) H. B. K.
RESCUE GRASS. SCHRADER'S GRASS. ARCTIC GRASS.

Central Prairie region and northward.

Lolium perenne L. ENGLISH RAY GRASS.

Lawn and pasture grass.

Lolium italicum L. ITALIAN RAY GRASS.

Lawn and pasture grass.
Europe.

* **Secale cereale** L. RYE.

Chiefly in the mountain region and Tennessee Valley, for grain crop and for winter pasture.
Europe.

Triticum vulgare L. WHEAT.

Mostly Mediterranean bearded winter wheats. Mountain region, Tennessee Valley.
Europe.

Hordeum sativum L. BARLEY.

Rarely in the northern part of the State. Principally for winter pasture.
Europe.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS CULTIVATED FOR THEIR ROOTS.

Cyperus esculentus L. CHUFA.

Louisianian area, mostly in the Coast Pine belt.
North Africa.

* **Allium cepa** L. ONION.

Allium ascalonicum L. SHALLOT.

Western Asia.

Allium sativum L. GARLIC.

Rarely. Southern Europe.

Allium porrum L. LEEK.

Western Asia.

Beta vulgaris rapacea Koch. MANGEL-WURZEL. SUGAR BEET. RED BEET.

Southern Europe.

* **Brassica campestris ruta-baga** Vilmorin. SWEDISH TURNIP. RUTA-BAGA.

Europe.

* **Brassica rapa esculenta** DC. TURNIP.

Europe.

Raphanus sativus L. RADISH.

Europe.

* **Daucus carota** L. CARROT.

Europe.

***Ipomoea batatas** (L.) Poir. (*Batatas edulis* Chois.) SWEET POTATO.

Bermudas, red and white, leaves entire, tubers farinaceous. Brazilian yams, leaves lobed, tubers white, farinaceous. Spanish or sweet yams (so called), leaves lobed, tubers white or yellow, sugary.

Mexico.

***Solanum tuberosum** L. IRISH POTATO.

America.

The early red and white sorts on the truck farms near the coast for early shipment.

Helianthus tuberosus L. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Tragopogon porrifolius L. SALSIFY.

Rarely.

PLANTS CULTIVATED FOR THEIR LEAVES AND STEMS.

(Garden vegetables and forage crops.)

Asparagus officinalis L. ASPARAGUS.

Europe.

Spinacia oleracea L. SPINACH.

Europe.

Boehmeria nivea Gaud., and **B. tenacissima** Roxb. CHINA GRASS. RAMIE.

Fiber plants. At present almost abandoned; the young green stems here and there cut for green fodder.

Tetragonia expansa Ait. NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.

Rarely. Australia.

Lepidium sativum L. PEPPER GRASS. GARDEN CRESS.

Europe.

Roripa nasturtium (L.) Rusby. WATER CRESS.

Europe.

Sinapis alba L. WHITE MUSTARD.

Europe. Chiefly for greens.

Brassica oleracea botrytis L. CAULIFLOWER.

Europe.

***Brassica oleracea capitata** L. CABBAGE.

***Brassica oleracea acephala** DC. KALE. COLLARDS.

Brassica oleracea gongylodes L. KOHL-RABI.

Rarely.

***Trifolium pratense** L. RED CLOVER.

Mountain regions and Tennessee Valley.

Europe.

Trifolium hybridum L. ALSIKE CLOVER.

With the above.

Europe.

Trifolium incarnatum L. SCARLET CLOVER. TURKISH CLOVER.

Lately in the Central Prairie region and Pine belt. Not frequently.

Medicago sativa L. LUCERN. ALFALFA.
Prairie region. Tennessee Valley. Not frequently.

Medicago arabica (L.) All. (*Medicago maculata* Sibth.) BUR CLOVER.
Rarely. Coast region and Tennessee Valley.
Mediterranean region.

* **Melilotus alba** Desr. WHITE MELILOT. BOKHARA CLOVER.
Chiefly in the Central Prairie region.

Lespedeza striata Hook. & Arn. JAPANESE CLOVER.
Mostly spontaneous.

Vicia sativa L. VETCH.
Here and there for early green fodder.

Foeniculum foeniculum (L.) Karst. SWEET FENNEL.
Europe. Pot herb.

Anthriscus cerefolium L. CHERVIL.
Europe. Pot herb.

Petroselinum sativum Hoffm. PARSLEY.
Southern Europe.

Apium graveolens L. CELERY.
Blanched stems.
Southern Europe.

Ocimum basilicum L. SWEET BASIL.
India. Pot herb.

Mentha piperita L. PEPPERMINT.
In a small way.
Europe.

Mentha spicata L. SPEARMINT.
In a small way.
Europe.

Thymus vulgaris L. and **T. serpyllum** L. THYME.
Europe. Pot herbs.

Salvia officinalis L. SAGE.

Nicotiana tabacum L. TOBACCO.
West Indies. South America.

Cichorium endivia L. ENDIVE.
Southern Europe.

* **Lactuca sativa** L. LETTUCE.
Southern Asia, southwestern Asia.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS CULTIVATED FOR THEIR FRUITS AND SEEDS.

Fagopyrum fagopyrum (L.) Karst. BUCKWHEAT.
For feed for fowls and for green fodder; bee plant.
Northern Asia.

* **Fragaria vesca** L. and **F. virginiana** L. STRAWBERRY.

* **Arachis hypogaea** L. PEANUT. PINDAR. GOOBER PEA.
Brazil.

Cicer arietinum L. CHICK PEA.
Rarely. Central Prairie region.
Mediterranean region, Asia.

* **Vigna catjang** (L.) Walp. COWPEA.
Asia.

Glycine hispida Moench. SOY BEAN. SOJA BEAN. JAPANESE PEA.
Louisianian area; rarely at present.
Eastern Asia.

* **Pisum sativum** L. GARDEN PEA.

* **Phaseolus vulgaris** L. KIDNEY BEAN. POLE BEAN.
Asia.

* **Phaseolus vulgaris nanus** DC. BUSH BEAN.

Phaseolus lunatus L. LIMA BEAN.

Phaseolus multiflorus Willd. FLOWERING BEAN.
Rarely for the seeds, mostly for ornament.

* **Abelmoschus esculentus** Moench. (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.) OKRA. GUMBO.

* **Gossypium herbaceum** L. COTTON. UPLAND COTTON.
Asia.

Gossypium barbadense L. SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Coast plain; rarely.
South America.

* **Lycopersicum esculentum** Miller. TOMATO.
South America.

Solanum melongena L. EGGPLANT.

Capsicum annuum L. LARGE RED PEPPER. SWEET PEPPER.
Brazil.

Capsicum frutescens L. and **C. baccatum** L. CHILE AND BIRD'S-EYE PEPPERS.
India, tropical America.

* **Cucurbita maxima** Duchesne and **C. pepo** L.
LARGE PUMPKIN. CHEESE PUMPKIN.
Planted in the cornfields.
Asia, America?

* **Cucurbita melopepo** L.
SQUASH. CROOKNECK SQUASH. CUSHAW. VEGETABLE MARROW.
Asia, Africa, America.

* **Citrullus vulgaris** Schrad. WATERMELON.
In greatest perfection in the Pine region.
Africa.

* **Cucumis sativus** L. CUCUMBER.
Asia.

* **Cucumis melo reticulatus** Ser. NETTED MELON. MUSKMELON.

* **Cucumis melo cantelupa** Ser. CANTALOUPE. SUGAR MELON.

Asia, Africa.

Cucumis anguria L. GHERKIN.

Coast plain.
West Indies.

Lagenaria vulgaris gourda Ser. BOTTLE GOURD.

Louisianian area.
Asia, America.

Lagenaria vulgaris clavata Ser. TRUMPET GOURD.

Louisianian area.
Asia, America?

Sechium edule (Jacq.) Swartz. MEXICAN SQUASH. CHAYOTE.

Coast plain. Rarely.
Mexico.

Cynara scolymus L. ARTICHOKE.

Louisianian area, here and there. Rarely.
Southern Europe.

TREES AND SHRUBS CULTIVATED FOR THEIR FRUIT.

* **Hicoria pecan** (Marsh.) Britton. PECAN NUT.

Chiefly in the coast plain.

Juglans regia L. ENGLISH WALNUT.

Here and there in the northern part of the State.

* **Ficus carica** L. FIG.

Coast plain to Lower hills.

Morus nigra L. BLACK MULBERRY. RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

Most frequent in the Pine belt.

* **Pyrus communis** L. PEAR.

* **Pyrus sinensis** Lindl. PEAR.

Sand pear and its derivatives, the Le Conte and Keiffer pears.
Mostly cultivated in the Coast Pine belt.
Eastern Asia.

* **Pyrus malus** L. APPLE.

Chiefly in the Mountain region and Tennessee Valley.
Europe.

Cydonia sinensis Thou. CHINESE QUINCE.

Southward.

Cydonia cydonia (L.) Pers. COMMON QUINCE.

Northward.
Europe.

Eriobotrya japonica Lindl. LOQUAT. JAPANESE PLUM or JAPANESE MEDLAR.

Coast plain.
Japan.

* **Prunus angustifolia** Marsh. CHICKASAW PLUM. GOLDEN DROP.

***Prunus americana** Marsh. WILD GOOSE PLUM. RED AND YELLOW PLUM.

Prunus triflora Roxb. JAPANESE PLUMS. KELSEY and BOTAN PLUMS.

Coast to the mountains.
Japan.

***Amygdalus persica** L. PEACH.

Asia.

Amygdalus persica nectarina Ait. NECTARINE.

Upper districts.

Rubus occidentalis L. BLACK-CAP RASPBERRIES.

Rubus idaeus L. RASPBERRY.

Rubus argutus Link. BLACKBERRY.

Rubus trivialis Michx. and **R. invisus** Bailey DEWBERRIES, various strains.

Punica granatum L. POMEGRANATE.

Lower Pine region, Coast plain.
Mediterranean region.

Citrus aurantium L. SWEET ORANGE.

On the seacoast. Mobile Bay, Perdido Bay. Cultivated extensively before the great freeze in the winter of 1879–80. At present only in well-sheltered localities.

Citrus bigaradia Loisel. BITTER ORANGE.

On the seacoast.

Zizyphus vulgaris L. JUJUBE-BERRY.

Lower Pine region. Coast plain. Here and there.

Vitis labrusca L. FOX GRAPE.

Southern varieties: Catawba, Diana, Isabella. Northern varieties: *Concord, Ives seedling.

***Vitis aestivalis** Michx. SUMMER GRAPE.

Virginia seedling, Norton's Virginia, *Herbemont, Cynthiana.

***Vitis rotundifolia** Michx. MUSCADINE GRAPE. BULLACE GRAPE.

Flowers, Thomas, * Scuppernong.
Chiefly in the Coast Pine belt.

CULTIVATED FOR SHADE TREES AND FOR ORNAMENT.

Cycas revoluta Thunb. FERN PALM.

Coast plain.
Japan.

Nageia chinensis (Roxb.) Kuntze. (*Podocarpus sinensis* Teijsm. & Binn.)

Coast plain. Evergreen shrub.
Japan.

Cupressus sempervirens L. CYPRESS.

Cypress of southern Europe.
Coast plain to Central Prairie belt.

Cupressus funebris Endl. WEEPING CYPRESS.

Louisianian area.
China.

Biotia orientalis Don.

Small tree or shrub.
Asia.

Cunninghamia sinensis R. Br. CHINESE CUNNINGHAMIA.

Lower Pine region, Coast plain.
China.

Araucaria imbricata Pav. CHILEAN PINE.

From the Coast plain to Lower hills.
Chile.

Cedrus deodara Loud. DEODARA CEDAR.

Coast to Lower hills.
Himalayan India.

Salix babylonica L. WEEPING WILLOW.

Asia.

Populus alba L. WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR.

Europe, North Africa, Asia.

Quercus virginiana Mill. LIVE OAK.

Lower Pine region. Coast plain.

Quercus laurifolia Michx. LAUREL OAK.

Coast plain to Lower hills.

Quercus nigra L. (*Q. aquatica* Walt.). WATER OAK.

Most frequent in the Coast Pine belt.

Broussonetia papyrifera Vent. PAPER MULBERRY.

Eastern Asia.

Toxylon pomiferum Raf. (*Maclura aurantiaca* Nutt.). OSAGE ORANGE.

Magnolia foetida (L.) Sargent. (*Magnolia grandiflora* L.). MAGNOLIA.

Northward to the Tennessee Valley.

Magnolia obovata Thunb. PURPLE-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA.

Japan.

Michelia fuscata (Andr.) Blume. (*Magnolia fuscata* Andr).

Coast plain. Lower Pine region.
Japan.

Cinnamomum camphora (L.) Nees & Eberm. CAMPHOR TREE.

Coast plain, hardy at Mobile (before the great freeze of 1899). Tree 20 years old, 20 feet and over in height.
China.

Pittosporum tobira Ait. SWEET-SCENTED PITTOSPORUM.

Large shrub. Mobile.
Japan.

Platanus occidentalis L. SYCAMORE.

Shade tree.

Rosa banksiana R. Br. BANKS'S ROSE.

Coast plain. Lower Pine region.
India, China.

Rosa laevigata Michx. CHEROKEE ROSE.

For hedges.
China, America?

Rosa bracteata Wendl — McCartney Rose.
Hedge plant.
Eastern Asia.

Rosa multiflora Thunb. — Many-flowered Rose.
Hedge plant.
China, Japan.

Rosa damascena Mill., **R. centifolia** L., **R. alba** L., **R. eglanteria** L., **R. indica** L. — Roses.
In a great many varieties, strains, and hybrids.

Photinia serrulata Lindl. — Serrulate-leaf Photinia.
Fine evergreen shrub or small tree. Coast plain.
Eastern Asia.

Cotoneaster pyracantha (L.) Spach — Pyracantha.
Coast Pine belt. Hedge plant.
Southern Europe.

Cydonia japonica L. — Scarlet or Burning Bush.
Japan.

Prunus caroliniana Ait. — Mock Orange.
Coast plain to Central Prairie region.

Acacia farnesiana Willd. — Sweet Acacia.
Coast plain.
West Indies, southern Asia.

Albizzia julibrissin (Willd.) Durazz. — Silk Tassel Tree.
Coast plain to Central Prairie region.
Southwestern Asia.

Parkinsonia aculeata L. — Prickly Parkinsonia.
Elegant small tree. Coast plain, Lower Pine region.
South America.

Kraunhia chinensis (Sims) Greene. (*Wisteria chinensis* DC.) — Chinese Wistaria.
Most frequently cultivated climber from the Coast plain to the Prairie region.

Robinia pseudacacia L. — Black Locust.

Melia azedarach L. — China-berry Tree.
Frequent in the Coast plain and Lower Pine region.
Southern Asia.

Sapindus marginatus Willd. — Soap-berry Tree.
Prairie region, Coast plain. Rarely. Southern Florida.

Ailanthus glandulosus Desf. — Tree of Heaven.
Abandoned of late years.
China.

Sapium sebiferum Roxb. — Tallow-berry Tree.
Coast plain. Rarely.
China.

Buxus sempervirens L. — Box.
Europe.

Acer saccharinum L. (*A. dasycarpum* Ehrh.) — White Maple.
Northern part of the State. Shade tree.

Acer rubrum L. RED MAPLE.

With the last.

Acer saccharum Marsh. and **A. saccharum barbatum** (Michx.) Trelease. HARD MAPLES.

In the Tennessee Valley. Fine shade trees.

Hibiscus syriacus L. ALTHEA.

Coast plain.
Southwestern Asia.

Firmiana platanifolia (L. f.) R. Br. By misnomer called JAPANESE VARNISH TREE.

Eastern Asia.

Thea japonica (L.) Nois. (*Camellia japonica* Thunb.) JAPONICA.

Japan.

Thea chinensis L. CHINESE TEA.

Coast plain to Central Prairie region. Ornamental evergreen
China.

Lagerstroemia indica L. CRAPE MYRTLE.

Lower Pine region, Coast plain, frequent.
East Indies.

Myrtus communis L. MYRTLE.

Coast plain to Central Prairie region.
Southern Europe.

Euonymus japonicus JAPANESE STRAWBERRY BUSH.

Coast plain to Central Prairie region.
Japan.

Osmanthus fragrans (Thunb.) Lour. SWEET OLIVE.

Coast plain, 15 to 18 feet high. Mobile.
Japan, China.

Ligustrum japonicum Thunb. JAPAN PRIVET.

Coast plain.

Ligustrum vulgare italicum Miller. EVERGREEN PRIVET.

Coast plain.

Paulownia tomentosa (Thunb.) Baill. ROYAL PAULOWNIA.

Flowers at Mobile, February.
Japan.

Nerium oleander L. OLEANDER.

Coast region.
Mediterranean region.

Catalpa catalpa (Walt.) Karst. CATALPA TREE.

Viburnum odoratissimum Ker-Gawl. SWEET-SCENTED VIBURNUM.

Coast plain. Evergreen tree, 20 to 30 feet high.
China.

Gardenia florida L. CAPE JESSAMINE.

Coast plain.
China.

Azalea indica, many varieties and hybrids. AZALEA.

Coast plain.
India.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE PLANTS OF ALABAMA.

Subkingdom MYXOTHALLOPHYTA.

Order.	Genera.	Species.
Plasmodiophorales	1	2
Myxogastrales	20	33

Subkingdom EUTHALLOPHYTA.

Euphycaceae (Algae).		
Class:		
Bacillariales (Diatoms)	29	63
Chlorophyceae (Green algae)	2	3
Charales (Stoneworts)	2	8
Phaeophyceae (Brown seaweeds)	1	2
Rhodophyceae (Red algae)	5	5
Eumycetes (Fungi).		
Class:		
Phycomycetes	.....	34
Ascomycetes	.....	323
Basidiomycetes	.....	664
Fungi imperfecti	.....	364
Lichenes	.....	221

Subkingdom BRYOPHYTA. Liverworts and mosses.

Class: Hepaticae (Liverworts).	Genera.	Species.	Varieties.	Species and varieties.
Family:				
Ricciaceae	2	3	.....	3
Marchantiaceae	5	6	.....	6
Metzgeriaceae	6	7	.....	7
Jungermanniaceae	11	20	7	27
Anthocerataceae	1	3	1	4
Class: Musci (Mosses).				
Order:				
Sphagnales (Peat mosses)	1	14	13	27
Andreaeales	1	1	.....	1
Bryales (True mosses)	62	130	10	140

Subkingdom PTERIDOPHYTA.

Family.	Genera.	Species.	Louisianian area.	Louisianian and Carolinian areas.	Carolinian area.	Louisianian, Carolinian, and Alleghenian areas.	Carolinian and Alleghenian areas.	Of the more southern flora.	Of the more northern flora.	Western continental.	Transcontinental.	In common with West Indies.	In common with Europe.	Eastern Asia.	Cosmopolitan.
Ophioglossaceae	2	5	2	2	....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	....
Osmundaceae	1	2	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	2	....	1	2	1	....	1
Hymenophyllaceae	1	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polypodiaceae	15	38	2	6	4	6	20	12	26	....	2	7	7	7	2
Salviniaceae	1	1	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Equisetaceae	1	3	....	2	....	1	.....	2	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	....
Lycopodiaceae	1	7	3	2	....	.....	2	5	2	....	2	2	....	1	....
Selaginellaceae	1	3	1	.....	....	1	1	1	2	....	.....	.....	1	1	....
Isoetaceae	1	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

Family.	Genera.	Species.	Varieties.	Species and varieties.	Louisiana area.	Louisianian and Carolinian areas.	Carolinian area.	Louisianian, Carolinian, and Alleghanian areas.	Carolinian and Alleghanian areas.	Of the more southern flora.	Of the more northern flora.	Western continental.	Transcontinental.	In common with West Indies, Mexico, and South America.	In common with Europe.	In common with Eastern Asia.	Cosmopolitan, tropical, and otherwise.	Introduced.			
																		Naturalized.	Adventive and fugitive.	Escapes from cultivation.	Total introduced.
GYMNOSPERMAE (ARCHISPERMAE).																					
Pinaceae	5	12	1	13	5	5	.....	1	1	11	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ANGIOSPERMAE (METASPERMAE).																					
Monocotyledones.																					
Family:																					
Typhaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparganiaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Najadaceae	4	10	.....	10	1	.....	.....	9	.....	1	9	.....	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scheuchzeriaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alismaceae	3	13	4	17	9	3	2	3	.....	14	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocharitaceae	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poaceae	73	270	15	285	110	89	4	70	12	203	82	.....	.....	48	29	3	.....	18	16	10	44
Cyperaceae	15	177	10	187	66	52	.....	69	.....	118	69	.....	.....	30	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Arecaceae	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Araceae	4	7	.....	7	1	2	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemnaceae	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayacaceae	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Xyridaceae	1	11	.....	11	6	4	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eriocaulaceae	3	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bromeliaceae	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commelinaceae	2	8	.....	8	1	6	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontederiaceae	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juncaceae	2	17	4	21	5	9	.....	7	.....	14	7	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liliaceae	18	36	1	37	2	13	5	10	7	20	17	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stemonaceae	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smilaceae	1	11	.....	11	2	3	.....	2	4	5	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haemodoraceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amaryllidaceae	6	9	.....	9	4	4	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dioscoreaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iridaceae	3	11	.....	11	4	3	3	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Burmanniaceae	2	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchidaceae	15	38	1	39	10	6	.....	23	.....	16	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Monocotyledones	169	646	35	681	232	197	19	210	23	445	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dicotyledones.																					
Archichlamydeae (Polypetalous and Apetalous).																					
Family:																					
Saururaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juglandaceae	2	11	.....	11	1	2	2	6	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myricaceae	1	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salicaceae	2	7	.....	7	.....	2	1	4	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Betulaceae	5	7	.....	7	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fagaceae	3	27	1	28	4	12	2	6	4	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulmaceae	3	7	1	8	.....	4	1	2	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moraceae	5	6	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Urticaceae	5	9	2	11	3	1	.....	5	2	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loranthaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santalaceae	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aristolochiaceae	2	8	.....	8	.....	4	2	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polygonaceae	6	36	.....	36	9	4	1	19	3	14	22	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	8	5	4	17
Chenopodiaceae	6	16	.....	16	2	6	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	4	2	.....	6
Amaranthaceae	8	15	.....	15	9	1	.....	.....	5	10	5	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	2	8	.....	10
Batidaceae	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phytolaccaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nyctaginaceae	2	4	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Aizoaceae	2	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Portulacaceae	3	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alsinaceae	17	33	2	35	8	6	5	12	4	19	16	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	4	5	.....	9
Nymphaeaceae	5	6	1	7	1	2	.....	4	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceratophyllaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magnoliaceae	4	9	1	10	3	5	1	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anonaceae	1	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranunculaceae	18	42	2	44	3	6	5	17	13	14	30	.....	.....	3	7	3	.....	2	2	.....	4
Berberidaceae	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menispermaceae	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butneriaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lauraceae	3	5	.....	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papaveraceae	5	8	.....	8	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	6	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
Brassicaceae	15	34	1	35	4	6	4	16	5	14	21	1	1	6	14	.....	.....	9	3	2	14
Capparidaceae	2	6	.....	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	5
Resedaceae	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sarraceniaceae	1	6	.....	6	3	1	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Droseraceae	1	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Podostemaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crassulaceae	4	6	.....	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxifragaceae	10	16	2	18	1	6	7	2	2	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grossulariaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamamelidaceae	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platanaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Subkingdom SPERMOPHYTA (PHANEROGAMAE)—Continued.

Family.	ANGIOSPERMAE (METASPERMAE)—Continued.																				
	Genera.	Species.	Varieties.	Species and varieties.	Louisiana area.	Louisianian and Carolinian areas.	Carolinian area.	Louisianian, Carolinian, and Alleghanian areas.	Carolinian and Alleghanian areas.	Of the more southern flora.	Of the more northern flora.	Western continental.	Transcontinental.	In common with West Indies, Mexico, and South America.	In common with Europe.	In common with Eastern Asia.	Cosmopolitan, tropical, and otherwise.	Introduced.			
																		Naturalized.	Adventive and fugitive.	Escapes from cultivation.	Total introduced.
Dicotyledones—Continued.																					
Archichlamydeae (Polypetalous and Apetalous)—Continued.																					
Family—Continued.																					
Rosaceae	19	63	2	65	9	18	17	11	10	45	20	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	4	1	2	7
Viciaceae	48	150	5	155	59	44	13	34	5	116	39	3	.....	15	16	3	6	13	13	7	33
Geraniaceae	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Oxalidaceae	1	6	.....	6	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Linaceae	1	6	.....	6	1	2	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Zygophyllaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutaceae	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simarubaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meliaceae	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Polygalaceae	1	18	.....	18	3	10	1	3	1	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euphorbiaceae	13	38	2	40	11	17	4	7	1	34	8	5	.....	4	1	2	1	1	6	1	8
Callitrichaceae	1	5	.....	5	1	3	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empetraceae	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buxaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anacardiaceae	2	7	.....	7	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyrillaceae	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ilicaceae	1	12	.....	12	4	4	1	3	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celastraceae	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staphyleaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aceraceae	1	7	1	8	2	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aesculaceae	1	4	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sapindaceae	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
Balsaminaceae	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhamnaceae	5	6	1	7	2	4	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vitaceae	3	10	.....	10	1	4	1	3	1	6	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiliaceae	2	3	1	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Malvaceae	8	22	2	24	10	10		2	2	20	4			5	1		4	2	7	1	10
Theaceae	2	3		3	1	1	1			3											
Sterculiaceae	3	3		3	3					3				2		1		1	1		2
Hypericaceae	3	23	2	25	8	8	2	5	2	18	7										
Cistaceae	2	12		12	7	2		3		9	3										
Violaceae	2	22	3	25	3	10	3	5	4	16	9										1
Passifloraceae	1	2		2		2				2											
Cactaceae	1	3		3	1	1		1		2	1								1		1
Thymeleaceae	1	1		1				1			1										
Lythraceae	6	9		9	3	4		2		7	2			3	1						1
Melastomaceae	1	8		8	5	3				8											
Onagraceae	10	24	2	26	7	13	1	3	2	21	5	1		4	1						
Haloragidaceae	2	4		4	1	2		1		3	1	1									
Araliaceae	2	3		3		2		1		2	1										
Apiaceae	28	45	2	47	8	21	6	10	2	35	12			3	8	2	1	2	5	1	8
Cornaceae	2	7		7	1	3		2	1	4	3										
Total Archichlamydeae	350	910	37	1,017	228	281	99	255	87	610	337	13	3	77	85	22	15	50	71	26	159
Sympetalae.																					
Family:																					
Clethraceae	1	1		1				1			1										
Pyrolaceae	1	1		1				1			1										
Monotropaceae	2	2		2				1	1		2										
Ericaceae	9	15	2	17	4	5	3	2	3	12	5										
Vacciniaceae	2	13	5	18	3	8	4	2	1	15	3										
Diapensiaceae	1	1		1					1		1										
Primulaceae	7	9	2	11		2	4	4	1	6	5				3			1	1		2
Plumbaginaceae	1	1		1				1			1										
Sapotaceae	1	2		2		2				2		1									
Ebenaceae	1	1		1				1			1										
Styracaceae	2	5		5	2	2	1			5											
Symplocaceae	1	1		1		1				1											
Oleaceae	4	9	1	10	1	5	1	2	1	7	3										
Loganiaceae	4	5		5	2	3				5				2							
Gentianaceae	6	18	1	19	4	8	4	2	1	16	3										
Apocynaceae	3	5		5	1	4				5											
Asclepiadaceae	6	17	2	19	6	9		3	1	15	4										
Convolvulaceae	6	21		21	7	11	1	2		19	2			9			1	1	1	2	4
Cuscutaceae	1	5	1	6	1	3		2		4	2			2					1		1
Polemoniaceae	3	11	2	13	3	6	1	3		10	3										
Hydrophyllaceae	5	10		10	4	2	2		2	8	2			1							
Boraginaceae	7	15	1	16	1	7	2	3	3	10	6	1		3		1		4			4
Verbenaceae	6	18		18	10	4		2	2	14	4	1			11	1		1	2	6	9
Nepetaceae	27	59	2	61	13	24	6	16	2	43	18	1		4	9		1	7	3	3	13
Solanaceae	9	32	4	36	21	9	2	3	1	32	4	1		23	1			3	14		17
Scrophulariaceae	24	64	1	65	14	16	10	21	4	40	25	3		4	10	2		6	4	1	11
Pinguiculaceae	2	12		12	6	2		4		8	4				1						
Orobanchaceae	3	3		3				3		3			1								
Bignoniaceae	3	3		3				2	1		3										
Pedaliaceae	1	2		2	1	1					2			2							

Subkingdom SPERMOPHYTA (PHANEROGAMAE)—Continued.

Family.	ANGIOSPERMAE (METASPERMAE)—Continued.																				
	Genera.	Species.	Varieties.	Species and varieties.	Louisiana area.	Louisianian and Carolinian areas.	Carolinian area.	Louisianian, Carolinian, and Alleghanian areas.	Carolinian and Alleghanian areas.	Of the more southern flora.	Of the more northern flora.	Western continental.	Transcontinental.	In common with West Indies, Mexico, and South America.	In common with Europe.	In common with Eastern Asia.	Cosmopolitan, tropical, and otherwise.	Introduced.			
																		Naturalized.	Adventive and fugitive.	Escapes from cultivation.	Total introduced.
Sympetalae—Continued.																					
Family—Continued.																					
Acanthaceae	4	11	.....	11	4	4	1	1	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phrymaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plantaginaceae	1	9	1	10	3	2	.....	3	2	5	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	2	.....	5
Rubiaceae	8	26	1	27	7	8	5	6	1	20	7	.....	.....	4	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	1
Viburnaceae	6	16	.....	16	2	6	3	4	1	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Valerianaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dipsaceae	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cucurbitaceae	7	7	.....	7	4	2	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	.....	4
Campanulaceae	3	15	2	17	3	7	1	4	2	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cichoriaceae	11	25	1	26	4	9	3	8	2	16	10	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Ambrosiaceae	3	9	.....	9	2	2	.....	5	.....	4	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Carduaceae	79	290	34	324	80	100	50	52	42	231	93	2	.....	7	18	.....	.....	8	16	2	26
Total Sympetalæ	274	772	63	835	213	274	104	167	77	592	243	13	1	65	71	8	7	35	54	19	107

SUMMARY.

The total numbers of the species and varieties known at present to grow without cultivation in Alabama, enumerated in the catalogue, are as follows:[1]

Myxothallophyta		35
Euthallophyta		1,687
Archegoniatae (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta)		275
Gymnospermae	13	
Angiospermae:		
Monocotyledones	681	
Dicotyledones	1,782	
Total Angiospermae	2,463	
Total Spermophyta		2,476
Total species and varieties		4,473

[1] Some of the forms of Panicum of the *dichotomum* group and some of the new species of Crataegus, described by Professor Sargent and Mr. Beadle since the catalogue has been in press, were too late for inclusion.

ERRORS AND ADDITIONS.

Pp. 11, 59, etc. For Chehawhaw Mountain read Che-aw-ha Mountain.

P. 15. For Wistaria read Wisteria.

P. 16. For *Q. breviloba* read *Q. brevilobata.*

P. 38, foot note 1. Read: Cichoriaceae, Ambrosiaceae, and Carduaceae.

P. 38. The figures in this summary are to be corrected by those of the tabular statement, pp. 837 to 843.

P. 45. After *Ilex vomitoria* in list insert *Crataegus* spp.

P. 45. For *Rhododendron* spp. in list read *Azalea* spp.

P. 88. For *Salix tristis* read *Salix humilis.*

P. 114. For *Helianthemum ramuliflorum* read *Helianthemum georgianum.*

P. 149. For G. A. Beaumont read J. F. Beaumont.

P. 253. Under *Phyllosticta leucocarpae,* instead of *Pyrus* sp. read *Bumelia lycioides.*

Pp. 336 to 389. The following grasses have come lately to notice:

Andropogon bakeri Scribner & Ball. Mobile County.

Andropogon scoparius polycladus Scribner & Ball. Mobile County.

Paspalum altissimum Le Conte. Mobile County.

Panicum malacon Nash. Butler County.

Panicum equilaterale Scribner. Baldwin County, Stockton.

Elymus glabriflorus (Vasey) Scribner. De Kalb County, Lookout Mountain near Mentone.

P. 469. After *Quercus minor* insert:

Quercus boyntoni Beadle, Biltmore Bot. Stud. **1**: 48. 1901.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. Etowah County, near Gadsden (*C. L. Boynton*), April. Shrubby, 3 to 15 feet high.

P. 623. Before *Triadenum virginicum* insert:

Triadenum longifolium Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 140. 1898.

LONG-LEAF MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Leaves oblong-lanceolate, thinnish, obtuse, or notched at the apex, truncate or subcordate at the base, sessile; cymes terminal and axillary, few-flowered; flowers sessile or short-peduncled; sepals lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, acuminate; capsules small, acute, striate.

Louisianian area. Western Florida.

ALABAMA: Central Prairie region. Low wet places, Sumpter County. Flowers in July.

Type locality: In fossis prope Summerville [Sumpterville?], Alabama, et ad fluv. Apalachicola, Florida, legit Rugel, Aug.–Oct., 1843.

P. 696. Before Phryma insert:

PHRYMACEAE. Phryma Family.

and transpose, with genus, to p. 735, before Plantaginaceae.

P. 797. After *Rudbeckia hirta* insert:

Rudbeckia strigosa Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, **7**: 354. 1840.

Rudbeckia hirta var. *β* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. **2**: 307. 1842. (Fide Thomas V. Moore).

Louisianian area. Western Louisiana; Texas.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Sandy pine woods. Mobile County, May, 1901 (*Mohr*). Local. July. Perennial.

Clearly distinct.

Herb. Geol. Surv.

Rudbeckia chapmani Boynton & Beadle, Biltmore Bot. Stud. **1**: 14. 1901.

CHAPMAN'S CONEFLOWER.

Perennial, 1½ to 3 feet high; radical leaves 8 to 16 inches long (including petiole), broadly ovate-lanceolate, 2½ to 4 inches wide, harshly but inconspicuously pubescent, 5 or 7 nerved, truncate or cordate at the base, dentate or coarsely crenulate-dentate; cauline leaves ovate-lanceolate, rounded or narrowed at the base, subdentate or nearly entire, petioled; stems conspicuously angled, striate, sparingly pubescent or glabrous, branched near the summit; involucre foliaceous, imbricated, glabrate, or with lines of soft hairs on the margin and nerves; rays 12 to 16, about an inch long, 2 or 3 toothed at the apex; disk hemispherical, dark purple; chaff of the receptacle abruptly pointed at the apex and ciliate with a few short hairs; pappus a shallow coroniform border.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Mountain region. North Alabama (*G. R. Vasey*), 1878; no specific locality given.

Type locality: "Mountains of Georgia (Dr. A. W. Chapman, no locality; Dr. D. P. Cleaveland, Dalton, Ga.) and Alabama (Dr. G. Vasey [G. R. Vasey?], 1878)."

P. 753. After *Elephantopus carolinianus* insert:

Elephantopus violaceus Schultz Bip. Linnaea, **20**: 517. 1847.

Identification on the authority of C. F. Baker.

Carolinian area.

ALABAMA: Coast plain. Mobile. October.

INDEX.

[Synonyms are printed in *italics*. Species names in regular catalogue place are indexed only in the case of a few large genera.]

Page.

Abelmoschus esculentus 830
Abena, catalogue 694
Abies canadensis 324
Abutilon avicennae 614
catalogue 614
Acacia brachyloba 554
catalogue 553
farnesiana 136, 834
lutea 553
sweet 553
Acalypha caroliniana 593
catalogue 593
ostryaefolia 239, 248
virginica gracilens 593
Acanthaceae 733
Acanthospermum australe 55
brasilum 795
catalogue 795
xanthioides 795
Acanthus family 733
Acer 180, 213
barbatum 605, 606
floridanum 606
catalogue 605
dasycarpum 46, 606, 834
floridanum 47, 93
acuminatum 606
leucoderme 47, 57, 70, 91
mexicanum 606
negundo 70, 248, 253
rubrum 161, 166, 180, 181, 182, 251, 252, 253, 260, 835
drummondii 607
rugelii 606
saccharinum 46, 834
saccharinum 605
floridanum 606
saccharum 47, 80, 84, 835
barbatum 47, 61, 70, 84, 102, 835
barbatum 606
Aceraceae 605
Acerates, catalogue 676
longifolia 676
paniculata 677
Acetabula 156
Achillea, catalogue 812
lanata 812
Achlya, catalogue 151
Achroanthes, catalogue 457
unifolia 66
Achyranthes, catalogue 492
obtusifolia 492
repens 492

Page.

Acmella repens 797
Acnida, catalogue 491
Aconitum, catalogue 510
Acorus, catalogue 424
Acrocarpi 296
Acrospermaceae 164, 262
Acrospermum, catalogue 164
Acrostichum areolatum 313
platyneuros 314
polypodioides 311
thelypteris 316
Actaea alba 93
catalogue 508
racemosa 509
spicata alba 509
Actinocyclus, catalogue 144
Actinomeris 803
alternifolia 804
helianthoides 804
nudicaulis 804
squarrosa 804
Actinospermum 808
catalogue 808
Actynoptychus, catalogue 143
Acuan brachycarpus 108
catalogue 554
illinoensis 104
Addersmouth, green 457
Adder's-tongue 310, 440
family 310
yellow 440
Adelia, catalogue 667
ligustrina 57, 102
privet-like 668
Adiantum capillus-veneris 86, 108
catalogue 311
pedatum 74
Adicea, catalogue 478
microphylla hernarioides 56
urticaefolia 102
Adonis autumnalis 516
catalogue 516
Adopogon, catalogue 751
Adrue 392
Adventive plants 54
Aecidia 193
Aecidium 190
catalogue 192
mariae-wilsoni 193
oldenlandianum 193
petersii 193
petersii 193
Aegilops aromatica 374

Page.

Aeschynomene, catalogue 569
hispida 569
longifolia 569
platycarpa 568
virginica 128
Aesculaceae 607
Aesculus, catalogue 607
flava 607
glabra 80, 84
lutea 607
macrostachya 608
octandra 46, 80, 84
parviflora 92, 109
pavia 85, 109, 166, 254
spp 32
Aethusa, catalogue 643
pinnata 643
Afzelia cassinoides 115
catalogue 724
pectinata 115
Agaric, fly 229
Agaricaceae 216, 263
Agaricales 197
Agaricinae 222
Agarics 170
Agaricus ater 225
catalogue 224
Agave americana 137
catalogue 448
virginica 175, 256
Ageratum altissimum 765
catalogue 760
mexicanum 56
mexicanum 760
Agriculture, relation to spontaneous flora 821
Agrimonia, catalogue 542
eupatoria mollis 542
parviflora 542
cupatorium 542
incisa 123
microcarpa 542
mollis 185
parviflora 185
pubescens 542
suaveolens 543
Agrimony 542, 543
Agrostemma, catalogue 496
Agrostis 239
alba 826
stolonifera 370
vulgaris 826
altissima 370
arachnoides 370
aspera 368
catalogue 370
elata 371
hiemalis 88
indica 367
intermedia 370
involuta 368
juncea 368
littoralis 369
longifolia 368
perennans 76, 370
scabra 370
tenacissima 368

Page.

Agrostis—Continued.
tenuiflora 366
trichopodes 366
vulgaris 370
Agyrium, catalogue 159
Ailanthus, catalogue 587
glandulosus 834
Aira, catalogue 371
flexuosa 372
mollis 378, 379
nitida 379
obtusata 378
purpurea 377
triflora 378
truncata 378
Aizoaceae 494
Alabama flora, biological relations 44
ecological relations 44
relation to adjoining 39
relation to foreign 39
relation to trans-Atlantic 43
relation to tropical American 41
systematic relations 38
River, physiography 23
Albizzia, catalogue 553
julibrissin 136, 834
Albugo, catalogue 151
Albuginaceae 151, 262
Alder 43, 467
black 604
white 652
Aletris alba 443
catalogue 443
Alfalfa 560, 829
Alfilaria 583
Algae 142
fresh-water 142
red 148
Alisma, catalogue 329
subulata 331
Alismaceae 329
Alleghenian life area 31
Allionia, catalogue 493
hirsuta 105
nyctaginea 83
Allium 255
ascalonicum 827
canadense 98
catalogue 439
cepa 827
ornithogaloides 439
porrum 827
sativum 827
Allspice, Carolina 109, 518
Alnus 139, 194, 195, 202, 208
catalogue 467
rugosa 154, 166, 167, 177, 179, 180, 181, 198
serrulata 467
Aloe, American 448
false 448
Alopecurus aristulatus 367
catalogue 367
fulvus 367
geniculatus aristulatus 367
monspeliensis 369
Alsike clover 828
Alsinaceae 496

Page.

Alsine 499
catalogue 499
pubera tennesseensis 86
Alternanthera achyrantha 492
leiantha 492
catalogue 491
Althea 835
rosea 239
tree 617
Alum root 534
Amanita, catalogue 228
Amanitopsis, catalogue 228
Amaranth family 490, 491
Amaranthaceae 490
Amaranthus albus 491
catalogue 490
chlorostachys 490
hybridus 490
crassipes 491
hybridus 55
hypochondriacus 490
retroflexus 55, 151, 253
sp 151
spinosus 55, 151
Amaryllidaceae 447
Amaryllis atamasco 447
family 447
Amblystegium 291
catalogue 308
homalostegium 308
radicale 308
Ambrosia 175
artemisiaefolia 152, 165, 171, 173, 174, 175
catalogue 757
trifida 165, 171, 191
Ambrosiaceae 756
addendum 845
Amelanchier 261
canadensis 64
botryapium 545
oblongifolia 545
catalogue 545
Amellus villosus 770
American centaury 670
colombo 672
Amerosporium, catalogue 261
Amianthium 437
angustifolium 437
leimanthoides 437
muscaetoxicum 437
Ammannia, catalogue 631
humilis 631
latifolia 631
ramosior 631
Ammi capillaceum 648
catalogue 649
majus 56
majus 648
Amorpha, catalogue 563
fruticosa 187
glabra 123
virgata 61, 63
Ampelanus, catalogue 677
Ampelopsis 174
arborea 101
bipinnata 611

Page.

Ampelopsis—Continued.
catalogue 611
cordata 101
incisa 130
quinquefolia 611
Amphiacharys, catalogue 769
dracunculoides 83
Amphicarpa 578
monoica 579
Amphicarpaea pitcheri 579
Amphiprora, catalogue 146
elegans 146
vitrea 143
Amphisphaeriaceae 173, 262
Amphitetras, catalogue 144
Amphora, catalogue 146
Amphoridium 291
catalogue 300
Amsonia amsonia 184
angustifolia 674
ciliata 97
catalogue 673
latifolia 673
tabernaemontana 673
Amygdalus persica 154, 189, 235 236, 256, 832
nectarina 832
Anacardiaceae 600
Anagallis, catalogue 662
Anantherix paniculata 677
Andreaea, catalogue 296
rupestris 296
Andreaeaceae 296, 309
Andreaeales 296, 309
Andromeda 14, 45, 47, 258
acuminata 168
arborea 656
axillaris 654
frondosa 655
ligustrina 655
pubescens 656
low 555
nitida 655
paniculata foliosiflora 655
nudiflora 655
phillyreaefolia 655
racemosa 654
recurva 655
recurved 655
Andropogon 256
alopecuroides 334
ambiguus 375
argenteus 338
argyraeus 113, 187
avenaceus 338
bakeri 845
belvisii 338
catalogue 336
ciliatus 338
dissitiflorum 337
elliottii 120
furcatus 61, 73, 104, 187, 257
glaucus 337
glomeratus 123, 183, 821
glaucopsis 123
halepensis 339
insularis 345

Andropogon—Continued. Page.
liebmanii mohrii 338
longiberbis 337
macrourum 336
macrourus glaucopsis 337
hirsutior 337
mohrii 119
nutans 339
linneanum 339
provincialis furcatus 338
scoparius 61, 73, 114, 183, 187, 822
polycladus 845
sorghum sativus 339
sp 171, 186, 187
tener 113, 120
genuinus typicus 336
tetrastachyus 119
vaginatus 337
virginicus 74, 76, 88, 116, 171, 175, 186, 187, 337, 821
dealbatus 120
glaucus 120, 337
tetrastachyus 338
viridis 337
Andropogoneae 63
Anemone caroliniana 83, 93
catalogue 510
decapetala 188, 194
hepatica 511
heterophylla 510
nemorosa 510
quinquefolia 510
prairie 511
quinquefolia 75, 93
rue 511
Southern 510
thalictroides 511
trilobata 510
Virginian 511
virginiana 75, 85, 93, 260
Anemonella 511
thalictroides 511
Angallis caerulea 663
Angelica 641
catalogue 641
hirsuta 641
tree 70, 640
villosa 64, 245
Angelina, catalogue 162
Angiospermae 326
Angle-pod, Baldwin's 678
hirsute 678
smooth 677
Anise, Florida star 506
Anomodon, catalogue 304
Anomostephium buphthalmoides 800
buphthalmoides 800
Anona pygmaea 508
triloba 507
Anonaceae 507
Anonymos aquatica 475
bracteata 570
capitata 446
cassioides 724
erecta 727
graminifolius 767
odoratissima 768
pinnata 565
Anonymos—Continued. Page.
rotundifolia 558
sessilifolium 669
Antennaria, catalogue 168, 790
Anthaenantia 343
catalogue 343
rufa 116
villosa 113
Anthemis, catalogue 812
cotula 55
repens 797
Anthoceros carolinianus 285
catalogue 289
ravenelii 285
Anthocerotaceae 289
Anthostoma, catalogue 177
Anthostomella, catalogue 177
Anthoxanthum, catalogue 364
Anthriscus cerefolium 829
Antirrhinum canadense 717
elatine 716
linaria 717
spurium 717
Antrichum 303
Anychia baldwinii 502
canadensis 502
catalogue 502
dichotoma 63
Aphyllon 731
uniflorum 731
Apiaceae 640
Apios apios 166, 245
catalogue 579
tuberosa 579
Apiospora, catalogue 174
Apiosporium, catalogue 168
Apium, catalogue 647
graveolens 829
leptophyllum 647
Aplectrum, catalogue 460
hyemale 460
Aplopappus divaricatus 771
Apocynaceae 673
Apocynum cannabinum 68
catalogue 674
Apogon 752
humilis 752
Apple of peru 708
thorn 714, 715
tribe 46
Applemint 697
Apples 31, 43, 69, 80, 89, 254, 824, 831
in Tennessee Valley 824
Apteria 51
catalogue 452
lilac 452
lilacina 452
setacea 123
Aquilegia, catalogue 509
Arabis bulbosa 525
catalogue 528
laevigata 83
ludoviciana 528
patens 94
thaliana 527
virginica 152
Araceae 424
Arachis hypogaea 69, 243, 830

Page.

Arachnion, catalogue 234
Aralia, catalogue 640
quinquefolia 640
racemosa 75
spinosa 70, 255, 260
Araliaceae 640
Araucaria imbricata 833
spp 136
Arboreal plant associations 47
Arbutus, trailing 656
Archemora 641
rigida 641
Archichlamydeae 461
Archidium, catalogue 297
Archispermae 323
Arctic grass 827
or arctic-alpine life zone 30
Arctium, catalogue 816
Arcyphyllum difforme 582
Arcyria, catalogue 139
Arecaceae 423
Arenaria brevifolia 79
catalogue 499
diffusa 500
michauxii 499
patula 83
pitcheri 500
rubra 501
marina 501
serpyllifolia 83
stricta 73
Arethusa divaricata 456
ophioglossoides 455
racemosa 460
spicata 460
verticillata 456
Argemone albiflora 520
catalogue 520
georgiana 520
mexicana albiflora 520
Arisaema, catalogue 425
dracontium 110
polymorphum 425
quinatum 75
Aristida, catalogue 364
dichotoma 105
lanosa 365
palustris 124
purpurascens 113, 171
minor 257
simpliciflora 365
simplicifolia 113
spiciformis 124
stricta 109, 113
virgata palustris 365
Aristolochia, catalogue 480
hastata 480
serpentaria 480
sipho 480
tomentosa 101
Aristolochiaceae 480
Armillaria, catalogue 227
Aronia arbutifolia 64, 71
catalogue 545
Arrhenatherum avenaceum 372
catalogue 372
elatius 826

Page.

Arrhytidia, catalogue 196
Arrow grass 329
family 329
Arrowhead 50, 330, 332
Arrowleaf 49
Arrowwood 107, 743
Artemisia, catalogue 814
capillifolia 760
vulgaris 56
Arthonia 264, 266
catalogue 269
Arthonieae 269, 284
Artichoke 828, 831
Arum dracontium 426
family 424
polymorphum 425
quinatum 425
triphyllum 425
virginicum 425
Aruncus, catalogue 539
Arundinaria 157, 162, 169, 173, 174
catalogue 389
macrosperma 45, 58, 102, 103
suffruticosa 389
tecta 45, 102, 103, 123, 126, 157, 160, 164, 170, 172, 174, 175, 181, 196, 237, 238, 244, 246, 248, 252, 261, 823
Arundo cinnoides 371
gigantea 389
phragmites 377
tecta 389
Asarum arifolium 123
catalogue 480
grandiflorum 481
macranthum 79
virginicum 66, 182
grandiflorum 481
Asclepiadaceae 674
Asclepias amplexicaulis 114, 675
angustifolia 676
catalogue 674
floridana 676
humistrata 114
lanceolata 50
linearis 676
longifolia 676
michauxii 114
obovata 104
obtusifolia 240
parviflora 676
paupercula 675
purpurascens 675
quadrifolia 79
sp 250
tuberosa 68
variegata 68
verticillata subverticillata 676
viridis 677
Asclepiodora 677
catalogue 677
viridis 104
Ascobolaceae 157, 262
Ascobolus, catalogue 157
conglomerata 162
Ascomycetes 154, 262
Ascyrum 121
catalogue 619

Ascyrum—Continued. Page.
crux-andreae 619
angustifolium 619
hypericoides 120, 620
pumilum 114
stans 120, 238
Ash 14, 43, 46, 666
Biltmore 666
blue 81, 667
Carolina 46, 67, 124
green 46, 125, 667
pop 667
small-fruited white 666
Southern prickly 102, 122
water 667
white 81, 84, 86, 92, 102, 110, 666, 824
Asimina 193
catalogue 507
low 508
parviflora 112
triloba 66, 101, 102
Asparagus 828
officinalis 828
Aspergillaceae 164, 262
Aspergillales 164
Aspergillus, catalogue 164
Asphodel, false 436
Aspidiotus obscurus 169, 249
Aspidium 316
acrostichoides 317
floridanum 317
marginale 317
molle 317
noveboracense 316
obtusum 318
patens 317
thelypteris 316
Asplenium angustifolium 74
bradleyi 78
catalogue 314
ebeneum 314
filix-foemina 78, 94
montanum 73, 78, 94
parvulum 73, 78, 94
pinnatifidum 73, 78
platyneuron 74, 123
rhizophylla 316
ruta-muraria 73, 94
thelypteroides 316
trichomanes 76, 78, 94
Asprella 389
Aster 152, 188, 192, 254, 788
adnatus 115, 780, 786
amplexicaulis 780
annuus 786
asperulus 781
azureus 781
baldwini 781
camptosorus 62, 93, 781
catalogue 779
concolor 115, 780
cordifolius 83, 782
coridifolius 784
laevigatus 782
polycephalus 782
cornifolius 788
corymbosus 779

Aster—Continued. Page.
diffusus 784
discoideus 771
divaricatus 74, 779
divaricatus 785
diversifolius 781
dumosus 184, 784, 821
coridifolius 784, 786
subulaefolius 66, 784, 786
ericoides 783
pilosus 783
platyphyllus 783
villosus 783
exilis 785, 786
flexuosus 785
foliolosus 784
golden 67, 769, 770, 771, 822
gracilis 780
humilis 788
infirmus 788
laevis 62, 783
ampfifolius 783
latifolius 83
latifolius 783
laevigatus 782
lateriflorus 64, 165, 782, 784
glomerellus 784
pendulus 785
latifolius 783
leiophyllus 782
linariifolius 788
linifolius 785
lowrieanus 782
microphyllus 780
miser 784
glomerellus 784
multiflorus 783
stricticaulis 783
oblongifolius 83, 780
paludosus 126, 779
paniculatus 785
patens 62, 67, 105, 780, 822
gracilis 780
tenuicaulis 115, 780, 786
pendulus 785
pilosus 783
pilosus 783
puniceus 184, 780
purpuratus 126, 782, 786
purpureus 66
sagittifolius 62, 66, 782
salicifolius subasper 785
scaber 781
shortii 66, 93, 781
solidagineus 778
subasper 785
subulatus 785
tenuifolius 784, 785
tortifolius 779
tradescanti 165, 184, 785
umbellatus 788
latifolius 788
undulatus 62, 67, 105, 184, 781
diversifolius 62, 781
loriformis 782
vernus 787
villosus 783

Aster—Continued. Page.
vimineus foliolosus 64, 784
virgatus 782
white-topped 778, 779
Asters 83, 115, 236, 239, 778–785, 821, 822
blue 67
Asterella, catalogue 286
tenella 285
Asterina, catalogue 168
Astomum, catalogue 297
ludovicianum 293
sullivantii 297
Astraeus, catalogue 234
Astragalus canadensis 568
carolinianus 568
catalogue 568
plattensis tennesseensis 568
villosus 114
Astrophyllum cuspidatum pachyphyllum 302
Atamosco atamasco 97, 123
catalogue 447
lily 447
Athanasia graminifolia 809
hastata 797
obovata 809
trinervia 809
Atheropogon 375
Atkinson, G. F., fungi 149
Atriplex arenaria 133
catalogue 489
patula hastata 489
Atropa physalodes 708
Aulacodiscus, catalogue 144
Aulacomnium 302
Aulaxanthus 343
ciliatus 343
rufus 343
Auliscus, catalogue 143
radiatus 143
Aulographum, catalogue 162
Auriculariaceae 194, 262
Auriculariales 194, 262
Auricularia, catalogue 194
Austin, C. F., liverworts identified 285
mosses identified 290
Austral life region 31
zone, lower 32
zone, upper 31
Australian oats 387
Austroriparian area 94
life area 32
Avena sativa 183, 188, 190, 238, 249, 826
catalogue 372
elatior 372
fragilis 373
glumosa 373
palustris 372
pennsylvanica 372
spicata 373
Avens, white 542
Azalea 14, 15, 45, 47, 71, 89, 835, 845
arborescens 57, 71, 78
catalogue 653
glauca 653
indica 835
nudiflora 71, 191, 196, 254

Azalea—Continued. Page.
sweet-scented 71, 653
viscosa glauca 64, 66
Azaleas, indian 136
Azolla 48
caroliniana 125
catalogue 320

Baccharis adnata 790
angustifolia 132
catalogue 789
foetida 789
foetida 790
halimifolia 45, 132
viscosa 790
Bacillariaceae 143
Bacillariales 143
Bacopa 721
Bacteriastrum curvatum 144
varians 144
Badhamia, catalogue 141
Baeomyces 264
catalogue 272
roseus 266
Baker, C. F., fungi 149
lichens 264
Prof. Carl, botanical collection 18
Bald prairies 48, 104
vegetation and soil 823
Balduina 808
multiflora 809
uniflora 808
Baldwinia 808
multiflora 130
uniflora 121
Balloon vine 608
Ballota, catalogue 706
Balm, Canadian horse 696
purple horse 696
scarlet 700
seaside 701
Balsam family 610
pear 747
Balsaminaceae 610
Bamboo 102
bay-leaf 446
brier 68, 107, 445
tribe 45
Baneberry, white 509
Baptisia, catalogue 558
Barberry family 517
Barbula 291
catalogue 299
muralis 299
Barkhousia caroliniana 754
Barlaea 156
Barley 827
dwarf 388
Barnyard grass 357, 376
Barrens and river hills, vegetation 88
Bartonia 673
catalogue 673
verna 120
virginica 126
tenella 673
Bartram, William, botanical exploration 13

Page

Bartramia ... 291
catalogue ... 302
radicalis ... 294
Bartramiaceae ... 302, 309
Bartsia coccinea ... 728
Basidiomycetes ... 183, 262, 263
Basidiophora, catalogue ... 152
Basil, East India ... 697
mountain ... 699
scarlet ... 115
swamp ... 696
sweet ... 829
whitish ... 699
Basswood ... 72, 89, 109, 613
Batatas acetosaefolius ... 680
edulis ... 828
littoralis ... 680
Batidaceae ... 493
Batis, catalogue ... 493
family ... 493
maritima ... 132
Batrachium, catalogue ... 515
divaricatum ... 49, 127
Batrachospermum ... 127
catalogue ... 148
Batschia canescens ... 691
Bayberry ... 464
Bay, loblolly ... 618
red ... 47, 96, 100, 266, 518, 519
rose ... 654
sweet ... 14, 504, 505
white ... 47, 117, 125, 505
Bazzania, catalogue ... 288
trilobata ... 285
Bead tree ... 588
Beaked rushes ... 406, 407, 408, 409, 410
Bean, angular-leaf ... 581
bush ... 830
caper family ... 586
flowering ... 830
kidney ... 830
lima ... 830
pole ... 830
sacred ... 503
soy ... 830
wild ... 581, 582
Beans ... 135, 830
Bear foot ... 792
grass ... 441
Beard grass ... 123, 336, 338, 369
tongue ... 718, 719
Beaumont, J. F., botanical collection ... 17
fungi ... 149
lichens ... 263
Beaver tree ... 505
Bedstraw ... 741, 742
Beech ... 43, 46, 72, 86, 100, 109, 122, 468
American ... 468
family ... 468
drops ... 731
Beet, red ... 827
sugar ... 32
Beets ... 248
Beggar lice ... 690
tick ... 807
Belamcanda ... 450
chinensis ... 450

Page.

Belleflower ... 748
Bellis, catalogue ... 778
integrifolia ... 83
Bellwort ... 438
Belonidium, catalogue ... 158
Belonium, catalogue ... 157
Bent grass, Elliott's ... 370
Reed ... 371
tall ... 371
upland ... 370
white ... 370, 826
Benton, fungi ... 149
Benzoin aestivale ... 519
benzoin ... 101, 247
catalogue ... 519
odoriferum ... 519
Berberidaceae ... 517
Berchemia, catalogue ... 608
volubilis ... 71, 101, 608
Bergamot, wild ... 702
Berkeley, M. J., fungi ... 148, 149
Berlandiera, catalogue ... 795
downy ... 795
tomentosa ... 795
Bermuda grass ... 56, 105, 373, 826
Beta vulgaris ... 240
rapacea ... 827
Betula ... 163, 198, 213, 252
alnus-rugosa ... 467
catalogue ... 467
excelsa ... 467
lenta ... 64, 72
nigra ... 251
rubra ... 467
Betulaceae ... 466
Beurera ... 518
Biatora ... 264
catalogue ... 272
rufonigra ... 265
suffusa ... 266
Bicuculla, catalogue ... 520
cucullaria ... 75, 93
Biddulphia aurita ... 144
Biddulphioideae ... 144
Bidens, catalogue ... 807
chrysanthemoides ... 807
coronata leptophylla ... 121
involucrata ... 75, 125
frondosa ... 153, 165
sp ... 153
Bigelovia ... 121
nudata ... 771
virgata ... 771
Bigelowia ... 771
Bignonia ... 168
capreolata ... 71, 164
capreolata ... 732
catalogue ... 732
catalpa ... 732
crucigera ... 101
family ... 732
radicans ... 732
sempervirens ... 668
tomentosa ... 719
Bignoniaceae ... 732
Bilberry ... 107, 657
Bilsted ... 538

Page.

Bindweed 680, 681, 682
black 486
Biological survey, lichens 263
mosses 290
Biotia orientalis 833
Birch 43
black 467
cherry 72, 467
family 466
sweet 34, 64, 72
Birthwort family 480
Bishop's weed, greater 649
mock 648, 649
Nuttall's 648
toothpick 649
Bitternut 46, 463
Bittersweet 605
false 605
Bitterweed 54, 757, 810
Black rush 132
sampson 799
walnut 14
Blackberry 540, 541, 832
sand 541
Black-jack 47, 59, 60, 68, 88, 96, 98, 107, 112, 472, 822
forked-leaf 471
Blackroot 790
Bladder nut, American 605
family 605
Bladderwort 49, 52, 80, 117, 729, 730, 731
Blazing star 766, 767, 821, 822
Blechnum virginicum 313
Blephilia, catalogue 703
ciliata 74
Bletia aphylla 460
Blitum maritimum 488
rubrum 488
Bloodwort family 446
Blue curls 707
flag 50
grass 824, 826, 827
Canada 826
English 384
Kentucky 384
in Tennessee Valley 824
Texas 827
Bluebell family 748
Blueberry 71, 657, 659, 660
Blue-eyed grass 450
Bluehearts 728
Blue-jack 91, 96, 112, 131, 473, 822
Bluets 737, 738
Boehmeria, catalogue 478
cylindrica 240
nivea 828
tenacissima 828
tenacissima 478
Boerhavia, catalogue 494
erect 494
hairy 494
Bois d'arc 475
Bokhara clover 829
Boletineae 214
Boletinus, catalogue 216
Boletopsis 216
Boletus 151, 216
catalogue 214

Page.

Boltonia, catalogue 778
diffusa 128
Boneset, climbing 765
false 766
prairie false 766
purple 761
upland 764
Borage family 689
Boraginaceae 689
Boreal life region 30
Borreria micrantha 740
parviflora 740
Borrichia, catalogue 800
frutescens 132
Botanical explorations of Alabama, history 11, 13
Botrychium, catalogue 310
gracile 311
lunaroides 310
obliquum 74, 121
ternatum-lunaroides 310
obliquum 310
virginicum 74
Botrypus lunaroides 310
Botrytis, catalogue 235
Bottle brush grass 389
Bouchea, catalogue 694
ehrenbergii 694
Bouteloua, catalogue 375
curtipendula 104
racemosa 375
Bovista, catalogue 233
Bovistella, catalogue 232
Bowman's root 539
Box 834
elder 41, 70, 89, 607
family 599
thorn 708
Boykinia 73, 533
aconitifolia 533
Brachychaeta, catalogue 778
cordata 83, 778
sphacelata 63, 66, 83
Brachyelytrum aristatum 367
awned 367
catalogue 367
erectum 74
Brachyris dracunculoides 769
Brachystemon 698
Brachythecium 291
campestre 292
catalogue 307
laetum 293
oxycladon 292
Bracken, common 312
Bradburya, catalogue 578
virginica 97
Brake, Chinese 312
cliff 313
cypress 124
Brasenia, catalogue 503
peltata 126
peltata 503
Brassica 134
catalogue 523
campestris ruta-baga 827
oleracea 151, 153, 241, 246

Brassica—Continued. Page.
oleracea—continued.
acephala 828
botrytis 828
capitata 828
gongylodes 828
rapa esculenta 827
Brassicaceae 521
Brauneria, catalogue 799
pallida 104
purpurea 74
Bremia, catalogue 152
Breweria 681, 682
catalogue 681
humistrata 97, 245
Brickellia 65
Brickellia 766
cordifolia 766
Brintonia, catalogue 771
discoidea 97
Britton, Mrs. E. G., mosses revised 290
Briza, catalogue 383
eragrostis 380
Brizopyrum spicatum 383
Bromeliaceae 429
Bromus canadensis 387
catalogue 387
pubescens 387
schraderi 387
unioloides 104, 827
Broom corn 825
grass 336, 821
rape family 731
rapes 52
sedges 337, 422
Brotera 810
contrayerva 810
trinervata 810
Broussonetia 228
catalogue 476
papyrifera 136, 833
Bruchia brevipes 297
catalogue 296
curviseta 293
donnellii 293
drummondii 293
nigricans 293
ravenelii 293
sullivantii 293
Bruchiaceae 296, 309
Brunnichia 123
catalogue 487
cirrhosa 101
Bryaceae 301, 309
Bryales 296, 309
Bryonia boykinii 747
Bryony 747
Bryophyta 286
Bryum 291
bicolor 294
caespiticium 294
catalogue 301
erythrocarpum 301
lescurianum 301
nutans 294
pseudotriquetrum 302

Bryum—Continued. Page.
pyriforme 302
sanguineum 301
Buchnera canadensis 693
catalogue 728
elongata 114
Buckleya 16
Buckeye 32, 80, 607, 608
fetid 84, 607
Ohio 46
red 14, 85, 109, 133, 608
small-flowered 92
spiked 608
sweet 84
white-flowered 109
yellow 607
Buckley, Samuel Botsford, botanical exploration 16
Buckthorn 82, 609
family 608
Carolina 99, 101, 133
false 664
false Southern 99
Southern 664
Buckwheat 829
climbing false 486
family 481
tree 602
Buda marina 501
rubra 501
Buellia 264
catalogue 271
lactea 271
parasema 266
subdisciformis 266
subpostumum 266
Bugbane 509
false 513
Bugleweed 697, 698
Buhrstone ridges 107
Bulgaria 157, 158
catalogue 160
Bullgrass 135, 343
Bulrush 49, 403, 404
Bumelia 82
catalogue 664
lanuginosa 82
lycioides 82, 99, 845
Bunch flower 438
Buphthalmum angustifolium 809
asperrimum 800
frutescens 800
helianthoides 796
Bupleurum, catalogue 645
Bur cucumber 748
marigold 807, 808
reed family 327
reeds 50
Burdock 816
Burmannia, catalogue 452
family 452
Burmanniaceae 452
Burmannias 51
Burning bush 605, 834
Bursa, catalogue 527
Burweed 757

Page.

Bush formation 45
Butneria, catalogue 518
fertilis 57, 67, 78
Florida 109, 118
Butneriaceae 518
Buttercup 514, 515
Butterfly weed 68
Butternut 72, 461
Butterweed 815
Butterwort family 729
Butterworts 52, 729
Buttonbush 739
Buttonflower 740
Buttonweed 740
Buttonwood 538
Buxaceae 599
Buxbaumiaceae 304, 309
Buxus sempervirens 834

Cabbage 134, 135, 246, 828
Cabomba aubleti 503
aubleti 503
caroliniana 126
carolinian 503
catalogue 503
Cacalia 257, 815
atriplicifolia 815
lanceolata 50, 816
ovata 816
reniformis 815
tuberosa 816
Cactaceae 630
Cactus crowfoot 630
family 630
humifusus 630
opuntia 630
Caeoma agrimoniae 185
nitens 191
Caesalpiniaceae 61
Cahaba River, physiography 24
Cakile aequalis 523
catalogue 522
maritima aequalis 523
geniculata 129
Calabash 747
common gourd 747
Calaglossa 148
Calamagrostis, catalogue 371
nuttalliana 370
Calamintha 97, 700
canescens 701
coccinea 115, 700
grandiflora 700
nepeta 700
scarlet 15
Calamus 424
Caldesiella ferruginosa 205
Caliciaceae 269, 284
Calicieae 269, 289
Calicium albo-nigrum 266
catalogue 269
Calico bush 654
Calla lily, wild 425
sagittifolia 425
virginica 425

Page.

Calladium glaucum 425
Callicarpa, catalogue 695
Calliopsis drummondii 805
Callirrhoe, catalogue 614
Callitrichaceae 598
Callitriche, catalogue 598
deflexa austini 598
drummondii 599
heterophylla 49
pendunculosa 598
verna 599
Calonectria, catalogue 169
Calonema, catalogue 140
Calopogon 459
multiflorus 459
pallidus 459
parviflorus 114, 459
pulchellus 459
graminifolius 459
Calostoma, catalogue 232
Caltrops 586
Calvatia, catalogue 232
Calycanthaceae 518
Calycanthus 14, 57
Calycanthus 78, 109, 118, 518
family 518
fertilis 518
floridus 518
glaucus 67, 518
laevigatus 518
inodorus 518
lowland 109
sterilis 518
Calycocarpum, catalogue 518
lyoni 101, 110
Calystegia 682
catesbeiana 682
sepium pubescens 682
Camassia 440
fraseri 440
Cambrian slates 68
Camellia japonica 136, 259
japonica 835
Camomile 813
wild 813
Campanula acuminata 748
amplexicaulis 749
biflora 748
catalogue 748
divaricata 63, 93, 94
perfoliata 749
Campanulaceae 748
Campestrian associations of Central Prairies 104
flora 48
Camphor tree 136, 833
Campion, round-leaved 496
southern 496
starry 496
Camptosorus, catalogue 316
rhizophyllus 73, 781
Camptothecium 291
Campulosus aromaticus 66, 124
catalogue 374
Campylodiscus, catalogue 146

Page.

Campylium, catalogue 308
chrysophyllum 293
hispidulum 292, 293
Campylopus 291
catalogue 298
Canada blue grass 826
lovage 643
thistle 817
Canadian hemp 674
life zone 30
Canary grass 364
Cancer root 731
Candle berry 464
Candy grass 380
Cane 45, 58, 102, 106, 389
early amber 825
maiden 346
mutton 103
sugar 32, 95, 110, 134, 825
switch 45, 102
Canebrakes 102
Cannabis, catalogue 476
Cantaloupe 831
Cantharelleae 216
Cantherellus aurantiacus 168
catalogue 216
cibarius 216
Cantua coronopifolia 686
Cape jessamine 835
Caper family 528
Capnodium 168
Capnoides, catalogue 521
Capparidaceae 528
Capraria gratioloides 722
multifida 721
Caprifolium fraseri 745
longiflorum 745
sempervirens 745
Capriola, catalogue 373
dactylon 56, 105, 826
Capsella 527
bursa-pastoris 527
Capsicum annuum 247, 830
baccatum 830
catalogue 714
frutescens 830
Carboniferous conglomerates 69
sandstones 69
Cardamine, catalogue 525
heterophylla 526
hirsuta 153
hirsuta 525
rhomboidea 525
uniflora 526
virginica 528
Cardinal flower 749
Cardiospermum, catalogue 608
Carduaceae 62, 67, 758
Carduus altissimus 65
catalogue 816
elliotii 105
martanus 818
sp 188
virginicus 74
Carex albolutescens 128, 422, 423
alata 128, 422, 423
albursina 418, 423

Page.

Carex—Continued.
amphibola 416, 423
anceps 417
angustifolia 417
patulifolia 117
atlantica 126, 421, 423
baileyi 97, 126, 414
baldwiniana 413
blanda 417
boottiana 73, 418
bromoides 421, 423
caroliniana 123, 416, 423
castanea 414
catalogue 412
cephalophora 73, 421, 423
angustifolia 421
cherokeensis 98, 416, 423
collinsii 412, 423
conferta 421
crinita 415
cryptandra 416
dasycarpa 132, 419
debilis 416
prolixa 123, 416, 423
pubera 97, 98, 416
digitalis 73, 418, 423
distribution 423
echinata conferta 421
microstachys 421
elliottii 126, 414, 423
festucacea 114, 422
flaccosperma 417, 423
floridana 418, 423
foenea 422
folliculata 413, 423
australis 126, 413, 423
folliculata β 413
xanthophysa 413
frankii 414
fusiformis 418
gigantea 413
glabra 416
glaucescens 415
gracilis 414
grandis 413
granularis 76, 417, 423
grisea angustifolia 416
rigida 416
gynandra 423
halei 413
hirsuta 98, 123, 415, 423
ignota 417
interior 421, 423
intumescens 76, 126, 413, 423
lagopodioides 422
large 413
latifolia 418
laxiflora 73, 74, 417, 423
laxiflora 417
latifolia 418
michauxii 417
patulifolia 74, 417, 423
plantaginea 417
striatula 417
styloflexa 418
varians 73, 74, 417, 423
leavenworthii 73, 421

Carex—Continued. Page.
leptalea 126, 419
louisianica 413, 42
lucorum nigromarginata 418
lupulina 75, 76, 413
lurida 65, 75, 76, 98, 128, 188, 414, 423
lurida 413
maxima 419
michauxii 412
microstachya 419
muhlenbergii 114, 420
enervis 420
xalapensis 420, 423
multiflora 419
neglecta 420
nigromarginata 73, 418, 423
oblita 98, 416, 423
oligocarpa 418
oxylepsis 98, 416, 423
Peters collection 17
picta 73, 418, 423
plantaginea 417
polytrichoides 419
recurva 416
retroflexa 420, 423
rosea minor 420
radiata 420
retroflexa 420
texensis 420
scirpoides 421
scoparia 422, 423
minor 422
smithii 416
sparganioides 420, 423
sp 50, 187, 188
squarrosa 76, 414, 423
stellulata 421
conferta 421
scirpoides 421
stenolepis 414
sterilis 98, 126, 421, 423
excelsior 421
stipata 419, 423
maxima 125
maxima 419
uberior 419
straminea 422
alata 422
brevior 422
festucacea 422
foenea 422
typica 422
striatula 417, 423
styloflexa 418
subulata 412
tentaculata 414
gracilis 414
tetanica 417
texensis 420, 423
torta 76, 414, 423
tribuloides turbata 422
triceps 415, 423
hirsuta 415
smithii 416
turgescens 126, 414, 423
typhina 414
vanvleckii 418

Carex—Continued. Page.
venusta 416
glabra 416
verrucosa 97, 189, 415, 423
virescens 73, 79, 415, 423
viridula 415
vulpinoidea 65, 125, 419, 423
vulpinoidea 419
willdenovii 419, 423
xalapensis 420
xanthophysa 413
xanthosperma 417
Carlomohria 664
Carolinian area, characteristic plants 64
in Alabama 57
life area 31
Carpet grass 56, 120, 339
Carpetweed 494
Carphephorus, catalogue 768
pseudoliatris 121
Carpinus 173, 181, 194, 199
caroliniana 46, 61, 154, 167, 181, 237, 248
catalogue 466
virginiana 466
Carrion flower 444
Carrot 640, 827
Cartesia centauroides 759
Carthamus laevis 759
Carver, G. W., fungi 150
Carya 461
alba 462
amara 463
aquatica 463
olivaeformis 461
porcina 462
tomentosa 462
Caryospora, catalogue 173
Cashew family 600
Cassava tree, large 136
Cassia aspera mohrii 557
catalogue 555
chamaecrista 61, 65
chamaecrista 556
robusta 556
chamaecristoides 556
depressa 556
fascicularis 556
marylandica 65
mississippiensis 131
mississippiensis 556
multipinnata 65, 104, 243
multipinnata 556
nictitans 243, 557
nictitans 557
obtusifolia 555
occidentalis 55, 240, 243
robusta 556
tora 55, 240
Castalia 49
catalogue 504
odorata 126, 243
pudica 504
Castanea, catalogue 468
dentata 47, 60
pumila 109, 251, 261
vesca americana 468
Castilleja canadensis 52
catalogue 728

Page.

Castor bean 56, 594
Catalpa 61, 732, 835
bignonioides 732
catalogue 732
catalpa 61, 246, 253, 835
Catastoma, catalogue 232
Catchfly 67
royal 497
snapdragon 497
Catharinea 291
catalogue 303
Catnip 56, 697, 703
Cat-tail family 326
smaller 326
Cat-tails 49
Caucalis, catalogue 641
Cauliflower 828
Caulinia guadalupensis 329
Cauloglossum, catalogue 232
Caulophyllum, catalogue 517
thalictroides 85
Cayaponia boykinii 747
Cayenne pepper 714
Ceanothus 787
americanus 88, 139
pitcheri 610
catalogue 610
intermedius 610
Cebatha carolina 101, 110
catalogue 517
Cedar 108, 83
deodar 136
glades 81, 82
hammocks 102
red 47, 81, 82, 84, 85, 100, 102, 108, 133, 269, 326
uses 82
white 43, 47, 117, 124, 125, 325, 326
Cedrus deodara 136, 833
Celastraceae 604
Celastrus, catalogue 605
scandens 78
Celery 647, 829
Celidiaceae 159, 262
Celosia, catalogue 492
Celtis 43, 246
catalogue 475
laevigata 475
mississippiensis 46, 92, 102, 251
occidentalis 167
pumila 475
Cenangella, catalogue 159
Cenangiaceae 159, 262
Cenangium 160
catalogue 159
Cenchrus carolinianus 361
catalogue 361
granularis 336
incertus 129
megacephalus 129
parviflorus 360
strictus 361
tribuloides 624
macrocephalus 361
Centaurea benedicta 818
catalogue 819
Centaurella autumnalis 673
verna 673

Page.

Centella, catalogue 650
stricta 120
Central continental life area 31
Pine belt, features 96
Prairie region, features 97
Centrosema 578
virginiana 578
Centrospermum xanthioides 795
Centunculus, catalogue 663
lanceolatus 663
Century plant 137
Cephalanthus 259
catalogue 739
occidentalis 159, 166, 179, 240
Cephaloxys flabellata 434
Cephalozia 285
catalogue 287
catenulata 287
media 285
virginica 285
Ceranthera 700
linearifolia 115, 700
linifolia 109
Cerastium arvense 258
catalogue 498
glomeratum 498
nutans 498
sp. 152
triviale 499
viscosum 258
Cerasus serotina montana 552
Ceratiola ericoides 112, 130
catalogue 599
heatherlike 599
Ceratiomyxa, catalogue 142
Ceratiomyxaceae 142
Ceratophyllaceae 504
Ceratophyllum 49
catalogue 504
Ceratoschoenus capitatus 405
Ceratostoma, catalogue 173
Ceratostomataceae 173, 262
Cerataulus, catalogue 144
turgidus 144
Ceratophyllum demersum 127
Cercis 43, 179, 180
canadensis 61, 85, 101, 240, 254
catalogue 555
Cercospora, catalogue 239-245
Cercosporella, catalogue 236
Cereals, list 825-827
Cerebella andropogonis 250
catalogue 250
Ceropegia palustris 677
Cetraria 264
catalogue 283
fendleri 283
Chaerophyllum canadense 647
catalogue 645
procumbens tainturieri 646
Chaetoceros, catalogue 144
Chaetochloa, catalogue 358
glauca 244, 359, 360
gracilis 359
imberbis perennis 132
italica 95, 236, 826
germanica 360, 826

Page.

Chaetochloa—Continued.
perennis 359
perennis 359
versicolor 359
Chaetomiaceae 172, 262
Chaetomium, catalogue 172
Chaetosphaeria, catalogue 172
Chaff-seed 728
Chaff-weed 663
Chamaecrista 131
catalogue 555
depressa 556
Chamaecyparis 43
catalogue 325
sphaeroidea 325
thyoides 117
Chamaelirium, catalogue 436
carolinianum 436
Chamaeraphis 358
Chamaerops acaulis 423
hystrix 424
serrulata 424
Chantarelle 216
Chaptalia 819
integrifolia 819
semifloscularis 120
tomentosa 819
vernal 819
Chara, catalogue 147
Characeae 142, 147
Charales 147
Charcoal, supplied by pine forests 60
Chayote 831
Cheat 387
Che-aw-ha Mountain, correction of error 845
Cheilanthes alabamensis 73, 94
catalogue 312
lanosa 73, 94
tomentosa 63, 73
vestita 312
Chelone, catalogue 718
digitalis 718
hirsuta 718
pentstemon 719
Chenopodiaceae 487
Chenopodium ambrosioides anthelminticum 488
anthelminticum 239
berlandieri 132
catalogue 487
maritimum 489
multifidum 489
Cherry 31, 43, 46
Alabama 552
ground 709, 710, 711, 712
laurel 552
mountain black 552
sea 132
wild 61, 62, 84
Chervil 829
wild 645, 646
Chess 387
Chestnut 14, 32, 47, 59, 60, 61, 63, 70, 89, 214, 824
American 468
chinquapin 822
Chicken corn 339, 825

Page.

Chick-pea 578, 830
Chickweed, common 499
forked 502
indian 494
mouse-ear 498
nodding 498
Chicory 751
family 751
Chili 714
Chimaphila, catalogue 652
maculata 87
umbellata 66
China grass 828
root 445
tree 136
berry tree 834
Chinese tallow tree 136
tea 835
Chinquapin 109, 468
water 49, 503
Chiodecton 264
catalogue 270
lacteum 270
rubricinctum 266, 272
Chionanthus, catalogue 668
virginica 71, 109, 122
Chironia angularis 670
angustifolia 670
calycosa 670
campanulata 671
chloroides 671
dodecandra 671
gracilis 671
Chittamwood 34, 600
Chloris, catalogue 375
curtipendula 375
monostachya 374
mucronata 376
petraea 375
Swartz's 375
Chlorophyceae 146
Chlorosplenium, catalogue 157
Choctaw root 674
Chokeberry 71
Chondrophora, catalogue 771
nudata 121
virgata 771
virgata 79
Chromosporium, catalogue 237
Chrosperma, catalogue 137
muscaetoxicum 66, 114
Chrysanthemum, catalogue 813
parthenium 56
sp 168
Chrysobalanus, catalogue 553
obtusifolius 115
Chrysocoma coronopifolia 761
gigantea 758
graminifolia 759, 778
nudata 771
nudata 771
virgata 771
Chrysogonum, catalogue 795
virginianum 114
Chrysoma, catalogue 777
pauciflosculosa 130
solidaginoides 777

Page.

Chrysomyxa, catalogue 184
Chrysopogon avenaceus 73,
160, 170, 175, 176, 183, 188, 191, 238, 250, 257, 261
catalogue 338
elliottii 113, 114
linnaeanus 113
nutans linnaeanus 120, 378
Chrysopsis 115
divaricata 771
argentea 770
catalogue 769
gossypina 770
graminifolia 62, 67, 115, 243
graminifolia 770
hyssopifolia 109, 115
mariana 62, 67, 74, 822
pilosa 822
scabra 769
trichophylla 115
Chufa 827
wild 392
Chytridiales 150, 262
Cicer arietinum 830
catalogue 578
Cichoriaceae 751
Cichorium, catalogue 751
endivia 829
Cicuta, catalogue 647
maculata 50, 76, 128, 449
Cimicifuga, catalogue 509
palmata 513
racemosa 75
Cinna arundinacea 237, 239
catalogue 369
glomerata 336
Cinnamomum camphora 136
Cinquefoil, Canada 542
Cintractia 183
Circaea, catalogue 639
lutetiana 75
Cirsium altissimum 817
arvense 817
horridulum 816
elliottii 817
lanceolatum 818
lecontei 817
nuttallii 817
virginianum 817
Cissampelos pauciflora 444
Cissus 123
ampelopsis 611
seaside 611
stans 611
Cistaceae 624
Cistus 115
carolinianus 624
Citronella 15, 697
Citrullus vulgaris 240, 247, 250, 830
Citrus aurantium amara 832
sinensis 832
limon 253
Cladium, catalogue 410
effusum 49, 128, 132, 411
Cladonia caespiticia 265
catalogue 273
fimbriata 265
gracilis 266

Page.

Cladonia —Continued.
leporina 266
mitrula 266
pulchella 266
rangiferina alpestris 266
minor 274
squamosa 265
Cladonieae 273, 284
Cladosporium 243
catalogue 238
Cladrastis, catalogue 557
tinctoria 80, 85
tinctoria 557
Clasmatodon 291
catalogue 305
parvulus 293
Clathraceae 229, 263
Clathroptychiaceae 140
Clathroptychium, catalogue 140
Clathrus, catalogue 229
Claudopus, catalogue 224
Clavaria, catalogue 202
Clavariaceae 202, 263
Claviceps, catalogue 170
Clavicipitaceae 170, 262
Claytonia, catalogue 496
virginica 83
Clear weed 478
Cleavers 741
Clematis, catalogue 512
catesbaei 109
crispa 109
cylindrica 512
linearriloba 512
reticulata 109
sp 190
virginiana 71
walteri 512
Cleome, catalogue 528
clammy 529
prickly 529
pungens 528
spiny 528
Clethra alnifolia 118
catalogue 652
Clethraceae 652
Cliftonia, catalogue 602
ligustrina 602
monophylla 96, 118, 122
nitida 602
Climacium 291
americanum 292, 293
catalogue 306
Climate of Alabama 24
Clinopodium carolinianum 97, 108
catalogue 700
coccineum 15, 115
rugosum 696
Clitocybe, catalogue 226
Clitopilus, catalogue 224
Clitoria, catalogue 578
mariana 240
virginiana 578
Cloudiness in Alabama 27
Clover 68, 89
alsike 828
Bokhara 105, 560

Page.

Clover—Continued.
buffalo 561
bur 135, 560, 829
bush 67, 88, 99, 575, 822
horned 562
Japanese 54, 88, 99, 829
Mexican 135, 740
prairie 564, 565, 822, 823
purple 823
red 80, 105, 561, 824, 828
in the Tennessee Valley 824
scarlet 828
Turkish 828
white 561, 823
yellow 562
Club moss family 321
Club mosses 51, 321
Club-rush 50, 400, 402, 403
Clypeosphaeria, catalogue 177
Clypeosphaeriaceae 177, 262
Cnicus altissimus 817
arvensis 817
benedictus 56, 105
catalogue 818
glaber 817
horridulus 816
lanceolatus 818
virginianus 817
Coal measures 69, 84
of Cahaba Valley, etc 90
region of 20
Coast blite 488
Pine belt, adapted crops 822, 823
belt, Lower division 110
belt, Upper division 106
belt, vegetation and soil 822, 823
plain, features 118
vegetation and soil 821
Coastal plain 94, 95
physiographical features 18
Coccomyces, catalogue 161
Cocculus 517
carolinus 517
Cochlearia coronopus 522
Cocklebur 757
Cockspur grass 357
Coenogonieae 273, 284
Coenogonium 264
catalogue 273
interpositum 266
Cohosh, black 509
blue 517
Coleosanthus, catalogue 766
cordatus 109
cordifolius 65
Coleosporium, catalogue 184
sonchi-arvensis 184
Colic root 481
Collards 828
Collema 264
callibotrys 265
catalogue 278
corticola 277
nigrescens leioplaca 266
pustulatum 265
tenax 265
Collemeae 277, 284

Page.

Colletotrichum, catalogue 250
Collinsonia anisata 15, 66
canadensis 108
catalogue 696
scabra 696
tuberosa 696
Columbine, wild 509
Collybia, catalogue 225
Colocynth 746
Comandra 52
catalogue 479
Comatricha, catalogue 142
Comfrey, wild 690
Commelina 431
agraria 430
angustifolia 430
caroliniana 430
catalogue 430
cayennensis 430
communis 430
dubia 432
erecta 66
longifolia 431
nudiflora 97
virginica 97
vulgaris 430
willdenovii 430
Commelinaceae 430
Compass plant 792
Compositae 61, 63, 74, 91, 108, 114, 121, 175
Cone-flower 688, 797, 798, 799
Confervales 147
Coniferae 323
Coniophora, catalogue 199
Coniosporium, catalogue 237
Conium, catalogue 646
Conobea 721
catalogue 721
Conocephalum, catalogue 286
Conoclinum coelestinum 765
Conomitrium julianum 299
Conopholis americana 52
catalogue 731
Conostylis americana 448
Conradia fuchsioides 725
Conradina canescens 130
catalogue 701
Contrayerba 810
Convallaria biflora 441
commutata 442
racemosa 441
Convolvulaceae 678
Convolvulus acetosaefolius 680
aquaticus 681
bonariensis 682
carolinus 681
catalogue 682
dissectus 682
humistratus 681
jalapa 680
obtusilobus 680
panduratus 680
pes-caprae 679
pickeringii 682
purpureus 679
sagittifolius 680
sepium 184

Convolvulus—Continued. Page.
sepium repens 682
sp 188
speciosus 680
tamnifolius 681
tenellus 681
Conyza ambigua 788
asteroides 779
bifoliata 779
camphorata 789
catalogue 789
linifolia 778
polystachya 790
sinuata 788
Coprineae 217
Coprinus, catalogue 217
picaceus 217
Coprosmanthus herbaceus 444
cirrhatus 444
pedunculatis 444
Coosa River, physiography 24
valley, region of 21
Coral berry 80, 744
plant 579
root 458
Corallorhiza 51
catalogue 458
hyemale 460
Corchorus, catalogue 613
pilolobus 613
siliquosus 613
Cord grass 49
Cordyceps, catalogue 170
Coreopsis 64, 805, 806, 807, 808
alternifolia 804
angustifolia 121
aurea 807
leptophylla 808
auriculata 67, 74
catalogue 804
coronata 807
crassifolia 68
discoidea 808
grandiflora 74, 75
involucrata 808
lanceolata 104
villosa 805
major 115
mitis 807
oemleri 806
pubescens 65, 74
senifolia 88
senifolia 806
stellata 806
stellata 806
tenuifolia 806
tripteris 65, 76, 88
verticillata 64
linearis 806
Corn 32, 80, 83, 89, 104, 110, 134, 822, 823, 824, 825
broom 825
chicken 256, 339, 825
cockle 496
field 135
indian 31, 32, 68, 95, 105, 825
in Coast Pine belt 822
in Tennessee Valley 824
Corn—Continued. Page.
Jerusalem 256
kafir 95, 135, 190, 825
on metamorphic hills 823
sugar 339
swan-neck 825
sweet 135
Cornaceae 650
Cornel 650
Cornucopiae altissima 371
hiemalis 370
perennans 370
Cornus 178, 200, 260
amomum 160
asperifolia 82
catalogue 650
fastigiata 650
Florida 46, 61, 112, 167
lanuginosa 650
sericea 650
stricta 122
sp 61, 164
Coronopus, catalogue 522
didymus 55
ruellii 522
Corticium 201
catalogue 197
Cortinarius, catalogue 223
Cotinus cotinoides 16, 34, 84
Cotoneaster, catalogue 544
pyracantha 834
Corydalis 521
aurea micrantha 521
flavula 521
micrantha 521
small-flowered 521
yellowish 521
Corylopsis 40
Corylus americana 61
catalogue 466
Coryneum 252
catalogue 251
Corypha minor 423
pumila 423
Coscinodiscus, catalogue 143
Cotinus americanus 600
catalogue 600
Cotton 32, 68, 69, 80, 83, 89, 95, 99, 105, 110, 134, 169, 249, 821, 823, 824, 830
in Tennessee Valley 824
on metamorphic hills 823
on recent formations 824
sea island 830
upland 830
Cottonwood 43, 46, 125, 461, 465
big 465
black 125, 465
swamp 465
Cowbane 641, 642
Cowherb 498
Cowpea 32, 135, 580, 663, 830
Cowslip 663
American 663
Cox, Hon. J. D., list of diatoms 142
Crab apple 99
southern 14, 61, 68, 71, 99, 122, 545
grass 56, 135, 344–346

Page.

Cracca ... 88
catalogue ... 565
chrysophylla ... 115
hispidula ... 115, 120, 245, 822
intermedia ... 566
smallii ... 114, 822
spicata ... 60
flexuosa ... 115
virginiana ... 60, 61, 67, 68, 822
Cranesbill, common ... 583
wild ... 583
Cranichis multiflora ... 460
Crassulaceae ... 532
Crataegus ... 165, 185, 200, 252
aestivalis ... 46, 125
apiifolia ... 68, 122, 125
arborescens ... 546
austromontana ... 78
biltmoreana ... 78
catalogue ... 546
coccinea ... 61, 71, 82, 99, 546, 547, 550
mollis ... 547
collina ... 91, 549
crus-galli ... 61, 68, 71, 86, 99, 549
elliptica ... 112, 125, 822
flava ... 61, 99, 257
elliptica ... 550
pubescens ... 550
flexispina ... 550
glandulosa ... 547
glandulosa ... 546
microcarpa ... 548
mohri ... 91, 549
mollis ... 71, 99, 548
parvifolia ... 550
pyracantha ... 238
pyracantha ... 544
rotundifolia ... 547
sargenti ... 78, 547
spathulata ... 68, 71, 86, 91, 185, 186
sp. ... 167, 246, 247, 251, 845
tomentosa ... 550
microcarpa ... 548
triflora ... 91, 549
uniflora ... 71
viridis ... 99, 122, 125, 550
Craterellus, catalogue ... 201
lateritius ... 201
Creeper, Virginia ... 101, 122
Creepers, woody ... 130
Crepidotus, catalogue ... 223
Cress, bitter ... 525
cultivated ... 152
early field ... 524
mouse-ear ... 527
open rock ... 528
smooth rock ... 528
southern sand ... 528
swine ... 522
wart ... 522
water ... 828
yellow ... 524
Cribraria, catalogue ... 140
Cribrariaceae ... 140
Crinum, catalogue ... 448
Critonia kuhnia ... 766

Page.

Croomia ... 40, 444
catalogue ... 444
pauciflora ... 92
Cross vine ... 15, 71, 101, 732
Crotalaria, catalogue ... 558
laevigata ... 559
ovalis ... 558
parviflora ... 559
sagittifolia rotundifolia ... 558
striata ... 559
Croton ... 185, 241, 591, 592
alabamensis ... 35, 39, 92, 93
argyranthemus ... 591
catalogue ... 591
punctatus ... 115
sebiferum ... 595
tinctorius ... 592
Crotonopsis, catalogue ... 592
Crowberry family ... 599
Crowfoot ... 514, 515
Egyptian ... 56
family ... 508
water ... 49
Crownbeard ... 803, 804
Crozophora, catalogue ... 592
Crucibulum, catalogue ... 233
Cruciferae ... 153
Cryphaea ... 291
catalogue ... 305
nervosa ... 294
sp. ... 293
Cryptosporium ... 261
Cryptotaenia ... 647
canadensis ... 648
Crystalline rocks, region ... 19
Ctenium ... 374
americanum ... 374
Cubelium concolor ... 75
Cucubalus stellatus ... 496
Cucumber ... 135, 830
common squirting ... 747
family ... 746
indian ... 442
one-seeded bur ... 748
tree ... 32, 46, 60, 84, 99, 505
common ... 72
large-leaf ... 109, 506
Cucumis anguria ... 831
catalogue ... 746
melo cantelupa ... 831
reticulatus ... 830
sativus ... 830
Cucurbita lagenaria ... 747
maxima ... 830
melopepo ... 830
pepo ... 830
Cucurbitaceae ... 746
Cucurbitariaceae ... 173, 262
Cudweed, plantain-leaf ... 790
purple ... 791
Cultivated plants, list for State ... 825–834
Cultural plants of Central Prairie region ... 105
of Coast Pine belt ... 110, 133
of Lower Coosa hills ... 68
of Tennessee Valley ... 89
of Warrior and Coosa basins ... 79

Page.

Culver's root 724
Cummings, Clara E., lichens revised 263
Cunila coccinea 760
catalogue 698
mariana 698
pulegioides 699
Cunningham, K. M., diatoms 142
Cunninghamia chinensis 136
Chinese 136
sinensis 833
Cuphea, clammy 632
petiolata 632
viscosissima 632
Cupressus disticha 325
imbricaria 325
funebris 136, 832
sempervirens 136, 832
thyoides 325
Cup seed 518
vine 101
Curtis, M. A., fungi 148, 149
Cuscuta 52
catalogue 683
decora 683
indecora 130, 683
neuropetala 683
pulcherrima 683
racemosa chiliana 684
vulgivaga 684
Cuscutaceae 683
Cushaw 830
Custard apple family 507
Cutgrass 363
Cutleaf conobea 721
Cyathus, catalogue 233
Cycas revoluta 137, 832
Cyclosporales 147
Cydonia 255
cydonia 831
japonica 185, 834
sinensis 831
vulgaris 185, 251, 261
Cylindrosporium, catalogue 251
Cylindrothecium 306
Cymbella, catalogue 146
Cymbidium hyemale 460
odontorhizon 458
Cynanchum carolinensis 678
catalogue 677
palustre 132
Cynara scolymus 831
Cynoctonum, catalogue 669
petiolatum 669
sessilifolium 116
Cynodon 373
dactylon 373, 826
Cynoglossum amplexicaule 690
catalogue 690
morrisoni 690
virginicum 75
Cynoscyadium, catalogue 643
Cynosurus aegyptius 376
indicus 376
Cynthia dandelion 752
virginica 751
Cyperaceae 73, 88, 98, 114, 119, 126, 390

Page.

Cyperus 50, 183
articulatus 128, 392
conglomeratus 392
arundinaceus 396
baldwinii 395
caespitosus 390
calcaratus 391
catalogue 390
compressus 126
compressus 390
cylindricus 394
dentatus 391
multiradiatus 392
diandrus 390
dissitiflorus 125, 393
echinatus 189, 395
engelmanni 393
erythrorhizos 128, 393
esculentus 392, 827
filiculmis 97, 395
flavamariscus 394
flavescens 65, 390
flavescens 390
flavus 394
gracilis 391
green 391
haspan 66, 126, 127, 391
Lancaster 395
lancastriensis 395
lecontei 130, 392
leptos 391
ligularis 394
low 390
luzulae umbellulatus 391
mariscoides 395
martindalei 114, 395
michauxianus 393
microdontus 390
multiradiatus 392
nuttallii 127
ochraceus 391
ovularis 88, 97, 394
cylindricus 394
parviflorus 391
phymatodes 392
pseudovegetus 75, 98, 391
refractus 394
repens 392
retrofractus 114, 189, 394
rotundus 55, 104, 189
spathaceus 396
speciosus 128, 393
sphacelatus 392
stenolepis 66, 128, 393
strigosus 128, 130, 393
robustior 393
tenuiflorus 393
texensis 390
torreyanus 390
vegetus 391
vegetus 391
virens 127, 391
virens 391
Cyphella, catalogue 202
Cypress 43, 46, 117, 832
bald 110, 325
black 325

Page.

Cypress—Continued.
brakes 46,124
dwarfed 124
pond 117,125,325
red 325
somber 136
Spanish 686
swamp 325
tribe 47
vine 678
weeping 136,832
white 325
Cypripedium acaule 79
calceolus 452,453
catalogue 452
hirsutum 110
humile 453
parviflorum 75,83
pubescens 452
Cyrilla, catalogue 601
family 601
racemiflora 118,122,162
Cyrillaceae 601
Cystopleura, catalogue 146
Cystopteris bulbifera 86
catalogue 318
fragilis 73,86
Cystopus 151,152
bliti 151
Cytospora, catalogue 256

Dacryomyces, catalogue 195
Dacryomycetaceae 195,262
Dacryomycetales 195,262
Dactylis, catalogue 384
glomerata 826
maritima 374
patens 374
Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum 56
aegyptium 183,245
catalogue 376
Daedalea, catalogue 212
cinerea 212
sepium 170
Daisy 786,795,813
fleabane 786,787
golden 795
oxeye 813
western 778
Daldinia, catalogue 182
Dalea 564
alopecuroides 564
candida 564
linnaea 564
purpurea 565
Dandelion, carolina dwarf 751
false 754
common 753
dwarf 752
Danthonia alleni 373
catalogue 373
compressa 79
glabra 79
sericea 66,113
Darbya 52
Darbya 479
umbellulata 66,71
umbellulata 479

Page.

Darluca, catalogue 256
Dasyscypha, catalogue 157
Dasystoma, catalogue 725
flava 63,192
pedicularia 115,120
pubescens 725
quercifolia integrifolia 725
virginica 74
Datura 715
catalogue 714
stramonium 54,246
Daubentonia, catalogue 569
Daucus carota 827
catalogue 640
divaricatus 648
Day-flower 430
Dead nettle 707
Decodon aquaticus 632
catalogue 632
verticillatus glaber 632
Decumaria barbara 122
catalogue 536
sarmentosa 536
Deergrass 633
Deerberry 107,658
Deertongue, sweet-scented 768
Delesseriaceae 148
Delphinium azureum 509
catalogue 509
exaltatum 509
tricorne 83
Dematiaceae 237,263
Dennstaedtia, catalogue 319
Dentaria, catalogue 525
concatenata 526
diphylla 75
laciniata 83,85
multifida 93
multifida 526
Deodar cedar 833
Depazea 182
kalmicola 174
Deringa canadensis 75
catalogue 647
Dermatea, catalogue 160
Deschampsia, catalogue 372
flexuosa 79
Desmanthus 108,554
brachylobus 554
luteus 553
Desmatodon 291
catalogue 299
plinthobius 294
Desmodium 571
acuminatum 571
bracteosum 573
canadense longifolium 573
canescens 572
ciliare 574
cuspidatum 573
dillenii 573
floridanum 574
humifusum 572
laevigatum 573
lineatum 571
marylandicum 574
nudiflorum 571

Page.

Desmodium—Continued.
ochroleucum 572
paniculatum 573
pauciflorum 571
rhombifolium 574
rigidum 574
rotundifolium 571
strictum 572
tenuifolium 572
viridiflorum 573
Devil's bit 436
shoestring 566
Devilwood 47, 122, 668
Dewberry 832
*southern 540
Diamorpha, catalogue 532
pusilla 73
Dianthera, catalogue 734
humilis 735
Dianthus, barbatus 258
Diapensia family 661
Diapensiaceae 661
Diaporthe, catalogue 177
Diatoma auritum 144
Diatomaceae 143
Diatoms 142, 143
Diatrypaceae 178, 262
Diatrype 179
catalogue 178
disciformis virescens 178
stigma 169
Diatrypella, catalogue 179
quercina 179
Dicentra 520
cucullaria 521
Dicerandra, catalogue 700
linearis 700
Dichaena, catalogue 162
Dichaenaceae 162, 267
Dichelyma 291
catalogue 304
subulatum 294
Dichondra 683
catalogue 683
carolinensis 683
repens 683
Dichromena 127
catalogue 400
colorata 76
leucocephala 400
Dicksonia 319
pilosiuscula 319
punctilobula 73, 78
punctilobula 319
Dicliptera halei 735
Diclytra cucullaria 520
Dicotyledones 48, 461
Dicranaceae 297, 309
Dicranella, catalogue 297
debilis 291
Dicranum 291
catalogue 298
debile 289
sabuletorum 298
Dictydium, catalogue 140
umbilicatum 140
Dictyoneis, catalogue 145

Page.

Dictyophora, catalogue 230
Didymaria, catalogue 236
Didymiaceae 141
Didymium, catalogue 141
Didymosphaeria 174
eumorpha 175
Diervilla, catalogue 745
rivularis 78
sessilifolia 746
Digitaria 344
filiformis 344
fimbriata 345
marginata 345
sanguinalis 345
serotina 344
setosa 345
villosa 344
Dilepyrum minutiflorum 366
Dimerosporium, catalogue 167
orbiculare 168
Dioclea 102
boykinii 580
catalogue 580
multiflora 102
Diodia, catalogue 740
teres 65, 187, 241
tetragona 740
virginiana 65, 241
Diodonta leptophylla 808
Dioscorea, catalogue 449
Dioscoreaceae 449
Diospyros, catalogue 664
virginiana 32, 46, 241, 255
Diphyscium foliosum 304
Diplachne 376
catalogue 376
Diplodia, catalogue 256
Diplopappus amygdalinus 788
cornifolius 788
linariifolius 788
umbellatus 788
Diplophyllum, catalogue 288
Diplotaxis, catalogue 523
Dipsaceae 746
Dipsacus, catalogue 746
Dipteracanthus ciliosus parviflorus 734
noctiflorus 733
strepens 734
Dirca, catalogue 631
palustris 108, 193
Discoideae 143
Discopleura 648
capillacea 648
nuttallii 648
nuttallii 648
Discosia, catalogue 260
Disporum, catalogue 441
lanuginosum 85
Distichlis, catalogue 383
maritima 383
spicata 50, 132, 133
Distribution of plants, geological influences 34
principles 27
Ditch grass 328
Ditrichum, catalogue 299
Dittany 698

Page.

Dock 481
bitter 483
curled 482
great water 482
pale 482
prairie 792
slender 482
spatter 504
swamp 50, 482
wedge-leaf 483
yellow 482
Dodder 683, 684
Dodecatheon, catalogue 663
Doellingeria amygdalina 788
catalogue 788
cornifolia 788
infirma 75
sp 255
Dog fennel 760, 761, 812
Dogbane 674
family 673
Dog's parsley 643
Dogwood 14, 46, 61, 70, 88, 89, 107, 112, 650
family 650
flowering 651
rough-leaf 82
silky-leaved swamp 650
swamp 61, 122, 125
Dolichos 176
catjang 830
catjang 580
luteolus 579
minimus 583
multiflorus 580
polystachyus 581
regularis 580
sinensis 580
Dondia, catalogue 489
linearis 129
Door weed, erect 483
Doronicum ramosum 786
Dothichiza, catalogue 261
Dothichloe aristidae 171
hypoxylon 171
Dothideaceae 170, 262
Dothideales 170, 262
Dothidella catalogue 170
Dothidia 171
Dothiora, catalogue 160
Dothiorella, catalogue 256
Draba brachycarpa 82
caroliniana 82
catalogue 527
Dracocephalum virginianum 705
Dracopis amplexicaulis 798
Dragon-root 426
Dragon's-head, false 705
Drop-seed 366, 367, 368
Dropwort, false 641
Drosera 52
americana 531
brevifolia 120
brevifolia major 531
capillaris 120
catalogue 531
filiformis 117, 120
foliosa 531

Page.

Drosera—Continued.
intermedia 49, 117
longifolia 531
americana 531
tenuifolia 531
Droseraceae 531
Drummondia 291
catalogue 300
Dryopteris acrostichoides 74, 123, 317
catalogue 316
dilatata 317
floridana 65, 66
marginalis 63, 74, 78, 94
noveboracensis 74
patens 123
Duchesnea, catalogue 541
indica 191
Duckweed 48, 426
family 426
Duggar, B. M., fungi 149
Dulichium arundinaceum 126
catalogue 396
spathaceum 396
Dumortiera 76, 285
catalogue 286
hirsuta 285
Dupatia, catalogue 429
Durrha 95, 135, 339

Earle, Prof. F. S., botanical collection 18
fungi 149, 150
lichens 264
Eatonia 378, 379
catalogue 378
dudleyi 379
filiformis 66
pennsylvanica 78
pennsylvanica filiformis 379
Ebenaceae 664
Ebony family 664
Ecbalium, catalogue 747
Echinacea 799
angustifolia 799
purpurea 799
Echinodorus, catalogue 330
radicans 128
Echinodothis, catalogue 170
Echinospermum 690
virginicum 690
Echites difformis 674
Eclipta, catalogue 796
erecta 796
procumbens 796
white-flowered 796
Eelgrass 334
Eggplant 830
Egyptian grass 376
Elatinoides, catalogue 716
Elder 742
annual marsh 756
box 89
marsh 45, 756, 757
seaside marsh 756
shrubby marsh 757
Eleocharis acicularis 76, 116, 126
arenicola 398
camptotricha 126, 399

Page.

Eleocharis—Continued.
capitata 133
catalogue 396
cellulosa 126
dombeyana 298
engelmanni 398
equisetoides 396
interstincta 126
mutata 126
obtusa 397
ovata 76, 98
palustris 128
prolifera 399
pygmaea 402
quadrangulata 396
simplex 398
tenuis 76, 88
tuberculosa 98, 116, 126
vivipara 126
Eleogenus ochreatus 397
Elephantopus carolinianus 184
catalogue 759
nudatus 184
scaber 759
tomentosus 184, 241
violaceus 846
Elephant's foot 759
Eleusine aegyptiaca 376
catalogue 376
indica 65, 104, 135
mucronata 376
Eleutheromyces catalogue 170
Elkwood 506
Ellisia microcalyx 687
Elm 14, 41, 46, 60, 72, 100, 125, 474, 824
family 474
red 474
slippery 474
Southern rock 47
white 102, 474
winged 89, 474
Elodea 333
campanulata 623
canadensis 333
Elodes 333
* *petiolata* 623
Elymus 174, 175, 239, 249, 257
carolinianus 388
catalogue 388
glabriflorus 845
villosus 388
virginicus 104
Empetraceae 112, 599
Empusa, catalogue 153
Endemic plants 38
Endive 829
Endocarpeae 269, 284
Endocarpon 265
catalogue 269
fluviatile 265
fluviatile 269
muhlenbergii 265
tuckermanii 269
Endothya, catalogue 179
Enemion biternatum 508
English ray grass 827

Page.

Enslenia 677
albida 677
Enteridion, catalogue 140
Entodon 291
catalogue 306
drummondii 294
Entoloma, catalogue 224
Entomophthoraceae 153, 262
Entomophthorales 153, 262
Entomosporium, catalogue 261
Entosthodon, catalogue 301
drummondii 294
Entyloma, catalogue 184
Ephebe, catalogue 279
lesquereuxii 279
pubescens 265
Epicoccum, catalogue 249
Epidendron 41, 51
Epidendrum, catalogue 460
conopseum 123, 460
Epifagus 731
americana 731
Epigaea, catalogue 656
repens 114
Epilobium, catalogue 636
tetragonum 636
Epiphegus virginiana 52, 732
Epiphytes 429
Epiphytic plant associations 50
Epithemia zebra 146
Equisetaceae 43, 320
Equisetales 320
Equisetum, catalogue 320
Eragrostis 379, 380, 381, 382
campestris 171
campestris 381
capillaris 104, 105
caroliniana 380
catalogue 379
conferta 381
glomerata 123
hirsuta 97
minor 379
oxylepis 388
pectinacea 73
refracta 381
pilosa 380
poaeoides 379
megastachya 380
purshii 104, 380
refracta 104, 105
reptans 379
tenuis 171, 186
Erechtites, catalogue 814
hieracifolia 165, 241, 258
Erect grass 387
Erianthus 163, 164, 170, 171, 175, 257
alopecuroides 61, 73
brevibarbis 335
brevibarbis 123
catalogue 334
contortus 250, 335
saccharoides 123
brevibarbis 335
strictus 123, 125
Erica 112

Page.

Ericaceae 653
Erigeron 48, 152, 787
annuus 787
bellidifolius 786
camphoratum 789
canadensis 787
carolinianum 777
carolinianus 776
catalogue 786
divaricatus 787
heterophyllus 786
linifolius 788
nudicaule 787
philadelphicus 787
pilosum 770
strigosus 786
beyrichii 786
ramosus 787
Erinella, catalogue 158
Eriobocrya japonica 135, 831
Eriocaulaceae 428
Eriocaulon anceps 429
catalogue 428
decangulare 117
flavidulum 429
gnaphalodes 429
villosum 429
Eriogonum, catalogue 481
downy 481
tomentosum 109
Eriophorum cyperinum laxum 404
lineatum 404
Erodium, catalogue 583
Ervum erectum 581
hirsutum 577
tetraspermum 577
Eryngium americanum 644
aquaticum 120
aquaticum 643
baldwinii 644
catalogue 643
ovalifolium 120, 126, 644
prostratum 126
synchaetum 120
virgatum 644
yuccaefolium synchaetum 644
Eryngo 643
blue-flowered 644
creeping 644
Erysibaceae 165, 262
Erysibe, catalogue 165
Erysimum officinale 523
Erysiphe 167
Erythrina, catalogue 579
herbacea 114
Erythronium, catalogue 440
dens-canis 440
Ethulia uniflora 760
Euchlaena luxurians 183
mexicana 135, 825
Eumycetes 150
Eunotia, catalogue 144
Euonymus, catalogue 604
japonicus 835
Eupatorium 174, 821
ageratoides 65, 765
angustatum 765

Page.

Eupatorium--Continued.
album 60, 62, 762
alternifolium 766
altissimum 104
amoenum 761
angustissimum 762
aromaticum 60, 62, 115, 765
capillifolium 121, 761
catalogue 760
ceanothifolium 765
coelestinum 765
compositifolium 760, 761
coronopifolium 109, 115
coronopifolium 109, 115, 761
cuneifolium 763
diffuse 764
foeniculaceum 760
foeniculoides 760
frasieri 765
glandulosum 762
glaucescens 763
hyssopifolium 762
hyssopifolium 763
angustissimum 762
laciniatum 762
tortifolium 763
incarnatum 93, 764
lecheaefolium 109, 762
leptophyllum 109, 115, 121, 760, 761
linearifolium 121, 763
maculatum 76, 761
amoenum 65, 761
mohrii 121, 762
parviflorum 763
lancifolium 763
perfoliatum 764
pinnatifidum 66, 761
pubescens 121, 764
purpureum 192, 761
amoenum 761
maculatum 761
rotundifolium 239, 764
ovatum 764
pubescens 764
scandens 765
semiserratum 121, 763
lancifolium 763
serotinum 104, 762
sessilifolium 74, 764
smithii 761
ternifolium 761
teucrifolium 763
torreyanum 762
tortifolium 109, 763
trifoliatum 761
truncatum 764
verbenaefolium 121, 192, 763
Euphorbiaceae 591
Euphorbia 242
arkansana 597
arkansana 597
catalogue 595
corollata angustifolia 114
dictyosperma 104
floridana 114, 115
helioscopia 597
humistrata 115

Page.

Euphorbia—Continued.
hypericifolia 596
communis 596
inundata 119, 120
nutans 166, 186, 192, 238
obtusata 83
pilulifera 596
polygonifolia 130
preslii 596
sphaerosperma 597
thymifolia 596
Eupodiscus argus 144
catalogue 144
Euphyceae 143
Eurhynchium 291
catalogue 307
hians 292
Eustachys 375
Euthallophyta 143
Euthamia caroliniana 821
catalogue 777
graminifolia 79, 821
tenuifolia 777
Eutypa spinosa 177
Eutypella 178
cerviculata 177
glandulosa 177
heteracantha 177
sp 169
Euvalsa 178
Euxolus deflexus 491
Evening primrose 637, 638
family 634
Evernia 264
flavicans 282
Evolvulus 682
alsinoides 133
catalogue 682
Excipulaceae 261, 263
Exidia, catalogue 194
glandulosa 170
Exoascaceae 154, 262
Exoascales 154, 262
Exoascus, catalogue 154
Exobasidiaceae 196, 262
Exobasidiales 196, 262
Exobasidium, catalogue 196
Exotic subtropical trees 136

Fabronia 291
catalogue 305
spp 293
Fabroniaceae 305, 309
Fagaceae 468
Fagopyrum fagopyrum 829
Fagus 116, 167, 170, 178, 213, 260
americana 46, 72, 109, 162, 167, 468
catalogue 468
ferruginea 162, 468
castanea dentata 468
latifolia 468
pumila 468
sylvatica atropunicea 468
Falcata, catalogue 578
comosa 150
False boneset, southern 766
foxglove 725
garlic 439
jalap 680

Page.

Farkleberry 45, 89, 122, 657
Fascicularis polystachya 377
Favolus, catalogue 213
Feather grass 376
Featherfoil 661
Fedia 746
radiata 746
Fegatella conica 286
Fern 43, 74, 76, 121, 123, 261, 310, 311
Alabama bristle 319
lip 312
beech 316
bladder 318
brake 312
bristle 319
brittle 318
chain 313
christmas 317
cinnamon 319
coarse 125
eagle 312
ebony 314
evergreen wood 317
family 311
Florida wood 317
flowering 319
grape 310
lady 315
lip 312
maidenhair 108, 311
marsh shield 316
New York shield 316
Peter's bristle 319
royal 123, 320
sensitive 318
spreading wood 317
Virginia grape 311
webby lip 313
woolly lip 312
Ferula canadensis 643
villosa 641
Fescue grass 386
Festuca bromoides 386
catalogue 386
fascicularis 376
nutans 74
pratensis 827
rigida 385
shortii 74
tenella 386
aristulata 386
unioloides 387
Fetter-bush 122
downy 654
racemose 654
shining 655
Fever root 744
Feverbush 519
Feverfew 56, 813
Ficus carica 191, 235, 238, 240, 247, 831
Fig 96, 106, 110, 136, 822, 831
Figs in the Coast plain 822
Figwort 717
family 494, 716
Filicales 310
Fimbristylis autumnalis 183
capillaris 401
castanea 132

Page.

Fimbristylis—Continued.
catalogue 400
puberula 132
spadicea 132
puberula 400
Finger grass 120, 344
Fiorin 370, 826
Fireweed 814
Firmiana platanifolia 835
Fissidens 291
adiantoides 292
catalogue 298
donnellii 293, 294
minutulus 293
polypodioides 291, 292
ravenelii 293
subbasilaris 293
taxifolius 293
Fissidentaceae 298, 309
Fistulina, catalogue 214
Fistulineae 213
Flag, blue 449
cat-tail 326
sweet 424
Flammula, catalogue 223
Flatwoods 21
Flaveria, catalogue 810
reparda 810
Flax family 585
yellow 585, 586
Fleabane 48
Canada 787
daisy 786, 787
lilac-flowered daisy 786
Philadelphia daisy 787
southern daisy 787
Floating heart 49
pitted 673
Flora of Alabama, general character 37
relation to southern neighbors 41
Floral regions of Alabama 57
Fly poison 437
Foeniculum foeniculum 829
Fog-fruit 695
Fomes, catalogue 207
Fontinalaceae 304, 309
Fontinalis 77, 291
catalogue 304
disticha 127, 289, 294
lescurii 77, 293
Forage crops, list 828, 829
grasses, list 825–827
Forest flora 44
Forestiera 667
acuminata 667
ligustrina 668
Forests, deciduous 46
evergreen 47
Forget-me-not 691
Forsteronia difformis 674
Forty knot 492
Fossombronia angulosa 285
catalogue 287
foveolata 285
Fothergilla 40
alnifolia 537
catalogue 537
gardeni 537
major 537

Page.

Four o'clock family 493
Foxglove, false 725, 726
Foxtail, green 360
meadow 367
water 367
Fracchiaea, catalogue 173
Fragaria, catalogue 541
illinoensis 541
indica 541
vesca 174, 829
virginiana 829
illinoensis 541
Fragilarioideae 144
Frangula caroliniana 609
Frankia, catalogue 139
Frasera carolinensis 75, 110
catalogue 672
Fraxinus 192, 221, 255, 260
acuminata 666
alba 666
albicans 666
americana 46, 86, 102, 667
curtissii 81
microcarpa 666
caroliniana 46, 251, 258
catalogue 666
curtissii 666
lanceolata 46
platycarpa 67
platycarpa 251, 258, 667
quadrangulata 81
viridis 667
Freeze of 1879–80 832
1899 26, 833
Fresh-water plants 49
Fringe tree 71, 109, 668
northern 122
Froelichia, catalogue 493
floridana 130
Frogsbit family 333
Frogweed 515
Frullania 285
caroliniana 285
catalogue 289
donnellii 285
kunzei 285
squarrosa 285
Frustulia, catalogue 145
Fucaceae 147
Fugitive plants 55
Fuirena, catalogue 404
hispida 405
scirpoidea 131
sp 188
squarrosa 188
squarrosa 404
squarrosa α 405
breviseta 127
hispida 97, 127
Fuligo, catalogue 141
Fumaria, catalogue 521
cucullaria 520
Fumitory, common 521
Funaria calvescens 291
catalogue 301
flavicans 293, 294
hygrometrica 291
calvescens 301
serrata 294

Page.

Funariaceae 301, 309
Fungi 150
  caroliniani exsiccati 149
  history of collections 148
  imperfecti 235-263
Fusarium 169
  catalogue 248
  erubescens 248
Fusicladum, catalogue 237
Fusisporium 248

Gaillardia bicolor 812
  catalogue 812
  lanceolata 66
  pulchella 105, 798
Galactia, catalogue 580
  erecta 115
  floridana 115
  glabella 580
  macrei 580
  mollis 580
  pilosa 580
    angustifolia 581
  sessiliflora 581
  sessilifolia 115
  volubilis 115, 242
    mississipiensis 115
Galax 661
  aphylla 78
  catalogue 661
Galega cinerea 567
  hispidula 566
  spicata 566
  villosa 566
  virginiana 566
Galera, catalogue 223
Galingales 50
Galinsoga, catalogue 808
Galium 161, 242
  catalogue 741
  circaezans 75, 87
  pilosum puncticulosum 242
  puncticulosum 741
  trifolium latifolium 742
Gall of the earth 755
Gallberry 821
Gama grass, spiked 334
Garden cress 828
  vegetables, list 828, 829
Gardenia 137
  florida 835
Garlic 827
  wild 439
  yellow false 439
Gates, Hezekiah, botanical exploration 16
Gatesia 16, 735
  laetevirens 735
Gaultheria, catalogue 656
Gaura 638
  biennis pitcheri 638
  catalogue 638
  filipes 638
  michauxii 104
Gaylussacia, catalogue 657
  dumosa 60, 107, 112, 657
    hirtella 657
  frondosa 196

Page.

Gaylussacia—Continued.
  spp 45
  tomentosa 657
Geaster, catalogue 233
Gelsemium 109
  catalogue 668
  nitidum 668
  sempervirens 123, 169
Gemmingia, catalogue 450
  chinensis 56
Gentian 120, 671, 672
  family 670
Gentiana calycina 670
  catalogue 671
  catesbaei 671, 672
  elliottii 75, 672
  ochroleuca 672
  saponaria 65
  saponaria 672
  villosa 75
Gentianaceae 670
Geoglossaceae 155, 262
Geoglossum, catalogue 155
  glutinosum 155
Geraniaceae 583
Geranium carolinianum 153
  catalogue 583
  cicutarium 583
  family 583
  maculatum 83
  spotted 583
  strawberry 541
Gerardia 52, 726, 727
  afzelia 724
  aphylla 121
  catalogue 726
  flammeae 15
  flava 725
  laevigata 725
  maritima 132
  parvifolia 727
  paupercula 120, 121, 726
  pedicularia pectinata 725
  purpurea crassifolia 726
    fasciculata 726
    paupercula 726
  quercifolia 725
  setacea 727
  skinneriana 121
  tenuifolia 65, 74, 190
    asperula 63
Germander 707
  Nash's 708
Geum album 542
  carolinianum 542
  catalogue 542
Gherkin 831
Gibberella, catalogue 169
Gilia, catalogue 686
  coronopifolia 94
Gillena 539
Gillenia 75, 539
  stipulacea 539
  trifoliata 539
Ginger, wild 481
Ginseng 640
  family 640

Page.

Gladiolus 254
Glasswort, Bigelow's 490
Glaucidium 40
Glechoma hederacea 257
Gleditsia 163
  catalogue 557
  triacanthos 46, 83, 207, 260
Glenospora, catalogue 237
Gloeoporus, catalogue 213
Gloeosporium ampelophagum 250
  catalogue 250
Gloniella 163
Gloniopsis praelongum 163
  smilacis 163
Glonium, catalogue 162
Glottidium, catalogue 568
  floridanum 128
  floridanum 568
Glyceria 386
  nervata 386
Glycine, American 15
  apios 579
  comosa 578
  frutescens 567
  hispida 830
  monoica 578
  reflexa 583
  tomentosa 582
    erecta 582
    monophylla 582
    volubilis 582
  umbellata 582
Glycosma 646
Glyphideae 270, 284
Glyphis 264
  achariana 266
  catalogue 270
Gnaphalium, catalogue 791
  obtusifolium 791
  plantaginifolium 790
  polycephalum 791
  purpureum 153, 189, 192, 242
  sp 184, 251
  undulatum 790
Gnomonia, catalogue 177
Gnomoniaceae 177, 262
Goat's rue 565–567, 822
Golden aster 769, 770, 771
  club 127, 424
  drop 831
  eyed grass 119
  rod 64, 67, 83, 130, 772–778, 821, 822
Gomphidius, catalogue 217
Gomphrena polygonoides 491
Gonolobus 102, 677
  baldwinianus 678
  carolinensis 678
  hirsutus 678
  laevis 677
  macrophyllus 678
Gonopyrum americanum 487
Goodyera 73, 457
  pubescens 457
Goose grass 741
Gooseberry, garden 67
  southern 658
  wild 67

Page.

Goosefoot, Berlandier's 488
  cutleaf 489
  family 487
  ill-scented 488
  nettle-leaved 488
  oak-leaved 487
Gordonia, catalogue 618
Gossypium barbadense 830
  herbaceum 95, 169, 172, 174, 175, 235, 236, 242, 246, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253, 255, 256, 259, 830
Gourd 54, 831
  bottle 831
  trumpet 831
Gracilaria, catalogue 148
Grama grass 375
Gramineae 334
Grammatophora, catalogue 145
Grape 15, 32, 69, 80, 89, 96, 110, 167, 250, 612, 613, 832
  blue 612
  bullace 15, 101, 123, 613, 832
  Concord 823
  downy 612
  family 611
  fox 832
  frost 61, 612
  Le Conte's 62
  muscadine 832
  river 108
  riverside 612
  scuppernong 136, 822
  summer 71, 101, 122, 612
  winter 612
Grapes 106, 134, 136, 824
  in Tennessee Valley 824
  in Upper Coast Pine belt 823
Grapevine 612
Graphidaceae 269, 284
Graphiola, catalogue 184
Graphis 264, 269
  babingtonii 270
  catalogue 270
  solecites 267
Grass family 334
  pink 459
Grasses for forage or grain, list 825–827
Gratiola acuminata 720, 721
  anagallidea 722
  attenuata 722
  catalogue 719
  hispida 133
  monniera 721
  peruviana 720
  subulata 720
Gravelly hills of short-leaf pine, etc 90
Greek valerian 686
Green algae 146
  arum 425
  foxtail 360
Greenbrier 101, 444
  glaucous 444
Greenia arkansana 369
Grevillea, descriptions of fungi 149
Grimmia 79
  catalogue 299
  leucophaea 299
  pennsylvanica 299

Page.

Grimmiaceae 299, 309
Grindelia, catalogue 769
lanceolata 83
Gromwell 691-692
Carolina false 392
tuberous-rooted 691
Virginia false 392
Grossulariaceae 537
Ground cherry 709, 710, 711, 712
Groundnut 69, 579
Groundsel 45, 789, 814, 815
Guadinia, catalogue 373
Guatemala grass 135, 825
Guepinia, catalogue 196
Guignardia, catalogue 174
Guinea grass 135, 826
false 95, 339, 825
Gum 651
black 32, 68, 117, 125
Carolina black 46
highland 70
large sweet 92
plant 769
red 92, 100, 117, 538
southern black 651
sweet 32, 41, 46, 92, 100, 538
tupelo 110, 124
Gumbo 830
Gyalecta 264
catalogue 275
Gymnadenia flava 454
Gymnoconia, catalogue 191
Gymnopogon 375
ambiguus 97, 113
brevifolius 113
catalogue 375
racemosus 375
filiformis 375
Gymnospermae 323
Gymnosporangium 186
catalogue 185
Gymnosporium 237
Gymnostichum 389
Gynandropsis, five-leaved 529
pentaphylla 56
pentaphylla 529
Gyrostachys brevifolia 124
catalogue 456
gracilis 114
odorata 125
praecox 97, 114
Gyrostomum 264
catalogue 274
scyphuliferum 266
Gyrotheca, catalogue 446
tinctoria 117
tinctoria 446

Habenaria blephariglottis 126
catalogue 453
clavellata 126
ciliaris 64, 75
blephariglottis 454
cristata 116, 126
flava 66

Page.

Habenaria—Continued.
lacera 66
michauxii 455
nivea 120
repens 126
spp 51
tridentata 453
virescens 454
Habitat, definition 34
Hackberry 43, 100, 102
southern 46, 92, 475
Hackelochloa, catalogue 336
granularis 55
Haemodoraceae 446
Hair grass 366, 370, 371, 372
Halesia 89, 118, 122, 664
carolina 664
diptera 14, 15, 665
tetraptera 665
tetraptera 664
Halophytes 49, 50, 127, 129, 132
Halophytic plant associations 37
plants of salt marshes 132
of strand 129
Haloragidaceae 639
Hamamelidaceae 537
Hamamelis, catalogue 537
virginiana 165
virginiana carolina 537
Hammock lands 121, 294
Hammocks, cedar 99
Hard-wood timber 84, 87
Harpocephalum, catalogue 237
Haw 41, 46, 122, 822
apple 46, 125, 550
black 82, 88
dotted 550
downy 71, 547
glandular 546
May 550
opossum 118, 744
parsley 125, 546
red 82, 99
scarlet 71, 99
southern black 743
sugar 546
summer 99, 112, 550
winter 71
Hawkweed 753
Hawthorns 61, 86, 91, 99
shrubby 68
Hay 135
Hazelnut 43, 89
American 61
beaked 466
Heath 118
family 653
Heather 112
family 47
Hedeoma, catalogue 699
Hedera quinquefolia 611
Hedge hyssop 719, 720, 721
Hedgehog grass 361, 362
Hedwigia 79, 291
catalogue 305
ciliata subnuda 305

Page.

Hedyotis boscii 737
caerulea 737
calycosa 739
glomerata 737
longifolia tenuifolia 738
minima 738
purpurea 738
stenophylla 739
Hedysarum 571
acuminatum 571
bracteosum 573
canescens 572
ciliare 574
cuspidatum 573
frutescens 575, 576
glabellum 572
grandiflorum 571
hirtum 576
laevigatum 573
lineatum 571
lineatum 571
marylandicum 574
nudiflorum 571
obtusum 574
paniculatum 573
pauciflorum 571
pedunculatum 562
repens 574
reticulatum 575
rhombifolium 574
rigidum 574
rotundifolium 571
scaberrimum 572
strictum 572, 576
violaceum 575
viridiflorum 572, 573
virginicum 569
volubile 580
Helenium 811
brevifolium 116, 811
catalogue 810
curtisii 811
helenium 119
integrifolium 120
puberulum 811
pubescens 811
tenuifolium 54
vernum 120
Heleocharis triflora 398
Helianthemum arenicola 130
carolinianum 114, 120
catalogue 624
georgianum 845
ramuniflorum 114
correction of error 845
Helianthus 48, 184, 188, 192
angustifolius 188
annuus 165, 188
aristatus 804
atropurpureus 64
atrorubens 74
canescens 801
catalogue 800
divaricatus 64, 74, 104
divaricatus 801
diversifolius 802
floridanus 800

Page.

Helianthus—Continued.
glaucus 74
heterophyllus 121
hirsutus 64, 74, 104, 108
trachyphyllus 64
laevis 807
microcephalus 64, 74
mollis 91
parviflorus 801
pubescens 801
radula 115, 822
schweinitzii 64, 74
strumosus 64
tomentosus 64, 65, 108
truncatus 802
tracheliifolius 64
tuberosus 188, 828
Heliomyces, catalogue 222
Heliopsis 64
catalogue 796
gracilis 796
helianthoides 64, 74
laevis 64, 796
gracilis 796
minor 796
minor 64
sp 171
Heliosciadium leptophyllum 647
Heliotrope 689
Heliotropium, catalogue 689
curassavicum 133
tenellum 104
Helminthocladiaceae 148
Helminthosporium 243
catalogue 238
dubium 238
interseminatum 246
petersii 247
Helonias angustifolia 437
dioica 436
erythrosperma 437
graminea 437
Helotiaceae 157, 262
Helvellaceae 155, 262
Helvellales 155, 262
Hemiarcyria, catalogue 140
Hemicarpha 405
catalogue 405
subsquarrosa 405
Hemiparasites 52
Hemisaprophytes 51
Hemlock 34, 72, 324, 647
water 50
Hemp 476, 674
Canadian 674
water 491
Hendecandra texensis 592
Hendersonia 260
catalogue 257
cydoniae 257
donacis 257
Hepatica, catalogue 511
hepatica 67, 73, 108
triloba 511
Hepaticae 286
Heppia 264
catalogue 280
despreauxii 265

Page.

Heptameria, catalogue 174
Herbaceous associations of Cahaba Valley 92
of Central Pine belt 96
plant associations 92
plants grown for fruits and seeds, list 829–831
grown for roots, list 827
Herd's grass 370, 826
Heritiera gmelini 446
Herniaria, catalogue 502
Herpestis 721
amplexicaulis 722
chamaedryoides pedunculuris 721
monniera 133, 721
nigrescens 721
pedunculuris 721
Herpotrichia, catalogue 172
Hesperis pinnatifida 524
Heteranthera 49
catalogue 432
graminea 432
Heterosporium, catalogue 245
sambuci 246
Heterotheca 769
catalogue 769
lamarkii 769
scabra 769
subaxillaris 130
Heterothecium 264
catalogue 271
domingense 266
leucoxanthum 266
pachycheilum 266
southern 266
tuberculosum 266
Heuchera americana 73, 93
catalogue 534
hispida hirsuticaulis 86
richardsonii 534
rugelii 73, 76
villosa 93
Hexalectris 51
catalogue 460
squamosus 460
Hibiscus aculeatus 115
catalogue 617
esculentus 169, 192, 249
esculentus 830
hoary 617
incanus 98
incanus 617
moscheutos 50
scaber 617
syriacus 835
virginicus 617
Hickory 14, 46, 60, 90, 92, 99, 109, 280, 461
bitternut 100, 823
mockernut 86, 88, 96, 110, 823, 824
nutmeg 95, 100, 101, 463, 823
pale-leaf 47, 60, 91
pignut 59, 60, 63, 66, 70, 91, 98, 133, 462, 823
scaly-bark 462, 823
shagbark 60, 101, 824
shellbark 84, 462
southern shagbark 87, 463
shellbark 47

Page.

Hickory—Continued.
upland 822
water 46, 125, 463
white-heart 462
Hicoria 163, 166, 194, 199, 204, 208, 260
alba 47, 100, 195, 197, 261
aquatica 46, 95
carolinae-septentrionalis 47, 87
catalogue 461
glabra 47, 60
villosa 462
minima 46, 100
myristicaeformis 41, 95
ovata 46, 84, 178, 252, 260, 463
pallida 462
pecan 41, 100, 831
villosa 47, 91
Hieracium, catalogue 752
gronovii hirsutissimum 753
marianum 64
spathulatum 753
paniculatum 64, 752
scribneri 64
spathulatum 753
venosum 64, 66, 752
Hill country of Alabama 92
prairies 99
Hirneola 194
Hoarhound 56, 705
black 706
false 764
water 697
Hogweed 757
Holcus, catalogue 371
halepensis 339
laxus 383
sorghum 339
Hollies 266
Holly 14, 45, 47, 109, 122, 602
common 122
dahoon 45, 47, 125
deciduous 86, 102
family 602
mountain 71
Yaupon 45
Holzinger, mosses identified 290
Homalocenchrus 50
catalogue 563
hexandrus 128
oryzoides 125
virginicus 76, 125, 239
Homotropa macranthum 481
Honey grass 382
Honeysuckle 71, 745
cinnamon 653
common 653
family 742
swamp 653
Hop 165, 476
hornbeam 41
tree, trefoil 99
Hopea tinctoria 666
Hordeum, catalogue 388
sativum 827
vulgare 188, 189
Hornbeam 43, 46, 61, 86, 125, 268, 466
hop 41, 82, 83

Page.

Hornwort 49, 504, 647
family 504
Horse balm 696
brier 71
chestnut family 607
sugar 45, 666
nettle 714
Horsemint 698, 702
Horsetail family 320
Horsetails 320
Horseweed 787
Hosackia 562
purshiana 562
Hottonia, catalogue 661
inflata 49
Hound's-tongue 690
Houstonia 738, 739
caerulea 75, 108
catalogue 737
linnaei minor 738
longifolia 66
patens 120, 152, 153, 193, 258
patens 738
purpurea calycosa 739
longifolia 738
tenuifolia 738
rotundifolia 114
tenuifolia 66
Huckleberry 45
dwarf 107, 657
family 657
hairy 657
hoary 657
small-leaved 71
squaw 658
Hudsonian life zone 30
Humaria 156
Humboldt, plant zones 28
Humulus 165
catalogue 476
Hungarian grass 135, 360, 826
Hyacinth, wild 440
Hydnaceae 203, 263
Hydnum 195, 203, 205
ferrugineum 205
Hydrangea 242, 535
arborescens 66, 536
cordata 64, 78
catalogue 535
cordata 536
quercifolia 71, 92
vulgaris 535
Hydrastis 40
canadensis 75
carolinensis 513
catalogue 508
Hydrocharidean plants 48
Hydrocharitaceae 333
Hydrochloa carolinensis 362
catalogue 362
fluitans 127
Hydrocotyle asiatica 650
catalogue 649
interrupta 649
ranunculoides 128
repanda 650

Page.

Hydrocotyle—Continued.
umbellata 189, 242
ambigua 649
verticillata 120, 128
Hydrodictyaceae 146
Hydrodictyon, catalogue 146
Hydrolea 688
caroliniana 688
ovata 688
quadrivalvis 688
Hydropeltis 503
purpurea 503
Hydrophyllaceae 687
Hydrophyllum, catalogue 687
Hydrophytes 48
floating 127
hydrocharidian 126
Limnaean class 126
Hydrophytic herbaceous plants of pine barrens 126
plant associations 37, 48, 76
plants of Coast Pine belt 116
Hygrophila, catalogue 733
Hygrophoreae 217
Hygrophorus, catalogue 217
Hymenachne striata 358
Hymeniales 197, 263
Hymenocallis, catalogue 447
occidentalis 77, 125
rotata 50
Hymenochaete, catalogue 201
Hymenogastraceae 230, 263
Hymenogastrales 230, 263
Hymenopappus anthemoides 810
Hymenoscypha, catalogue 158
Hymenoxys, catalogue 810
Hyoseris caroliniana 751
virginica 751
Hypericaceae 44, 619
Hypericum 121
acutifolium 622
ambiguum 621
amoenum 620
angulosum 622
aspalathoides 121, 131, 621
aureum 83, 620
campanulatum 623
canadense 623
catalogue 620
cistifolium 621
cistifolium 621, 622
corymbosum 622
drummondii 66, 623
ellipticum 622
fasciculatum 126, 620
aspalathoides 621
galioides 621
ambiguum 621
pallidum 621
gentianoides 623
glaucum 620
gymnathum 623
lasianthus 618
maculatum 622
mutilum 186, 238, 250, 622
myrtifolium 121, 620

Hypericum—Continued. Page.
nitidum 620
nudicaule 623
nudiflorum 125
nudiflorum 621
opacum 121, 622
petiolatum 623
pilosum 622
prolificum 83, 85, 620
quinquenervium 622
rosmarinifolium 622
sarothra 623
simplex 622
sphaerocarpon 83, 104
sphaerocarpum 621
spp 120, 193
virgatum 75
acutifolium 622
virginicum 186
virginicum 623
Hypholoma, catalogue 222
Hyphomycetes 235
Hypnaceae 307, 309
Hypnum 291
albulum 308
catalogue 308
homalostegium 290
microcarpum 307
Hypochnaceae 197, 263
Hypochnus, catalogue 197
Hypocrea, catalogue 170
Hypocreaceae 170, 262
Hypocreales 168, 262
Hypoderma, catalogue 161
Hypodermataceae 161, 262
Hypomyces, catalogue 168
aurantius 168
Hypomycetaceae 168, 262
Hypopitys 51
catalogue 652
monotropa 652
Hypoxis, catalogue 448
erecta 448
Hypoxylon 178, 179
catalogue 180
Hyptis 696
radiata 168, 191, 696
Hyssop, hedge 719, 720, 721
Hysteriaceae 162, 262
Hysteriales 161, 262
Hysterium 159, 162
catalogue 163
Hysteroglonium, catalogue 163
Hysterographium, catalogue 163
Hysteropatella, catalogue 159
Hystrix, catalogue 389

Ilex 160, 197, 251, 260, 267, 268, 269
ambigua 603
angustifolia 602
caroliniana 122, 125
cassine 45, 122
cassine 603
catalogue 602
coriacea 122, 163
dahoon 602
myrtifolia 602
decidua 86, 102, 125, 248

Ilex—Continued. Page.
dubia 71
glabra 116, 118
laurifolia 602
longipes 71, 109, 125
lucida 118
lucida 604
mollis 604
montana 603
monticola 67, 71, 78
mollis 71
myrtiflora 118
opaca 64, 122, 161, 168, 176, 209, 211, 259, 260
prinoides 159
prinoides 603
verticillata 161, 180
padifolia 604
vomitoria 45, 122
correction of error 845
Ilicaceae 602
Illecebrum achyrantha 492
Illicium 15
catalogue 506
floridanum 45, 96, 109, 118, 163
sweet 14, 47, 96, 109
Illosporium, catalogue 248
Ilysanthes, catalogue 722
riparia 722
Impatiens aurea 153, 193
biflora 65, 102, 187, 193
catalogue 610
fulva 65
fulva 610
noli-tangere β 610
pallida 610
Indian corn 31, 32, 68, 823, 825
cherry 609
cucumber 442
grass 338
physic 539
pink 669
pipe 652
plantain 815, 816
rice 362
tobacco 751
turnip 425
Indigo 565
false 563, 558
vermilion-flowered 565
wild 565
Indigofera, catalogue 565
Inkberry 116
tall 604
Inocybe, catalogue 223
Insectivorous plants 52
Introduced plants 53
Inula divaricata 771
gossypina 770
graminifolia 769
mariana 770
scabra 769
subaxillaris 769
Iodanthus, catalogue 524
hesperidoides 524
Ionactis, catalogue 788
linariifolius 115, 822
Ipomoea 164, 679, 680
batatas 69, 152, 253, 828

Page.

Ipomoea—Continued.
barbigera 66
carnosa 131
catalogue 678
commutata 681
hederacea 65
luteola 678
macrorhiza 680
michauxii 680
nil 679
orbicularis 679
pandurata 152, 184
pes-caprae 129
purpurea 56, 152, 184, 239
sagittata 128, 133
sp 184
tamnifolia 152, 681
trichocarpa 681
Ipomopsis elegans 686
Iridaceae 449
Iris, catalogue 449
cristata 75
family 449
hexagona 50
sp 245, 246
verna 114
versicolor 50, 449
virginica 449
Irish potatoes 69, 134, 135, 828
Ironweed 754, 758
Ironwood 466
Irpex, catalogue 206
Isanthus brachiatus 83
catalogue 707
coeruleus 707
Isaria, catalogue 247
flabelliformis 182
Isariopsis, catalogue 247
Ischaemum secundum 362
Isnardia, catalogue 636
Isoetaceae 322
Isoetes, catalogue 322
engelmanni valida 79
Isolepis capillaris 401
carinata 402
ciliatifolia 401
coarctatus 402
stenophyllus 401
Isopappus, catalogue 771
divaricatus 105
Isopyrum biternatum 93
catalogue 508
Isotheciaceae 306, 309
Italian ray grass 827
Itea 536
catalogue 536
Iva annua 756
catalogue 756
frutescens 45, 132
imbricata 129
Ivy, poison 101, 601, 654
Ixia chinensis 450
Ixophorus 358

Jaborosa, catalogue 716
Jacquemontia, catalogue 681
tamnifolia 97, 152

Page.

Jalap, false 680
Jamestown weed 715
Japonica 835
Jatropha, catalogue 594
carthaginiensis 136
stimulosa 114, 242
urens stimulosa 594
Jerusalem artichoke 828
cherry 713
Jessamine 137, 668, 835
cape 137
yellow 15, 109, 123
Jimson weed 715
Johnson grass 95, 135, 339, 825
Joint-grass 340
Jointweed, American 487
slender 487
Juglandaceae 461
Juglans 208
alba 462
minima 463
aquatica 463
catalogue 461
cinerea 72, 252
glabra 462
minima 463
myristicaeformis 463
nigra 46, 84
olivaeformis 461
ovata 462
pecan 461
regia 247, 831
tomentosa 462
Jujube berry 832
tree, common 609
Juncaceae 432
Junci 119
Juncoides, catalogue 436
Juncus 50, 76, 186
acuminatus 435
debilis 68
diffusissimus 435
aristulatus 433
bicornis 433
biflorus 433
bufonius fascicularis 119
campestris 436
canadensis 65
longicaudatus 435
catalogue 432
caudatus 435
congestus 433
debilis 435
diffusissimus 119
echinatus 434
elliottii 119, 435
engelmanni 434
macrostemon 434
marginatus 76, 119
aristulatus 119
maritimus 432
megacephalus 434
nodosus megacephalus 434
polycephalus minor 434
polycephalus 128
tenuifolius 434

Juncus—Continued. Page.
repens 126
roemerianus 50, 132, 359
scirpoides 128
genuinus 434
macrostemon 434
polycephalus 434
torreyi 114
trigonocarpus 117
June grass 384
Juneberry 545
Jungermanniaceae 287
Juniper 117
Juniperus 161, 162, 197, 199, 207, 237
barbadensis 42, 133
catalogue 325
virginiana 81, 102, 186, 203, 326
australis 326
Jussiaea, catalogue 634
creeping 634
decurrens 242, 250
diffusa 128
hirta 635
leptocarpa 242, 258
leptocarpa 634
macrocarpa 635
repens 634
swartziana 634
variabilis 634
Justicia americana 734
humilis 735
pedunculosa 734
laetevirens 735

Kafir corn 95, 125, 190, 825
Kale 135, 828
Kallstroemia, catalogue 586
Kalmia 174
catalogue 654
evergreen 71
latifolia 45, 64, 71, 78, 89, 118, 174
Kneiffia, catalogue 637
linearis 114
suffruticosa 68
suffruticosa 637
Kneiffiella 203
Knotweed, Virginia 486
wayside 483
Kobresia monocephala 119
odorata 97, 119
pumila 76
Koeleria pennsylvanica 378
Koellia 189, 236
albescens 108, 115
catalogue 698
nuda 109
pycnanthemoides 66, 77
Kohl-rabi 828
Kosteletzkya, althea-like 618
catalogue 617
virginica 128, 617
altheaefolia 133
altheaefolia 618
Kraunhia, catalogue 567
chinensis 834
frutescens 15, 122
Krigia 751
amplexicaulis 751

Krigia—Continued. Page.
caroliniana 751
dandelion 752
virginica 751
Kuhnia, catalogue 766
critonia 766
eupatorioides 105
corymbulosa 766
gracilis 766
kuhnia 115
northern 105
paniculata 766
suaveolens 766
Kuhnistera 83, 822
candida 104, 823
carolinensis 565
catalogue 564
gattingeri 83, 823
pinnata 115
purpurea 104
Kyllinga 390, 396
catalogue 395
maculata 405
monocephala 395
ovularis 394
sesquiflora 396

Lace grass 382
Lachnanthes 446
tinctoria 446
Lachnea, catlogue 155
Lachnella, catalogue 157
Lachnocaulon anceps 114
catalogue 429
michauxii 429
Lacinaria 115
catalogue 766
elegans 97, 115, 822
gracilis 115
graminifolia 62, 63, 73, 184
pilosa 121
scariosa 115
squarrulosa 62
spicata 821
tenuifolia 768
Lactarieae 217
Lactarius 168
catalogue 217
Lactuca acuminata 755
canadensis 253
catalogue 754
elongata 754
graminifolia 754
sanguinea 754
hirsuta 74
integrifolia 754
leucophaea 258
sagittaefolia 74
sanguinea 754
sativa 829
sp 152, 165, 256
Ladies' bedstraw 741
ear drops 487
tresses 456, 457
Lady's slipper 452, 453
thumb 485
Laestadia 174

Page.

Lagenaria, catalogue 747
vulgaris clavata 54, 241, 831
gourda 831
Lagerstroemia, catalogue 632
indica 136, 835
Lamb's quarters 487
Lamium amplexicaule 55, 152
catalogue 707
Lantana, catalogue 695
Lanzia, catalogue 157
Laportea 477
canadensis 477
Lappa minor 816
Lappula, catalogue 690
Larkspur, azure 509
dwarf 510
tall 509
Lasiosphaeria, catalogue 172
Lathyrus, catalogue 578
venosus 74
Lauraceae 518
Laurel family 518
mountain 45
poison 89
Laurestines 136
Laurus 101, 159
benzoin 519
borbonia 518
camphora 833
carolinensis 518
pubescens 519
melissaefolia 520
sassafras 519
Leadwort family 663
Leaf-cup 791
Leather flower 512
Leatherwood 74, 122, 601, 631
Leavenworthia aurea 82
catalogue 526
michauxii 526
torulosa 82
uniflora 82
Lecanactis 264
Lecanidion 159
Lecanora 264, 265
albella 276
catalogue 276
cinerea 265
lacustris 265
muralis 265
pallida 266
privigna 265
punicea 266
rubina 265
varia 266
xanthophana 265
Lecanoreae 274, 284
Lechea 115, 624, 625
catalogue 624
cinerea torreyi 625
leggettii 74, 115
Leggett's 625
major 625
divaricata 625
minor 115
minor γ 625
narrow-leaf 625

Page.

Lechea—Continued.
novae-caesareae 624
racemose 625
racemulosa 74
racemulosa 625
spreading 625
tenuifolia 115
thyme-leaf 624
thymifolia 624
torreyi 131, 625
Torrey's 625
villosa 115
Lecidea, catalogue 271
myrini 271
Lecideaceae 271, 284
Lecideae 271, 284
Le Conte pear in Coast Pine belt 822
Leek 827
Leersia 76, 363
hexandra 363
oryzoides 363
virginica 363
Legouzia, catalogue 748
perfoliata 259
Leguminosaé 61, 91, 114, 823
Leguminosae 61, 553
Leitneria floridana 35
Lejeunea 285
auriculata 285
austini 285
catalogue 288
mohrii 285
serpyllifolia 285
americana 288
Lemanea, catalogue 148
mamillosa 148
Lemaneaceae 142, 148
Lembosia, catalogue 163
Lemna, catalogue 426
minor 48, 126
polyrhiza 426
trisulca 48, 126
Lemnaceae 426
Lemon 253
Lemotrys hyacinthina 440
Lentil, wild 577
Lentibularia 729
Lentinus, catalogue 220
Lentomita, catalogue 173
Lenzites, catalogue 212
Leocarpus, catalogue 141
Leonotis, catalogue 706
Leontice thalictroides 517
Leontodon carolinianum 754
taraxacum 753
Leonurus cardiaca 56
catalogue 706
Lepachys 799
pinnata 104, 108
pinnata 799
Lepidium 152
catalogue 521
didymus 522
intermedium 522
micranthum apetalum 522
sativum 828
virginicum 152, 258

Page.

Lepiota, catalogue 227
Leptamnium, catalogue 731
virginianum 52
Leptandra, catalogue 724
Leptanthus gramineus 432
reniformis 432
Leptilon, catalogue 787
Leptobryum, catalogue 302
Leptocaulis 648
divaricatus 648
Leptochloa, catalogue 376
fascicularis 377
mucronata 55, 135
Leptodon, catalogue 306
immersum 294
trichomitrion irriguus 306
Leptogium 264
apalachense 265
catalogue 277
juniperinum 265
lacerum 265
myochroum 265
pulchellum 265
Leptoglossum, catalogue 155
Leptolepis echinatus 648
Leptopoda brachypoda 810
brevifolia β 811
decurrens 811
helenium 811
integrifolia 811
puberula 811
Leptorchis, catalogue 458
liliifolia 65, 83
Leptosphaeria, catalogue 175
Leptostroma hypophyllum 260
Leptostromataceae 260, 263
Leptostromella, catalogue 261
Leptothyrium, catalogue 261
Lepuropetalon, catalogue 534
Leskea 291
adnata 307
catalogue 304
Leskeaceae 304, 309
Lespedeza 74, 193, 822
capitata 61, 67, 186
catalogue 574
frutescens 61, 67
frutescens 576
hirta 60, 61, 67, 186
nutallii 61, 67
polystachya 576
procumbens 186
prostrata 574
repens 60, 115, 186
reticulata 186
reticulata 575
sessiliflora 575
sp 88, 171, 186
striata 54, 88, 166, 829
stuvei 186
stuvei 575
intermedia 575
violacea 186
angustifolia 575
virgata 575
virginica 61, 67, 115, 186

Page.

Lesquereux & James, Manual of Mosses 290
Lesquereux Leo, mosses 289
Lettuce 829
reddish-flowered 754
sea 147
tall white 756
wild 754, 755
Leucanthemum vulgare 813
Leucobryaceae 298, 309
Leucobryum 291
catalogue 298
glaucum 291
minus 298
pumilum 291, 294
Leucodon, catalogue 306
Leucothoe 168
axillaris 45, 118, 122
catalogue 654
catesbaei 168
Liatris 766
elegans 766
graminifolia 767
dubia 768
heterophylla 767
odoratissima 768
paucifloscula 768
resinosa 767
scariosa 767
spicata 767
squarrosa 767
squarrulosa 767
Licea applanata 140
spermoides 140
Lichen, large 78
Lichenes 267
Lichens 63, 263, 265, 267
author's collection 263
distribution 264–267
history of collections 263
Licorice, wild 741
Life everlasting 791
zones of Alabama 57
Ligusticum actaeifolium 643
barbinode 642
canadense 79
catalogue 643
Ligustrum japonicum 136, 835
vulgare italicum 835
Liliaceae 436
Lilies 96
Lilium, catalogue 439
catesbaei 124
martagon 439
michauxii 439
superbum carolinianum 440
Lily 439, 440
atamasco 123
family 436
nodding 439
pond 504
rose-colored water 504
sacred 503
southern spotted 439
spider 50, 447
sweet-scented water 504
water 49

Page.

Lily—Continued.
wild calla ... 425
yellow pond ... 504
Lima bean ... 830
Limnaean plant associations ... 49
Limnanthemum, catalogue ... 673
lacunosum ... 49, 126
Limnodea arkansana ... 133
catalogue ... 369
Limodorum ... 51
catalogue ... 459
multiflorum ... 120
pallidum ... 117
parviflorum ... 114
praecox ... 457
tuberosum ... 126
unifolium ... 459
Limonium carolinianum ... 132
catalogue ... 663
Linaceae ... 585
Linaria, catalogue ... 717
elatine ... 716
floridana ... 130
spuria ... 717
vulgaris ... 717
Linden family ... 613
silver-leaf ... 84
Lindens ... 14, 60, 84, 100, 613, 824
Lindera ... 519
benzoin ... 519
melissaefolia ... 520
Lindernia attenuata ... 722
dilatata ... 722
monticola ... 723
refracta ... 723
Linum boottii ... 586
catalogue ... 585
floridanum ... 120
medium ... 131
sulcatum ... 104
virginianum floridanum ... 586
medium ... 586
Lion's ears ... 706
Liparis ... 458
liliifolia ... 458
loeselii ... 458
Lipocarpha, American ... 405
catalogue ... 405
Lippia, catalogue ... 695
cuneifolia ... 133
Liquidambar ... 158, 163, 169, 179, 181, 194, 198, 205, 213
catalogue ... 538
styraciflua ... 32, 46, 92, 242
Liriodendron ... 158, 159, 163, 173, 181, 195, 203, 236, 506
tulipifera ... 32, 46, 84, 166, 167, 184, 253
Lithophytic plant association ... 49
Lithospermum canescens ... 83
carolinianum ... 692
catalogue ... 691
tenellum ... 689
tuberosum ... 83, 108
virginianum ... 692
Litmus herb ... 592
Littoral belt ... 129

Page.

Liverworts ... 76, 285, 286, 511
collections ... 284
distribution ... 285
Lizard's tail ... 125, 461
family ... 461
Lobelia ... 121, 749, 750
amoena ... 241, 242
glandulifera ... 65
appendaged ... 98, 750
brevifolia ... 121
catalogue ... 749
claytoniana ... 750
glandulosa ... 750
obtusifolia ... 750
gracilis ... 751
inflata ... 65
obtusifolia ... 750
paludosa ... 127, 356
puberula ... 121, 189
glabella ... 750
syphilitica ... 65
Locust ... 14, 834
black ... 77, 567, 834
clammy ... 568
honey ... 14, 46, 83, 92, 110, 557
Logania family ... 668
Loganiaceae ... 668
Lolium, catalogue ... 388
italicum ... 827
perenne ... 827
Lonicera, catalogue ... 745
flava ... 62, 612
marylandica ... 669
sempervirens ... 122
symphoricarpos ... 744
Lookout Mountain, vegetation ... 77
Loosestrife, bastard ... 635
family ... 631
four-leaf ... 661
lance-leaf ... 632
seaside ... 632
whorled-flowered ... 632
wing-stemmed ... 631
Lophidium, catalogue ... 164
Lophiola aurea ... 117
aurea ... 448
catalogue ... 448
Lophiostoma, catalogue ... 174
Lophiostomataceae ... 174, 262
Lophodermium, catalogue ... 162
Lopseed ... 696
Loquat ... 32, 96, 831
tree ... 135
Loranthaceae ... 479
Lotus, catalogue ... 562
sericeus ... 562
Lousewort, Canada ... 728
Canadian ... 52
Louisianian area or flora ... 94
flora ... 32
Love vine ... 52, 684
Lower Coosa hills, vegetation ... 66
hill country ... 89
Lucern ... 560, 829
Ludwigia alternifolia ... 65, 75, 242
angustifolia ... 635
brachycarpa ... 636

Ludwigia—Continued. Page.
catalogue 635
cylindrica 636
decurrens 634
hirsuta 635
hirtella 120
linearis 120
mollis 636
palustris 636
pilosa 635
Luffa acutangula 241
Lungwort 690
Lupine, hoary 123
Lupines 559
Lupinus, catalogue 559
diffusus 114
gracilis 559
nuttallii 114
perennis 559
gracilis 559
pilosus 559
villosus 120, 123
Luziola alabamensis 17
catalogue 362
Luzula 436
campestris 436
Lychnis flos-cuculi 261
Lycium carolinianum 132
catalogue 708
Lycogala, catalogue 140
Lycoperdaceae 230, 263
Lycoperdales 230, 263
Lycoperdon 232
catalogue 230
Lycopersicum 249
esculentum 238, 830
Lycopodales 321
Lycopodiaceae 43, 321
Lycopodium alopecuroides 65, 66, 117
adpressum 127
adpressum 321
apodum 322
carolinianum 51, 121
catalogue 321
cernuum 51, 123
inundatum adpressum 321
pinnatum 321
rupestre 322
Lycopsis virginica 691
Lycopus, catalogue 697
rubellus 243
virginicus 193
Lyme grass 388, 389
Lyonia frondosa 655
maritima 677
Lysimachia angustifolia 662
catalogue 661
ciliata 662
tonsa 662
heterophylla 662
hirsuta 661
hybrida 662
lanceolata 662
punctata 661
quadrifolia 75
Lythraceae 631
Lythrum, catalogue 631
lineare 50, 128

Lythrum—Continued. Page.
petiolatum 632
verticillatum 632

Maclura 475
aurantiaca 162, 253, 475, 833
McNeil, Wm., diatoms 142
Macranthera, catalogue 725
fuchsioides 15, 115
Macrophoma, catalogue 255
Macropodia 156
Macrosporium, catalogue 246
Madder family 737
Magnolia 15, 32, 47, 96, 99, 100, 109, 117, 122, 123, 125, 133, 136, 158, 182, 209, 235, 266, 267, 268, 270, 272, 294, 505, 821, 833
acuminata 32, 46, 72, 179, 180, 182
cordata 46, 72
auriculata 14, 506
catalogue 505
cordata 505
deciduous-leaved 72
family 46, 47, 505
foetida 14, 95, 109, 833
Fraser's 92, 506
fuscata 833
glauca 168, 178, 182, 256, 505
grandiflora 95, 505, 833
large-leaf 92
macrophylla 14, 72, 92, 109
obovata 833
tripetala 92
umbrella 72
umbrella 506
virginiana 168, 178, 180, 182, 253, 256, 267, 274
foetida 505
glauca 505
yellow-flowered 72, 505
Magnoliaceae 46, 505
Mahogany, mountain 467
Maiden cane 346
Maidenhair 311
Southern 86
Maize 31
millo 135
Malachodendron ovatum 618
Malaxis unifolia 457
Mallow 614–617
Brazilian 614
Carolina 614
common 614
false 616
family 614
rose 50, 614, 615, 617
Malus angustifolia 185
coronaria 185
malus 165, 175, 185, 243, 254
angustifolia 545
Malva caroliniana 614
catalogue 614
nuttalloides 614
papaver 614
spicata 616
triangulata 615
Malvaceae 614
Malvastrum, catalogue 616
Mandrake 517
Mangel-wurzel 827

Page.

Manisuris ... 335, 336, 821
catalogue ... 335
corrugata ... 119
cylindrica ... 336
granularis ... 336
rugosa ... 127
Maple ... 43, 46, 57, 61, 824, 835
family ... 605
Florida ... 47, 606
hard ... 47, 61, 606, 835
Northern sugar ... 70
pale-bark ... 77, 606
red ... 607
rock ... 605
Rugel's hard ... 606
small-leaf sugar ... 89, 102
silver ... 606
soft ... 606
Southern pale-bark ... 70
sugar ... 57, 80, 84, 89, 102, 605
swamp ... 117, 607
white ... 834
white-bark ... 47, 91
Marasmieae ... 220
Marasmius, catalogue ... 221
Marchantia ... 285
catalogue ... 286
disjuncta ... 285
Marchantiaceae ... 286
Mariana, catalogue ... 818
Marigold ... 807, 808, 813
corn ... 814
Marilaunidium, catalogue ... 688
Mariscus cylindricus ... 394
echinatus ... 395
ovularis ... 394
retrofractus ... 394
Maritime Pine region ... 106
Marrubium, catalogue ... 705
vulgare ... 56
Marsh elder ... 45, 756, 757
annual ... 756
seaside ... 756
shrubby ... 757
parsley ... 647
rosemary ... 663
Marshallia ... 809
angustifolia ... 809
catalogue ... 809
lanceolata ... 94
lanceolata ... 809
latifolia ... 809
Marsupella, catalogue ... 288
Martynia, catalogue ... 733
proboscidea ... 733
Maruta cotula ... 812
Massariaceae ... 176, 262
Massarina, catalogue ... 176
Mastigobryum ... 288
trideniculatum ... 288
trilobatum ... 288
Matricaria, catalogue ... 813
maritima ... 813
parthenium ... 813
May apple ... 517
Mayaca aubletii ... 125
catalogue ... 423

Page.

Mayaca—Continued.
moss-like ... 426
family ... 426
fluviatilis ... 426
michauxii ... 426
Mayaceae ... 426
Maypop ... 630
Mayweed ... 55, 812
Meadow beauty ... 633, 634
fescue ... 827
grass ... 68, 379, 380
fowl ... 385, 386
parsnip ... 642
rue, mountain ... 515, 516
sage ... 701
sweet ... 538
Medeola, catalogue ... 442
Medicago arabica ... 829
catalogue ... 560
maculata ... 135
maculata ... 560, 829
polymorpha arabica ... 560
orbicularis ... 560
sativa ... 829
virginica ... 575
Medick, black ... 560
Medlar, Japanese ... 32, 96, 135, 831
Megastachya ciliaris ... 381
Meibomia ... 60, 74, 186, 822
arenicola ... 61
bracteosa ... 67
canescens ... 88
catalogue ... 571
dillenii ... 88, 253
floridana ... 574
glabella ... 61, 67
laevigata ... 61
lineata ... 571
marylandica ... 61, 67
michauxii ... 61
mollis ... 241, 246
obtusa ... 61, 67
paniculata ... 186
pauciflora ... 83
rigida ... 61, 67
rotundifolia ... 115, 186
rotundifolia ... 571
rugosa ... 61
sp ... 88, 166, 167, 193, 241, 253
stricta ... 97, 115
Melampsoraceae ... 184, 262
Melampodium australe ... 795
humile ... 795
Melampsora, catalogue ... 185
Melampsoraceae ... 184
Melanconiaceae ... 250, 263
Melanconiales ... 250, 263
Melanconidaceae ... 178, 262
Melanconis, catalogue ... 178
Melanconium, catalogue ... 252
Melanosporaceae ... 169, 262
Melanthera, catalogue ... 797
halberd-leaf ... 797
Melanthium, catalogue ... 438
dioicum ... 436
muscaetoxicum ... 437
polygamum ... 438
racemosum ... 436

Page.

Melasmia, catalogue 260
Melastoma family 633
Melastomaceae 633
Melia azedarach 136, 160, 169, 178, 179, 210, 242, 247, 248, 249, 253, 834
catalogue 588
family 588
Melica, catalogue 382
glabra 382
mutica 73, 123
glabra 382
Meliaceae 588
Melilot, common yellow 561
small-flowered 561
white 105, 560, 823, 828
Melilotus alba 105, 250, 823, 829
catalogue 560
parviflora 561
Meliola amphitricha 164
catalogue 164
Melissa caroliniana 700
coccinea 700
nepeta 700
pulegioides 699
Melochia hirsuta 55, 619
Melogramma 177, 179
Melogrammataceae 179, 262
Melon, netted 830
sugar 831
Melons 135
Melosira sulcata 143
Melothria, catalogue 747
Menispermaceae 517
Menispermum carolinum 517
lyoni 518
Mentha, catalogue 697
piperita 56, 829
rotundifolia 56
spicata 56, 829
rotundifolia 697
viridis 697
Menyanthes peltata 503
Mercurialis, catalogue 594
Mercury, dog's 594
three-seeded 593
Mermaid-weed, comb 639
swamp 639
Merriam, life zones 29
Mertensia, catalogue 690
virginica 75, 83
Merulieae 206
Merulius, catalogue 206
Merulius 222
Mesadenia, catalogue 815
lanceolata 50, 128
plantaginea 816
plantaginifolia 104
tuberosa 257
Mesophile forests 71
of Cahaba Valley 92
of Central Pine belt 96
of Central Prairie region 99
of Coast Pine belt 109, 117
of Coast Plain 118
of pine barrens 125
of Tennessee Valley 83

Page.

Mesophile forests—Continued.
herbaceous plant associations 67, 72, 74, 85, 96
plants of Coast Pine belt 110, 118
plants of Coast Plain 119
plants of Central Pine belt 102
plant associations 64
plants of dunes 131
of main shore 132
of outlying islands 132
Mesophytic plant associations 37
Mesosphaerium, catalogue 168, 696
Mespilus apiifolia 546
arbutifolia 545
erythrocarpa 545
canadensis 545
cordata 545
obovalis 545
flexispina 550
pyracantha 544
rotundifolia 546
Metamorphic hills, adapted crops 824
vegetation 65
vegetation and soil 823
strata 58
Metaspermae 326
Metasphaeria, catalogue 175
Metzgeria, catalogue 287
Metzgeriaceae 287
Mexican tea 488
Mezereum family 631
Michelia fuscata 136, 833
Micranthemum, catalogue 722
emarginatum 722
Microcera, catalogue 249
Micropeltis, catalogue 168
Microsphaera, catalogue 166
calocladophora 166
semitosta 166
Microstroma, catalogue 197
Microstylis 457
ophioglossoides 457
Microthyriaceae 168, 262
Mignonette 530
family 530
Mikania 765
scandens 765
Mildew, grape 153
Milfoil, southern water 639
rough water 639
water 49
Milium compressum 339
paspalodes 340
Milk pea 580, 581
Milkweed 674–677
family 674
swamp 50
Milkwort, ambiguous 589
cross-leaf 589
Chapman's 590
Curtiss's 590
dwarf 588
greenish-flowered 590
Hooker's 589
large-flowered 591
low-branched 588

Milkwort—Continued. Page.
Maryland 590
nude-stemmed 590
Nuttall's 590
pine-barren pond 588
polygamous 591
short-leaf 589
Milleria contrayerva 810
Millet 135, 360, 361, 363, 821
cat-tail 95, 135, 826
German 360
golden 135, 360, 826
Italian 95, 135, 360
pearl 135
Texas 346
water 363
Milocaryum ligustrinum 602
Mimosa farnesiana 553
horridula 554
illinoensis 554
julibrissin 553
virgata 553
Mimulus alatus 93
catalogue 719
Mint 697, 698
family 696
Mist flower 765
Mistletoe, American 52
family 479
Mitchella, catalogue 739
repens 87, 164
Miterwort 669
false 534
Mitreola 669
petiolata 669
sessilifolia 669
Mitrula, catalogue 155
Muium 291
catalogue 302
spiniforme 302
Moccasin flower 453
Mock orange 552, 834
Mockernut 47, 70, 98, 100, 462, 823, 824
Modiola 40
catalogue 614
multifida 239
multifida 614
Modotheca 288
Mohria 664
Mohrodendron 14
carolinum 61, 89
catalogue 664
dipterum 66, 118, 122
Mollia 291
Mollia 502
catalogue 297
alsinefolia 502
longiseta 294
viridula 294
Mollisiaceae 158, 262
Momordica, catalogue 747
elaterium 747
Monarda 702
aristata 702
bradburiana 74
catalogue 702
ciliata 703
citriodora 105
Monarda—Continued. Page.
fistulosa 68, 74
mollis 702
lutea 702
russelliana 68
Monilia, catalogue 235
Moniliaceae 235, 263
Moniliales 235, 263
Monkey flower 719
Monkshood, wild 510
Monniera, creeping 721
Monocera 374
aromatica 374
Monocotyledones 48, 326
Monotropa 51
catalogue 652
hypopitys 652
Monotropaceae 652
Monniera amplexicaulis 722
catalogue 721
cuneifolia 721
monniera 133
Montagniella, catalogue 171
Moonseed, carolina 517
Moose-wood 631
Moraceae 475
Morchella, catalogue 155
Morning-glory 129, 678–681
family 678
Morongia, catalogue 554
horridula 108
Morus 163, 248
rubra 167, 176, 243
catalogue 476
nigra 831
papyrifera 476
Moss, peat 116, 117, 119, 125, 293
Spanish 14, 50, 96, 100, 122
water 127
Mosses 79, 266, 277, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 296, 307, 429
bibliography 290
author's collections 290
distribution 290–294
history of collections 289
Motherwort 56, 706
Mountain region, features and climate 58
spicewood 57
wind flower 508
Mouse ears 779
Mousetail 513
Mucedineae 235
Mucor, catalogue 151
ramosus 151
Mucoraceae 151, 262
Mucorales 151, 262
Mueller, Karl, mosses identified 290
Mugwort 56, 814
Muhlenbergia aristata 367
capillaris trichopodes 366
catalogue 366
erecta 367
diffusa 65, 74, 171, 191, 243
trichopodes 97, 120
willdenovii 366
Mulberry 14, 41, 100, 476, 695, 831
black 831
family 475

Mulberry—Continued. Page.
paper 136, 476, 833
red 476
white 476
Mulgedium acuminatum 755
floridanum 755
Mullein 716
Mullugo, catalogue 494
Muscadine 613
Musci 290, 294
Muskmelon 830
Mustard, black 523
family 521
hedge 523, 524
sand 524
Mutinus, catalogue 229
Mycena, catalogue 225
Mycosphaerella, catalogue 174
gossypina 242
Mycosphaerellaceae 174, 262
Mylocarpum 602
Myosotis, catalogue 691
stricta 691
verna 104
verna 691
virginiana 690
Myosurus, catalogue 513
Myricaceae 464
Myrica, catalogue 464
cerifera 15, 45, 118, 122, 164
arborescens 464
media 464
pumila 464
inodora 15, 45, 118, 125
Myriogenospora, catalogue 171
Myriophyllum, catalogue 639
scabratum 639
laxum 127
spp 49
Myrothecium, catalogue 249
Myrrhis claytoni 646
longistylis 646
Myrtle 835
crape 135, 632, 835
wax 122, 130, 131, 266, 269
Myrtus communis 835
Myxogastrales 139
Myxomycetes 139
Myxormia, catalogue 252
Myxothallophyta 139

Nabalus, catalogue 755
fraseri 74
fraseri 755
barbatus 755
Naematelia 195
Nageia chinensis 832
Naias, catalogue 329
flexilis fusiformis 329
Najadaceae 327
Najas spp 49
Nama 688
catalogue 688
jamaicensis 688
Narthecium pubens 436
Nasturtium 524
officinale 524
sessiliflorum 524
Nasturtium—Continued. Page.
sylvestre 524
tanacetifolium 525
Naturalized plants 53
Naucoria, catalogue 224
Nauenburgia trinervata 810
Navicula, catalogue 145
lewisiana 145
marginata 145
Naviculoideae 145
Neckera, catalogue 305
ludoviciae 294
Neckeraceae 305, 309
Neckweed 723
Nectarine 832
Nectria 169
catalogue 169
Nectriaceae 169, 262
Nectrioidaceae 260
Negundo aceroides 607
Neillia 538
opulifolia 538
Nelumbium luteum 503
speciosum 503
Nelumbo 49
Nelumbo 503
lutea 127
Nemalionales 148
Nemophila 687
catalogue 687
microcalyx 123
Neocosmospora, catalogue 169
vasinfecta 249
Neokneiffia, catalogue 203
Neottia gracilis 456
odorata 457
pubescens 457
tortilis 457
Nepeta, catalogue 703
cataria 56
Nepetaceae 696
Nephrodium acrostichoides 317
catalogue 280
floridanum 317
lanosum 312
punctilobulum 319
Nephroma helveticum 265
Neptunia, catalogue 553
virgata 553
Nerium oleander 168, 835
Nesaea verticillata 632
Nestronia, catalogue 479
Nettle 714
common American 477
false 478
family 477
purplish 477
spurge 594
stinging 477
tree 475
wood 477
Nevius, Rev. R. D., botanical collection 17
Neviusia 17, 40
alabamensis 35, 39, 91, 92
catalogue 539
New Zealand spinach 828
Newman, C. L., fungi 149
Nicandra 708

Page.

Nicotiana, catalogue 715
tabacum 829
Nidularia, catalogue 233
Nidulariaceae 233.263
Nidulariales 233.263
Niebuhria 799
Nightshade, common 712
enchanter's 639
family 708
red 713
silver-leaf 714
slender 713
spiny 713
Nimble Will 366
Ninebark 538
Niptera, catalogue 158
Nitella 329
acuminata 127
catalogue 147
Nitzschia, catalogue 146
Nodding lily 439
Nomenclature, rules followed 13
Nondo 643
Nothoscordum, catalogue 439
striatum 439
Nummularia, catalogue 179
Nuphar 504
advena 504
sagittifolia 127
sagittifolia 504
Nut grass 392
rush 411,412
Nyctaginaceae 493
Nyctalis, catalogue 217
Nymphaea 49
advena 126
alba 504
catalogue 504
odorata 504
rosea 504
Nymphaeaceae 503
Nyssa 237
aquatica 46,124
aquatica 651
biflora 117
catalogue 651
grandidentata 651
multiflora 68
multiflora 651
sylvatica 32,70,261
biflora 651
tomentosa 651
uniflora 651
villosa 651

Oak 14,43,109,161,179,833
barren 96,131,471
Bartram 473
basket 470
bastard 470
black 47,60,70,84,91,96,98,471,823,824
black-jack 70
chestnut 32,57,91,469
chinquapin 83,91,469
common white 100
cow 46,61,72,86,87,92,100,110,470,823
Jerusalem 488

Page.

Oak—Continued.
laurel 14,47,92,95,100,102,109,122,131,266,472,821,833
live 30,47,121,122,123,129,130,131,133,266,268,270,272,280,294,470,821,833
mountain 47,57,59,60,63,70,83,469
overcup 46,95,100,125,469
pin 91,100,470
post 46,60,68,70,87,89,91,96,98,99,100,107,108,469,823
quercitron 471
red 57,91,471,472,823,824
sand 130
scarlet 47,57,70,471
seaside scrub 473
shingle 473
Southern red 92,102,110,125,471
Spanish 32,46,60,70,86,87,89,92,96,98,110,112,131,472
spotted 471
tan-bark 70,77,469
Texas 61,68,86,110,470
white 91,100,470,823
Turkey 95,96,112,471
willow 473
water 61,92,100,109,122,125,472,833
white 46,60,70,77,84,86,87,88,99,214,468,824
willow 58,61,86,87,92,473
Oaks 46,47,57,60,61,77,84,88,90,99,101,112,117,272,273
upland 66,90,91,822
Oakesia puberula 438
sessilifolia 438
Oat grass 366,372,373
meadow 826
sea 130
Oats 68,104,105,110,135,372,826
Australian 387
sea 382
water 362
wild 372
Obione arenaria 489
Obolaria caroliniana 722
catalogue 672
virginica 75,93
Ocimum basilicum 829
frutescens 697
Octaviana, catalogue 230
October flower 486
Octodiceras, catalogue 299
catalogue 144
Odontia, catalogue 203
Odontoschisma, catalogue 288
Oedera trinervia 810
Oenanthe ambigua 642
filiformis 641
teretifolia 641
Oenothera biennis 637
catalogue 637
fruticosa 637
linearis 638
grandiflora 637
humifusa 130
laciniata 151,152,165,192,243,255,258
linearis 638
minima 637

Page.

Oenothera—Continued.
sinuata 637
grandiflora 637
humifusa 637
speciosa 638
Ohleria, catalogue 173
Oidium 235
Okra 830
Oldenlandia angustifolia 739
boscii 126
catalogue 737
glomerata 737
littoralis 126, 133
purpurea 738
longifolia 738
rotundifolia 738
Old-man's beard 668
Olea americana 668
Oleaceae 666
Oleander 835
Olive, American 14, 45, 47, 122, 688
evergreen American 122
family 666
Ombrophila, catalogue 157, 158
Omphalia, catalogue 225
Omphalaria 264
catalogue 278
girardi 265
melambola 265
schaereri 265
symphorea 265
umbeila 265, 267
Onagra biennis 65, 104, 165
catalogue 637
Onagraceae 634
Onegyna 194
Onion 827
wild 439
Onoclea, catalogue 318
sensibilis 125
Onopordon, catalogue 818
Onosmodium, catalogue 692
hispidum 692
Opegrapha 264
catalogue 270
tribulodes 266
Opegrapheae 270, 284
Ophiobolus, catalogue 175
Ophiodothis, catalogue 171
Ophioglossaceae 43, 310
Ophioglossum bulbosum 310
catalogue 310
crotalophoroides 65, 66, 121
nudicaule 310
tenerum 310
vulgatum crotalophoroides 310
nudicaule 310
Ophiorrhiza mitreola 669
Ophrys cernua 456
liliifolia 458
loeselii 458
pubera 460
Oplitrichum, catalogue 236
Oplismenus, catalogue 358
hirtellus 123
setarius 358
Oplotheca floridana 493

Page.

Opoponax 553
sweet 136
Opossum wood 664
Opulaster, catalogue 538
Opuntia, catalogue 630
crus-corvi 131
mesacantha 630
rafinesquii 83, 624
rafinesquii 630
vulgaris 630
Orache, halberd-leaf 489
sand 489
Orange 135, 832
bitter 96, 832
grass 623
mock 552, 834
osage 475, 833
sweet 96, 832
Orbilia, catalogue 158
Orchard grass 384, 826
Orchid 120
epiphytic 123
Orchidaceae 452
Orchidocarpum parviflorum 507
Orchids 51, 127
Orchis 452–455
alba 454
blephariglottis 454
catalogue 453
ciliaris 454
alba 454
clavellata 453
crane-fly 459
cristata 454
family 452
fen 458
fissa 455
fissa 455
flava 454
humilis 453
incisa 455
incisa 455
integra 454
lacera 455
nivea 454
quinqueseta 455
ragged 455
showy 453
snowy-white 454
spectabilis 75
tridentata 453
virescens 454
white-fringed 454
yellow-fringed 454
Organotopic flora 50
Origanum flexuosum 698
Ornithogalum bivalve 139
hirsutum 448
Orobanchaceae 52, 731
Orobanche americana 731
uniflora 731
virginiana 731
Orontium aquaticum 77, 127
catalogue 424
Orpine family 532
Orthopogon 358
setarius 358

Page.

Orthostichella ... 291
Orthotrichaceae ... 300, 309
Orthotrichum, catalogue ... 300
pumilum ... 300
Oryza, catalogue ... 364
sativa ... 95, 825
Osage orange ... 475
Osmanthus americana ... 164
americanus ... 45, 122, 125
catalogue ... 668
fragrans ... 835, 136
major ... 136
Osmorhiza ... 646
brevistylis ... 646
claytoni ... 646
longistylis ... 646
Osmunda biternata ... 310
americana ... 466
catalogue ... 319
cinnamomea ... 64, 125
regalis ... 123, 125
virginiana ... 311
Ostrya ... 178
virginiana ... 82, 83, 154, 180, 197, 198
Otidea, catalogue ... 156
Otophylla michauxii ... 726
Ovularia, catalogue ... 235
Oxalidaceae ... 584
Oxalis, catalogue ... 584
corniculata stricta ... 584
filipes ... 114
grandis ... 65, 79
recurva ... 74, 114
recurva ... 585
stricta ... 585
Oxeye ... 796
Oxybaphus ... 493
albida ... 493
nyctagineus ... 494
Oxycaryum schomburkianum ... 402
Oxydendrum arboreum ... 47, 70, 118
catalogue ... 656
Oxypolis, catalogue ... 641
teretifolia ... 128

Pachysandra, catalogue ... 599
low ... 599
Pacific life area ... 31
Paepalanthus ... 429
flavidulus ... 429
Painted cup ... 52, 728
Paleozoic strata ... 58
Pallavicinia, catalogue ... 287
lyellii ... 285
Palm, arrowroot ... 137
fern ... 832
sago ... 137
Palmae ... 423
Palmetto ... 423
blue ... 96, 122, 125, 423, 424
dwarf ... 32, 41, 96, 423
saw ... 131, 424
Palms ... 423
Paludial forest of Coast Pine belt ... 109, 117
of Coast plain ... 124
of pine barrens ... 125
plants ... 76

Page.

Palustrian plants ... 49
Panaeolus, catalogue ... 222
Panax, catalogue ... 640
quinquefolium ... 75, 108
Pancratium carolinianum ... 447
coronarium ... 447
mexicanum ... 447
occidentale ... 447
rotatum ... 447
Panic grass ... 351, 354–357, 822
Panicularia, catalogue ... 386
nervata ... 76
Panicum agrostidiforme ... 65
agrostoides ... 357
elongatum ... 356
alabamense ... 342
albo-marginatum ... 349, 350
amarum ... 357
anceps ... 98, 356
anceps ... 167
strictum ... 346
angustifolium ... 113, 348
angustifolium ... 347
arenarium ... 347
arenicola ... 113
arenicola ... 348
autumnale ... 104
autumnale ... 355
barbinode ... 95
barbinode ... 826
barbulatum ... 352
beaked ... 356
bearded ... 352
bifidum ... 342
cahoonianum ... 348
capillare flexile ... 355
minus ... 353
catalogue ... 346
caudatum ... 361
cenchroides ... 362
ciliatifolium ... 349
ciliatum ... 349
clandestinum ... 65, 355
cognatum ... 105, 355
colonum ... 358
commutatum ... 65, 76, 88, 354
consanguineum ... 349
consanguineum ... 348
creeping ... 347
crus-galli ... 357
curtifolium ... 350
curtisii ... 346
dactylon ... 373
debile ... 347, 356
demissum ... 351
demissum ... 351
depauperatum ... 347
dichotomum ... 171, 242, 352
digitarioides ... 128, 346
divergens ... 355
earlei ... 349
elliottianum ... 358
elongatum ... 65, 171, 246, 256
ramosior ... 357
ensifolium ... 359
equilaterale ... 845
fasciculatum ... 346

Panicum—Continued. Page.
filiformе 113
filiformе 344
flexile 104, 105, 355
floridanum 342
forked 352
fuscum fasciculatum 346
gaping 347
geniculatum 356
georgianum 348
georgicum 348
germanicum 360
gibbum 123, 358
glabrum 344
glaucum 358
gouini 347
grossarium 346, 347
gymnocarpon 125, 347
haemacarpon 352
hairy 353
hamiltonii 345
hians 347
hirtellum 357, 358
hispid 355
hispidum 357
imberbe 359
impoverished 347
insulare 345
italicum 360
joorii 355
jumentorum 135
jumentorum 826
laeve 341
pilosum 341
laevigatum 359
lanuginosum 113, 353
latifolium 65, 171, 355
molle 355
laxiflorum 349
leucophaeum 345
lineare 344
littorale 120, 347
longifolium 356
longiligulatum 351
longipedunculatum 120
loose-flowered 349
lucidum 350
malacon 845
mattamusketense 354
maximum 188, 826
melicarium 97, 98, 347
microcarpon 353
molle 135, 358, 826
multiflorum 353
nashianum 97, 113, 357
nerved 347
nervosum 354
neuranthum 113, 347, 348
ramosum 348
nitidum barbulatum 352
oligosanthes 354
parvispiculum 351
pauciflorum 113
pauciflorum 354
paucipilum 350
polyanthes 65, 76, 116, 353
porterianum 355
proliferum 356
inflatum 123

Panicum proliferum—Continued. Page.
geniculatum 356
prostratum 346
pseudopubescens 352
pubescens 113, 352, 353
pubifolium 355
purple 358
pyriforme 349
repens 120, 347
confertum 347
roanokense 351
rostratum 65, 76, 123, 167, 356
round-fruited 353
rufum 343
sanguinale 135, 258, 345
scabriusculum 123, 354
scoparium 353
scoparium 353, 354
genuinum 353
major 353
minor 353
pauciflorum 354
scribnerianum 353
Scribner's 353
serotinum 120
setarium 358
small-fruited 353
sp 171, 236, 237, 238, 254
sphaerocarpon 76, 113, 353
stenodes 127, 346
stenodes 356
texanum 346
thurowii 352
trifolium 350
variable 354
verrucosum 123, 356
verticillatum 360
parviflorum 360
villosissimum 353
villosum 349
virgatum 128, 188, 189, 190, 255, 357
breviramosum 357
viride 359
viscidum 123, 354
walteri 357
walteri 355, 358
webberianum 351
woolly-stemmed 353
xanthospermum 109, 348
Pannaria 264
catalogue 279
crossophylla 265
molybdaea 266
nigrocincta 266
petersii 265
saxicole 265
stenophylla 265, 267
triptophylla 265
Pannarieae 279, 284
Pansy 153
Wild 629
Panus, catalogue 221
flabelliformis 223
Papaveraceae 520
Papaw 86, 101, 102
small-flowered 507
Para grass 95, 135, 358, 826
Paralia, catalogue 143
Parasitic plant associations 51

Page.

Pardanthus ... 450
chinensis ... 450
Parietaria, catalogue ... 478
erecta ... 479
Paris ... 40
Parkinsonia aculeata ... 834
catalogue ... 554
prickly ... 834
Parmelia ... 264
catalogue ... 282
domingensis ... 281
perforata ... 266
russellii ... 280
saxatilis ... 266
tiliacea ... 266
Parmeliaceae ... 274, 284
Parmelieae ... 281, 284
Parnassia ... 535
asarifolia ... 65
catalogue ... 535
Parodiella, catalogue ... 167
Paronychia, catalogue ... 501
riparia ... 130
Parosela, catalogue ... 564
Parrot beak ... 530
Parsley ... 829
family ... 640
fool's ... 643
knotted hedge ... 641
marsh ... 647
pinnate dog's ... 643
Parsnip, meadow ... 642
mountain meadow ... 642
water ... 50, 647
Parsonsia, catalogue ... 632
Parthenium, catalogue ... 795
integrifolium ... 62, 74
Parthenocissus, catalogue ... 611
quinquefolia ... 101, 153, 174
Partridge berry ... 739
Paspalum ... 339–343, 821, 822
Alabama ... 342
altissimum ... 845
arenarium ... 341
bifidum ... 113, 342
boscianum ... 65, 135, 343
catalogue ... 339
ciliatifolium ... 113, 123, 341
dasyphyllum ... 341
ciliatum ... 97
compressum ... 56, 120, 250
compressum ... 339
conjugatum ... 340
curtisianum ... 341
dasyphyllum ... 97, 113
dasyphyllum ... 341
debile ... 341
difforme ... 113, 343
digitaria ... 340
dilatatum ... 56, 97, 104, 135, 248, 342
distichum ... 104, 340
vaginatum ... 340
early-flowering ... 341
elliottii ... 340
filiforme ... 344
floridanum ... 113, 342
glabratum ... 342

Page.

Paspalum—Continued.
fringe-leaf ... 341
furcatum ... 340
glabratum ... 116, 342
laeve ... 65, 104, 171, 257
large-flowered ... 342
lentiferum ... 341
longipedunculatum ... 341
membranaceum ... 127, 340
michauxianum ... 123
michauxianum ... 340
ovatum ... 342
paspalodes ... 340
platycaulon ... 339
plicatulum ... 113, 236, 342
praecox ... 97, 119, 123, 127, 341, 821
curtisianum ... 341
purplish ... 343
purpurascens ... 343
racemulosum ... 113, 342
sanguinale ... 345
setaceum ... 113, 171
ciliatifolium ... 341
sp ... 236
undulatum ... 342, 343
vaginatum ... 132, 340
vaginatum ... 340
virgatum ... 343
walterianum ... 340
Walter's ... 340
Paspalus macrospermus ... 342
Passiflora, catalogue ... 630
incarnata ... 241, 245
Passifloraceae ... 630
Passion flower, common ... 630
family ... 630
yellow ... 630
Patellaria, catalogue ... 159
rhabarbarina ... 160
Patellariaceae ... 159, 262
Patinella, catalogue ... 159
Paulownia ... 719
catalogue ... 719
imperialis ... 719
tomentosa ... 835
Pea ... 113
butterfly ... 578
chick ... 578
deer ... 577
erect milk ... 581
everlasting ... 578
family ... 61, 67, 822, 823
garden ... 830
goober ... 830
Japanese ... 830
milk ... 580, 581
sensitive ... 556, 557
Peach ... 32, 96, 110
wild ... 552
Peaches ... 69, 80, 89, 106, 134, 136, 256, 822, 823, 832
in Coast Pine belt ... 822, 823
Tennessee Valley ... 824
Peanut ... 823, 830
hog ... 578, 579
on metamorphic hills ... 823
Peas ... 135

Page.

Pecan 100, 822, 831
bitter 95, 463
nut 136, 461
Pecans in the Coast plain 822
Pedaliaceae 733
Pedicularis canadensis 52
catalogue 728
gladiata 729
Pear 31, 43, 96, 136
balsam 747
Keiffer in Coast Pine belt 822
Keiffer 822, 831
Le Conte 822, 831
prickly 133, 630
sand 831
Pearlwort 498
Pears 69, 80, 89, 831
in Tennessee Valley 824
Peat mosses, author's study 290
Peavine 571
Pellaea atropurpurea 73
catalogue 313
Pellia, catalogue 287
Pellitory 478
Peltandra alba 425
catalogue 425
sagittifolia 66, 243
undulata 425
virginica 77, 125
Peltigera 264
catalogue 280
polydactyla 266
Peltigereae 280, 284
Pencil flower 570
Penicillaria spicata 95
spicata 826
Pennisetum typhoideum 826
Pennyroyal 699, 700
false 707
Pennywort 649, 650, 672
Penthorum, catalogue 533
Pentstemon, catalogue 718
hirsutus 98, 114, 193, 243
laevigatus 719
digitalis 718
multiflorus 719
pubescens 718
Pepper, bird 714
bird's-eye 830
Cayenne 714
Chile 830
large red 830
sweet 830
water 485
Pepperbush, sweet 652
Peppergrass 522, 828
European 522
wild 521
Pepperidge 611, 651
Peppermint 56, 697, 829
Pepperroot 525
Peppers, red 247
Peramium, catalogue 457
repens 73
Perdicium semiflosculare 819
Perennial ray grass 388
Perichaena, catalogue 140

Page.

Periconia, catalogue 237
Peridermium, catalogue 192
Perilla, catalogue 697
frutescens 56
Perilla ocymoides 697
Perisporiaceae 167, 262
Perisporiales 165, 262
Perisporium, catalogue 167
Peronospora calotheca 153
catalogue 152
seymourii 152
Peronosporaceae 152, 262
Peronosporales 151, 262
Persea 159, 170, 266
Persea 266
borbonica 100
carolina 96
carolinensis 518
palustris 519
catalogue 518
palustris 164, 244
Persicaria, bristly 485
dense-flowered 484
opelousas 485
Persimmon 32, 46, 66, 68, 70, 664
Persoonia lanceolata 809
Pertusaria 264, 266
catalogue 275
sorediata 265
Pestalozzia, catalogue 251
Pestalozziella, catalogue 252
Petalostemon 564
candidus 564
carneus 564
corymbosus 565
gracilis 564
roseus 564
violaceus 565
Peters, T. M., botanical exploration 17
fungi 148, 149
lichens 263, 265
Petroselinum sativum 829
Petunia 716
catalogue 716
Peziza 156, 157, 158, 159
alboviolacea 158
catalogue 156
phlebophora 156
psammophila 237
Pezizaceae 155, 262
Pezizales 155, 262
Pezizella 158
Pezicula rhabarbarina 160
Phacelia 687, 688
bipinnata 68
brevistylis 92
bipinnatifida brevistylis 687
catalogue 687
dubia 66
fimbriata 688
parviflora 688
purshii 83, 93, 108
pusilla 688
Phacidiaceae 160, 262
Phacidiales 160, 262
Phacidium, catalogue 161
Phaeodon, catalogue 205

Page.

Phaeophyceae 147
Phalangium esculentum 440
Phalaris americana 364
catalogue 364
intermedia 364
oryzoides 363
villosa 343
Phallaceae 229, 263
Phallales 229, 263
Phallus, catalogue 230
Phanerogamae 323
Pharbitis barbigera 679
hederacea 679
hispida 679
Pharnaceum maritimum 495
Phascaceae 297, 309
Phaseolus angulatus 581
catalogue 581
diversifolius 581
helvolus 582
helvolus 582
lunatus 255, 830
multiflorus 830
perennis 581
polystachyus 61
sp 187
vulgaris 169, 187, 240, 250, 830
nanus 830
Pheasant's eye 516
Phegopteris catalogue 316
hexagonoptera 74, 94
Phialea 158
Philadelphus, catalogue 535
grandiflorus 66
hirsutus 78
inodorus 108
Philonotis 291
catalogue 303
Philotria 49
canadensis 127
catalogue 333
Phlebia, catalogue 203
Phleospora, catalogue 260
Phleum, catalogue 367
pratense 826
Phlomis nepetaefolia 706
Phlox 684–686
acuminata 684
amoena 67, 114
aristata 685
carolina 685
catalogue 684
divaricata 68, 75
family 684
floridana 243
Florida 685
maculata 65, 68, 75, 88, 243
paniculata 65
pilosa 686
detonsa 114
walteri 686
pyramidalis 685
sp 165
walteri 686
Phloxes 823
Phlyctaena, catalogue 259

Page.

Pholiota, catalogue 224
Phoma, catalogue 254
maculare 255
Phoradendron, catalogue 479
flavescens 52
Photinia serrulata 834
Phragmicoma, catalogue 288
clypeata 285
Phragmidium, catalogue 191
fragariastri 191
xanthocarpa 285
Phragmites 49
catalogue 377
communis 128, 377
Phryma carolinensis 693
catalogue 696
family 845
leptostachya 75
Phrymaceae 845
Phycomycetes 150, 262
Phyllachora, catalogue 171
Phyllactinia, catalogue 167
guttata 167
Phyllanthus, catalogue 591
Phyllosticta, catalogue 252
desmodii 253
Physalis angulata 65, 709
angulata 709
linkiana 710
angustifolia 130
brasiliensis 709
ciliosa 110
heterophylla 711
ambigua 711
hirsuta 709
lanceolata 710
linkiana 710
maritima 712
nyctaginea 711
obscura 709, 711
pubescens 709
viscido-pubescens 709
pennsylvanica 710, 711
peruviana 708
pruinosa 74
pruinosa 709
pubescens 74
virginiana 74, 110, 114
virginiana 711
viscosa 711, 712
viscosa 711
spathulaefolia 712
tomentosa 711
walteri 711
Physalodes, catalogue 708
physalodes 65
Physalospora, catalogue 176
Physaraceae 141
Physarum, catalogue 141
chrysotrichum 141
Physcia 264
catalogue 281
comosa 266
crispa 266
flavicans 282
obscura 265
speciosa galactophylla 281

Page.

Physcomitrium 291
catalogue 301
pyriforme 301
turbinatum langloisii 293, 294
Physocarpa 538
opulifolia 538
Physma 264
catalogue 280
Physostegia, catalogue 705
Phytolacca 256, 259
catalogue 493
decandra 242, 254
Phytolaccaceae 493
Pickerel weed 50, 431
family 431
Picris, catalogue 752
Pieris, catalogue 655
nitida 45, 66, 118, 122
Pigeon grass 358, 359
Piggotia, catalogue 280
Pigmy weed 533
Pignut 47, 62, 96, 462, 823
Pigweed 487
spiny 490
Pilacraceae 194, 262
Pilacre, catalogue 194
Pilea 478
herniarioides 478
microphylla herniarioides 478
pumila 478
Pileolaria brevipes 187
Pilosella spathulata 753
Pimpernel, blue-flowered 663
common 662
water 661, 662
Pimpinella integerrima 85
integerrima 645
Pinaceae 323
Pin-clover 583
Pindar 830
Pine 43, 109, 159, 821
barren flats 116
Chilean 136, 833
Cuban 42, 47, 116, 117, 118, 122, 130, 131, 323
family 323
Florida spruce 324
heart 323
Jersey 324
loblolly 47, 58, 68, 70, 92, 99, 117, 118, 122, 323
long-leaf 47, 58, 59, 60, 62, 66, 91, 96, 99, 106, 107, 110, 112, 113, 118, 131, 134, 323, 821, 822
meadows 123
old field 323
pitch 323
rosemary 323
sand 131, 324
scrub 32, 57, 68, 70, 77, 324
short-leaf 47, 60, 68, 70, 77, 90, 99, 109, 117, 324, 822, 823
slash 42, 323
Southern 32, 47
spruce 47, 95, 109
yellow 323
spruce 96, 99, 324
yellow 32, 324

Page.

Pines 47, 57, 84, 90, 95, 110, 112, 124, 247, 255, 323, 324, 325
Pinesap 652
family 652
Pineweed 623
Pinguicula 52
australis 729
catalogue 729
lutea 120
planifolia 120
pumila 120
Pinguiculaceae 729
Pinguiculas 120
Pink family 496
fire 497
Indian 67, 669
wild 497
Pinus 157, 195, 197, 206, 207, 210, 213, 225
australis 612
australis 323
canadensis 324
catalogue 323
clausa 131
cubensis 323
echinata 14, 32, 70, 162, 192, 823
elliottii 323
glabra 95, 96, 99, 109
inops 324
clausa 324
mitis 324
palustris 58, 192, 210
serotina 192
sp 140, 192, 195, 196
taeda 58, 70, 192, 823
heterophylla 323
virginiana 32, 57, 70, 192
Pinweed 115, 625
Pipevine, hoary 480
large-leaved 480
Pipewort 428, 429
family 428
Pipeworts 127
Piricularia 238
catalogue 236
Piscidia longifolia 569
punicea 569
Pisum sativum 165, 830
Pitcheria galactoides 583
Pitcher plant 117, 530
family 530
Pittosporum, fragrant 137
tobira 137, 833
Placodium 264
aurantiacum 265
catalogue 277
ferrugineum 265
Plagiochila 285
catalogue 287
ludoviciana 285
Plagiothecium 291
catalogue 308
Plagiotropis, catalogue 146
micans 294
Plane tree 538
family 538
Planera aquatica 46
catalogue 475

	Page.
Planer tree	46, 125, 475
gmelini	475
Plan of present work	12
Plantago aristata	153
catalogue	735
major	735
occidentalis	736
patagonica aristata	736
purpurascens	736
sp	152
virginica	193
longifolia	736
Plantaginaceae	735
Plantain, common	736
wayside	735
downy rattlesnake	457
English	736
family	735
greater indian	815
indian	815, 816
lance-leaf indian	716
many-seeded	736
mud	432
ovate-leaf	816
pale indian	815
seaside	736
tuberous-rooted indian	816
water	330
Plantains	735, 736
Plant associations	25
distribution, secondary influences	33
formations	35
Plants grown for leaves and stems, list	828, 829
of Alabama, tabular statement	837
Plasmodiophoraceae	139
Plasmodiophorales	139
Plasmopara, catalogue	153
Platanus	169, 178, 179
catalogue	538
occidentalis	166, 833
Platanaceae	538
Platanthera	453
holopetala	455
Platygyrium repens	306
Plectascales	164, 262
Pleospora, catalogue	176
Pleosporaceae	174, 262
Pleuridium, catalogue	297
Pleurocarpi	304
Pleurosigma, catalogue	145
Pleurotus, catalogue	225
Plicariella, catalogue	156
Plowrightia, catalogue	172
Pluchea bifrons	790
camphorata	789
catalogue	789
foetida	126
foetida	789
subdecurrens	790
Plum	31, 43, 96
American	57
botan	832
Chickasaw	551, 831
deer	553
Japanese	831, 832
Kelsey	832
prairie	99, 122, 551
Plum—Continued.	
red	61, 85, 832
sea	133
wild	83
garden	551
goose	832
yellow	551
red	551
yellow	832
Plumbaginaceae	663
Plume grass	334, 335
Plums	46, 57, 61, 99, 106, 831, 832
Pluteus, catalogue	224
Poa ambigua	378
arachnifera	827
autumnalis	74
bahiensis	380
capillaris	382
caroliniana	380
catalogue	384
chapmaniana	73
ciliaris	381
compressa	104, 826
conferta	381
cristata	384
eragrostis	379
flexuosa	385
glomerata	381
hirsuta	381
hypnoides	379
interrupta	380
nervata	386
nitida	380
oxylepis	380
parviflora	386
pectinacea	381
pilosa	380
pratensis	826
quinquefida	378
refracta	381
reptans	379
rigida	385
serotina	385
sesleroides	378
sp	83
striata	386
sylvestris	74
trivialis	826
viridis	384
Poaceae	73, 119
Podalyria uniflora	558
Podocarpus sinensis	832
Podophyllum, catalogue	517
peltatum	75, 189, 254
Podosphaera, catalogue	165
kunzei	165
Podostemon	49
abrotanoides	77
catalogue	531
ceratophyllum	77
Podostemaceae	532
Pogonatum brevicaule	303
Pogonia	51
catalogue	455
divaricata	97, 126
ophioglossoides	126

	Page.
Poison darnel	388
elder	600
hemlock	646
ivy	601
oak	601
vine	601
Pokeberry, common	493
Pokeweed	493
family	493
Polanisia, catalogue	529
uniglandulosa	529
Pole bean	830
Polemoniaceae	684
Polemonium, catalogue	686
dubium	688
reptans	93
rubrum	686
Polyactis	235
Polycarpaea, catalogue	502
Polycarpon, catalogue	501
Polygala ambigua	590
attenuata	589
attenuata	589
boykinii	105
catalogue	588
chapmani	120
corymbosa	588
cruciata	120
curtisii	65
family	588
fastigiata	590
hookeri	120
incarnata	66, 88
lutea	120
nana	588
mariana	104
nana	66, 114
polygama	120
pubescens	591
purpurea	590
sanguinea	590
verticillata ambigua	589
viridescens	588
Polygalaceae	588
Polygonaceae	481
Polygonatum biflorum	66
catalogue	441
commutatum	79
giganteum	442
Polygonella, catalogue	486
ericoides	487
gracilis	130
meissneriana	487
parvifolia	486
polygama	130
Polygonum acre	405
aviculare erectum	483
littorale	484
catalogue	483
densiflorum	484
dumetorum	486
fimbriatum	486
glabrum	484
gracile	487
hydropiper	183
lapathifolium incarnatum	484
mite	485
opelousanum	485

	Page.
Polygonum—Continued.	
pennsylvanicum	183, 189
polygamum	486
portoricense	125
punctatum	240
sagittatum	65
scandens	244, 486
setaceum	187
sp	187, 189
Polymnia canadensis radiata	83
catalogue	791
uvedalia	65
Polypodiaceae	311
Polypodium	41
catalogue	310
bulbiferum	318
dilatatum	317
filix-foemina	315
fragile	318
hexagonopterum	316
incanum	51, 311
marginale	317
noveboracense	316
obtusum	318
polypodioides	51
vulgare	51, 73
Polypogon, catalogue	569
Polyporaceae	206, 263
Polyporeae	206
Polyporus	207, 208, 210, 211, 213
catalogue	208
flavo-squamosus	209
nigropurpurascens	213
perennis	211
plebeius	209
resinosus	168
Polypody	311
Polypremum, catalogue	669
Polysaccum, catalogue	234
Polystichum, catalogue	317
Polystictus, catalogue	210
Polytaenia, catalogue	642
nuttalli	104, 823
Polythrincium, catalogue	238
Polytrichaceae	303, 309
Polytrichum	291
brachyphyllum	294
capillare	292
catalogue	303
formosum	303
tenue	291
Pomegranate	96, 136, 832
Pond lily	504
yellow	504
Pond spice	519
Pondweed	327
family	327
horned	329
Pondweeds	49
Pontederia, catalogue	431
cordata	50, 128
Pontederiaceae	431
Ponthieva	460
catalogue	460
glandulosa	460
Poplar	464, 824
Carolina	465
silver	833

Page.

Poplar—Continued.
silver-leaf 465
white 833
yellow 84, 506
Poppy family 520
prickly 520
Populus 43
alba 833
angulata 465
carolinensis 465
catalogue 464
deltoides 185
grandidentata 185
heterophylla 185
monilifera 185, 465
Porella 285
catalogue 288
involuta 288
Poria, catalogue 206
Poronia, catalogue 182
Porothelium, catalogue 213
Porotrichum, catalogue 308
Porteranthus, catalogue 539
stipulaceus 75, 93
trifoliatus 75
Portulaca, catalogue 495
oleracea 55, 152
Portulacaceae 495
Post-oak prairies 98
Potamogeton, catalogue 327
crispus 127
diversifolius 126
fluitans 327
hybridus 127
hybridus 328
lonchites 127
nutans 327
perfoliatus 127, 329
pinnatum 639
pusillus 127
spp 49
rufescens 327
tenuissimus 328
Potato 31
wild 680
Potatoes, Irish 69, 80, 828
sweet 80, 110, 134, 822, 828
Potentilla, catalogue 542
durandii 541
simplex 542
Pottiaceae 299, 809
Poverty grass 124, 364
Prairie belt, root and forage crops 823
vegetation and soil 823
region 99
Prairies 48
Prenanthes 755
altissima 756
crepidinea 755
crepidinea 755
deltoidea 756
serpentaria 755
barbata 755
Prickly ash, southern 102, 587
pear 133, 630
poppy, Mexican 520
Pride of China 588

Page.

Primrose 823
evening 634, 637, 638
family 661
Primulaceae 661
Prinos ambiguus 603
coriaceus 604
glaber 604
montanus 603
verticillatus 604
Privet 57
Carolina 603
evergreen 835
Japan 835
Japanese 136
mountain 603
southern 57, 102
swamp 667
Procumbent Polypremum 669
Prosartes 441
lanuginosa 441
Proserpinaca, catalogue 639
palustris 639
sp 193
Prosthemium, catalogue 257
Protococcales 146
Prunella, catalogue 705
vulgaris 257
Prunus 201, 211
americana 57, 61, 83, 85, 165, 172, 189, 551, 832
angustifolia 154, 172, 189, 208, 251, 831
avium 240
caroliniana 171, 834
catalogue 551
cerasus 165
chicasa 551
hiemalis 551
injucunda 62
maritima 551
serotina 61, 84, 154, 163, 172, 189, 209, 250, 251, 254, 260, 261, 552
montana 552
neomontana 62
sp 251, 257
triflora 154, 172, 235, 832
umbellata 99, 122, 172
Psammophytes 129
Psammophytes 129
Psathyrella, catalogue 222
Pseudauliscus, catalogue 143
Pseudohelotium sacchariferum 158
Psilopezia, catalogue 155
Psoralea 88
canescens 115
catalogue 562
dalea 564
eglandulosa 563
melilotoides 563
pedunculata 67
simplex 116
Psylocybe, catalogue 222
Ptelea, catalogue 587
monophylla 600
sp 194
trifoliata 99, 108, 194
Pteridophyta 312
Pteridophytes 48, 49
Pteris alabamensis 312
aquilina 123

Page.

Pteris—Continued.
atropurpurea 313
catalogue 312
Pterocaulon, catalogue 790
polystachyum 790
pycnostachyum 120
undulatum 120
Ptilimnium capillaceum 128
catalogue 648
Ptychomitrium 291
catalogue 300
Puccinia andropogi 187
andropogi 187
catalogue 187
coronata 190
cyperi 189
emaculata 190, 191
graminis 189
lateritia 190
maydis 190
pekiana 191
pruni-spinosae 256
rubigovera 188
silphii 188
tanaceti 188
virgata 188
xanthii 188
Pucciniaceae 185, 262
Pucciniastrum, catalogue 185
crotonis 185
Puccoon 691
red 520
yellow 508
Pulmonaria virginica 690
Purple love grass 380
Punica granatum 136, 832
Purslane, common 495
family 495
sea 494, 495
water 636
Pumpkin, cheese 830
large 830
Pycnanthemum 698
albescens 699
aristatum hyssopifolium 698
hyssopifolium 698
incanum albescens 699
linifolium 698
montanum 699
nudum 698
tullia 699
Pylaisia, catalogue 306
Pylaisiella 291
Pyracantha 834
Pyrenastrum 264
catalogue 268
Pyrenopsis 264
catalogue 279
melambola 267
Pyrenopeziza, catalogue 158
Pyrenula 264, 266
catalogue 267
Pyrethrum maritimum 813
Pyrola family 652
maculata 652
Pyrolaceae 652
Pyrrhopappus 754
carolinianus 754

Page.

Pyrus angustifolia 61, 71, 99, 122
botryapium 545
catalogue 545
communis 246, 254, 256, 831
leucocarpa 253
malus 831
ovalis 545
sanguinea 545
sinensis 831
Pyxine 264
catalogue 281
picta 266
sorediata 266
Pyxidanthera spathulata 534

Quaking grass 383, 384
Quamasia 40
catalogue 440
esculenta 98
hyacinthina 440
Quamoclit coccinea 678
quamoclit 56
vulgaris 678
Queen of the meadow 761
Queen's delight 594
Quercus 140, 157, 158, 159, 162, 173, 177, 179, 180, 181, 195, 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 212, 220, 238, 239, 250
acuminata 32, 57, 91, 469, 591
alba 46, 60, 70, 77, 155, 165, 181, 192, 468
minor 469
aquatica 117
aquatica 61, 154, 161, 162, 166, 167, 177, 181, 192, 249, 250, 472, 833
boyntoni 845
brevifolia 154, 473, 822
brevilobata 16, 41, 93, 100, 470, 591, 823
breviloba, correction of error 845
castanea 469
catalogue 468
catesbaei 95, 471, 559
cinerea 473
coccinea 47, 57, 471, 473
tinctoria 471
cuneata 472
digitata 32, 46, 60, 87, 154, 254, 472
discolor 471
durandii 823
durandii 16, 470
falcata 46, 87, 472
pagodaefolia 472
hemisphaerica 14
heterophylla 473
humilis 473
imbricaria 473
laurifolia 95, 100, 102, 109, 117, 161, 472, 833
lyrata 46, 95, 100, 469
marylandica 47, 60, 154, 166, 167, 472, 822
maritima 470
michauxii 46, 61, 72, 470, 823
minor 46, 60, 154, 166, 167, 192, 247, 469
montana 469
muhlenbergii 469
myrtifolia 130, 473
nigra 61, 109, 154, 161, 162, 166, 167, 177, 181, 192, 249, 250, 472, 559, 833

Page.

Quercus—Continued.
nigra ... 167, 472
aquatica ... 472
digitata ... 472
obtusifolia brevilobata ... 470
obtusiloba ... 469
pagodaefolia ... 472
phellos ... 58, 61, 87, 154, 166, 167, 258, 260, 473
arenaria ... 473
brevifolia ... 473
laurifolia ... 472
maritima ... 470
prinus ... 47, 57, 60, 469, 612
acuminata ... 469
michauxii ... 470
monticola ... 469
rubra ... 57, 154, 166, 252, 471, 473
rubra β ... 471
sempervirens ... 470
sp ... 157, 161, 163, 166, 177, 179, 180, 192, 194, 195, 252
stellata ... 469
texana ... 61, 102, 210, 471, 823
tinctoria ... 823
tinctoria ... 471
velutina ... 47, 60, 70, 160, 471, 473, 823
virens ... 470
maritima ... 470
virginiana ... 41, 121, 470, 833
maritima ... 470
Queria canadensis ... 502
Quillwort family ... 322
Quince ... 831
Chinese ... 831
common ... 831

Radishes ... 135, 827
Radulum, catalogue ... 208
Ragweed ... 757
family ... 756
Ragwort ... 814
Rainfall in Alabama ... 26
Rajania ovata ... 487
Ramalina ... 264
calicaris ... 266
catalogue ... 283
laevigata ... 266
Ramie ... 478, 828
Ramularia, catalogue ... 236
tulasnei ... 174
Range, definition ... 34
Ranunculaceae ... 508
Ranunculus abortivus micranthus ... 514
aquatilis divaricatus ... 515
catalogue ... 513
circinatus ... 515
divaricatus ... 515
fascicularis ... 83
flammula ... 513
nitidus ... 514
recurvatus ... 75, 108
repens marylandicus ... 514
sceleratus ... 128
septentrionalis ... 514
trachyspermus ... 513, 515
lindheimeri ... 513
Raphanus sativus ... 827

Page.

Raphidostegium, catalogue ... 307
microcarpum ... 291, 294
recurvans ... 292
Raspberry ... 832
black ... 541
black-cap ... 832
Ratibida, catalogue ... 799
Rattan vine ... 608
Rattlebox, Pursh's ... 559
round-leaf ... 558
Rattlepea ... 558
Rattlepod ... 558
Rattlesnake weed ... 753
Ravenel, fungi ... 148
Ray grass ... 827
Reana luxurians ... 825
Reboulea ... 378
truncata ... 378
Reboulia ... 285
catalogue ... 286
hemispherica ... 285
Recent formations, character of soils ... 824
Red algae ... 148
root ... 446, 610
Redbud ... 14, 61, 85, 89, 101, 555
Redtop ... 370, 826
false ... 378, 385
Reed ... 45, 377
grass ... 369, 374
marshes ... 128
switch cane ... 389
Rescue grass ... 827
Reseda, catalogue ... 530
Resedaceae ... 530
Reticularia, catalogue ... 141
Reticulariaceae ... 141
Rhabdospora, catalogue ... 259
Rhamnaceae ... 608
Rhamnus caroliniana ... 82, 99, 101
catalogue ... 609
minutiflorus ... 609
scandens ... 608
volubilis ... 608
zizyphus ... 609
Rhapidophyllum, catalogue ... 424
Rhexia angustifolia ... 633
catalogue ... 633
ciliosa ... 126
lanceolata ... 123
mariana ... 116, 123
exalbida ... 633
stricta ... 116, 127
virginica ... 75, 241
Rhinanthus virginicus ... 725
Rhinotrichum, catalogue ... 235
Rhizina, catalogue ... 155
Rhizinaceae ... 155, 262
Rhizocarpon ... 264
catalogue ... 271
Rhizogonium ... 291
catalogue ... 302
spiniforme ... 291, 294
Rhizopogon, catalogue ... 230
Rhododendron arborescens ... 653
catalogue ... 654
Catawba ... 654
catawbiense ... 77

Page.

Rhododendron—Continued.
nudiflorum 653
spp 45
spp., correction of error 845
viscosum 653
Rhodophyceae 148
Rhodymeniales 148
Rhus 160, 256
aromatica 57, 85
canadensis 601
catalogue 600
copallina 66, 244
cotinoides 600
glabra 66, 244
radicans 101
toxicodendron 187, 244
quercifolium 601
radicans 601
vulgare 601
venenata 600
vernix 244
Rhynchosia, catalogue 582
difformis 582
galactioides 115
reniformis 582
simplicifolia 115
tomentosa erecta 582
monophylla 582
Rhynchospora. (*See* Rynchospora.)
Rhynchostegium 291
catalogue 307
Rhytidhysterium, catalogue 162
Rhytiglossa viridiflora 735
Rhytisma, catalogue 161
petersii 161
Rib grass 736
Ribbon cane 825
Ribes, catalogue 537
sp 244
Riccardia 285
catalogue 287
Riccia 285
catalogue 286
lamellosa 285
Ricciaceae 286
Ricciella 285
catalogue 286
Rice 32, 95, 134, 362, 364, 825
Indian 362
water 49
wild 362
Rich weed 478
Richardia africana 244
catalogue 740
scabra 55, 135
Richardsonia 740
scabra 740
Ricinus, catalogue 594
communis 56
Rinodina 264
catalogue 275
flavonigella 266
thomeae 265
River marsh plants 127
River system 22
Riverweed 532
family 532

Page.

Robinia 14
catalogue 567
hispida 63
pseudacacia 77, 208, 834
vesicaria 568
viscosa 612
Rock houses 17, 75
Rocket, violet 524
wall 523
Rockrose, Carolina 624
family 624
Georgia 624
seaside 624
Rocktripe 63
Roestelia aurantiaca 185
flaviformis 186
pirata 185
Rolling pine uplands 112
Root crops, list 827
parasite 731
Roripa, catalogue 524
nasturtium 828
Rosa 165, 251
alba 834
banksiana 833
bracteata 834
carolina 61
caroliniana 543
catalogue 543
centifolia 834
damascena 834
eglanteria 544, 834
humilis 63, 68, 191
indica 834
laevigata 54, 833
lucida 543
multiflora 834
parviflora 543
rubifolia 543
sinica 544
sp 246
suaveolens 543
Rosaceae 538
Rose, Bank's 833
bay 654
Cherokee 54, 123, 544, 833
eglantine 544
family 538
hedge 544
low wild 543
Macartney 544, 834
many-flowered 834
prairie 543
Rosellinia, catalogue 173
Rosemary 663
Rosinweed 14, 48, 64, 74, 792, 793, 794, 823
Rotala, catalogue 631
Rottboellia 335
corrugata 335
areolata 336
dimidiata 332
rugosa 335
chapmani 335
Roubieva, catalogue 489
Roxburghia 40
Royal paulownia 835
Rubia brownei 742
peregrina 742

Page.

Rubiaceae ... 737
Rubus ... 162, 251, 252, 258
argutus ... 163, 164, 176, 184, 191, 192, 247, 249, 832
baileyanus ... 540
canadensis ... 62
invisus ... 540
catalogue ... 540
cuneifolius ... 191, 244
enslenii ... 78
floridus ... 540
frondosus ... 540
hispidus ... 78
idaeus ... 832
invisus ... 832
occidentalis ... 832
ovalis ... 541
parvifolius ... 541
sp ... 191, 258
suberectus ... 540
trivialis ... 191, 258, 832
villosus ... 62, 612
villosus ... 163, 164, 176, 184, 191, 192, 249, 540
frondosus ... 540
humifusus ... 540
Rudbeckia ... 48, 64
amplexicaulis ... 105, 812
apetala ... 801
catalogue ... 797
chapmani ... 846
chrysomela ... 798
discolor ... 798
heliopsidis ... 64
hirta ... 74
hirta β ... 845
laciniata ... 65
nitida longifolia ... 798
pallida ... 799
pinnata ... 799
purpurea ... 799
radula ... 801
spathulata ... 64, 74
strigosa ... 845
triloba ... 64
trilobata ... 104
Rue family ... 587
meadow ... 515, 516
Ruellia ... 733, 734
catalogue ... 733
ciliosa ... 241
ambigua ... 734
humilis ... 115
longiflora ... 734
hirsuta ... 734
humilis ... 734
hybrida ... 734
noctiflora ... 121
pedunculata ... 115
Rumex ... 236
altissimus ... 50, 128
britannicus ... 482
britannicus ... 482
catalogue ... 481
engelmannii ... 482
orbiculatus ... 482
sp ... 235
viridis ... 482

Page.

Ruppia ... 49, 329
catalogue ... 328
maritima ... 127
Rush, beaked ... 406–410
black ... 50
club ... 400
common wood ... 436
family ... 432
grass ... 368, 369
Guinea ... 392
horn ... 119
horned ... 405, 406
nut ... 116, 411, 412
round ... 50, 116
salt ... 374, 432
salt-water ... 402
scouring ... 32
soft ... 432
spike ... 1[illegible]
twig ... 410
weak ... 435
Rushes ... 50, 119, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 821
beaked ... 116, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410
Russian mulberry ... 831
Russula ... 168
catalogue ... 219
Ruta-baga ... 523, 827
Rutaceae ... 587
Rye ... 68, 80, 135, 827
Rynchospora ... 821
alba ... 407
axillaris ... 97, 126, 407
baldwinii ... 119, 408
caduca ... 128, 410
capitata ... 405
catalogue ... 405
cephalantha ... 407
chapmani ... 119, 406
ciliaris ... 119, 408
ciliata ... 408
compressa ... 409
corniculata ... 128, 406
cymosa ... 119, 409
compressa ... 409
globularis ... 119, 409
distans ... 408
distans ... 408
divergens ... 119, 406
dodecandra ... 132, 409
elliottii ... 408, 410
fascicularis ... 126, 408
distans ... 408
filifolia ... 407
filifolia ... 408
formation ... 119
fuscoides ... 408
glomerata ... 187, 407, 421
paniculata ... 407
gracilenta ... 119, 126, 408
grayii ... 114, 408
inexpansa ... 410
intermedia ... 114, 407
intermixta ... 406
lamprosperma ... 406
longirostris ... 406
megalocarpa ... 409

Rynchospora—Continued. Page.
microcarpa 119, 409
miliacea 126, 410
multiflora 119
multiflora 410
oligantha 116, 119, 406
paniculata 407
penniseta 406
plumosa 116, 119, 406
intermedia 407
pusilla 116, 119
rariflora 116, 119, 409
schoenoides 410
stenophylla 410
tenuifolia 410
torreyana 131, 409
tracyi 405
Rynchosporae 119

Sabal 41, 182
adansonii 96, 122, 177, 184
adansoni 423
catalogue 423
sp 164, 177
Sabbatia angustifolia 114
boykinii 74, 93
Boykin's 671
brachiata 670
calycina 125
calycine 670
calycosa 670
campanulata 116
catalogue 670
chloroides 671
stricta 671
dodecandra 116
gentian-like 671
gentianoides 120
gracilis 670, 671
large-flowered 671
large-leaf 670
macrophylla 117
seaside 670
slender 671
stellaris 133
Saccharum officinarum 95, 237, 249, 825
Sage 829
blue 15
meadow 701
vervain-leaf 702
wood 707
Sagedia, catalogue 268
fuscella 265
Sageretia, catalogue 609
michauxii 122
michauxii 609
Michaux's 609
Sagina, catalogue 498
subulata smithii 498
virginica 673
Sagittaria 50, 116, 128, 332, 333
catalogue 330
chapmani 116, 126
cycloptera 116
falcata 332
lanceolata 128
filiformis 127

Sagittaria—Continued. Page.
graminea 333
chapmani 332
cycloptera 332
platyphylla 333
hastata 330
lancifolia media 332
latifolia 77, 128, 244, 331
longirostris australis 77
mohri 126
montevidensis 128
natans 49
lorata 331
platyphylla 126
pubescens 330
pusilla 331
radicans 330
sagittaefolia variabilis 330
sagittifolia longirostra 331
subulata 331
lorata 331
variabilis 330
pubescens 330
St. Andrew's Cross 619
St. Augustine grass 362
St. John's-wort 621, 622, 623, 823
family 44, 619
long-leaf marsh 845
shrubby 85
St. Peter's-wort, dwarf 620
southern 619
Salicaceae 464
Salicornia ambigua 132
bigelovii 132
catalogue 489
mucronata 490
Salvia 115
azurea 15, 115, 701
grandiflora 189
catalogue 701
claytoni 702
nettle-leaf 701
officinalis 829
scarlet-flowered 701
urticaefolia 83
major 701
Salviniaceae 320
Salix 182, 204, 212
babylonica 833
caroliniana 485
catalogue 465
fragilis 185
humilis 845
longirostris 466
nigra 184
wardi 465
sp 184
tristis 88
tristis, correction of error 845
Salsify 828
Salsola caroliniana 490
catalogue 490
kali 130
linearis 489
Salt grass 50
marsh grass 374
Saltwort, common 490

Page.

Sambucus canadensis ... 166, 194, 240, 241, 246, 258
catalogue ... 742
Samolus, catalogue ... 661
valerandi americana ... 661
Samphire, shrubby ... 490
Sandalwood family ... 479
Sand bur ... 129, 130, 361
grass ... 377
purple ... 129
southern ... 129
hills ... 105
vine ... 677
Sandwort, Michaux's ... 499
Pitcher's ... 500
shortleaf ... 500
thymeleaf ... 500
Sanguinaria canadensis ... 75, 93
catalogue ... 520
Sanicle, Canada ... 645
gregarious ... 644
Maryland ... 644
white ... 765
Sanicula canadensis ... 123, 645
catalogue ... 644
floridana ... 645
floridana ... 645
marilandica ... 66, 75
canadensis ... 645
sp ... 151, 184, 190, 194
viscosa ... 128
Santalaceae ... 479
Sapindaceae ... 608
Sapindus, catalogue ... 608
marginatus ... 834
Sapium, catalogue ... 595
sebiferum ... 136, 834
Sapodilla family ... 664
Saponaria, catalogue ... 497
vaccaria ... 498
Sapotaceae ... 664
Saprolegnia, catalogue ... 151
Saprolegniaceae ... 151, 262
Saprolegniales ... 151, 262
Saprophytic plant association ... 51
Saprophytes ... 51
Sarcoscypha, catalogue ... 157
Sargassum, catalogue ... 147
Sarothra drummondii ... 623
gentianoides ... 623
Sarracenia ... 52, 117, 120, 127
catalogue ... 530
catesbaei ... 79
drummondii ... 117, 530
flava ... 531
psittacina ... 117
purpurea ... 117, 530
rubra ... 117, 530
Sarraceniaceae ... 530
Sarsaparilla ... 444
wild ... 507
Sassafras ... 32, 46, 66, 70, 84, 160, 519
catalogue ... 519
officinale ... 519
sassafras ... 32, 46, 198, 212, 257
Satureia origanoides ... 698
Satureja thymus virginicus ... 698
Saururaceae ... 461

Page.

Saururus, catalogue ... 461
cernuus ... 125, 244
Savin ... 42, 43, 326
Saw grass ... 49, 411
Saxifraga, catalogue ... 533
virginica ... 73
virginiensis ... 93
Saxifragaceae ... 533
Saxifrage family ... 533
Scabious, sweet ... 786
Sea-blite, tall ... 489
island cotton ... 830
lettuce ... 147
rocket ... 522
Sebastiania, catalogue ... 594
Secale cereale ... 174, 188, 189, 239, 259, 827
Sechium edule ... 831
Sedge ... 130, 412–422
broom ... 337, 422, 822
family ... 390
grasses ... 98
Sedges ... 50, 128, 412–422
Sedum, catalogue ... 532
nevii ... 94
pulchellum ... 83
pusillum ... 532
ternatum ... 79
Segestria, catalogue ... 269
Selaginella, catalogue ... 322
family ... 322
Selaginellaceae ... 43, 322
Self-heal ... 705
Senebiera ... 522
coronopus ... 522
didyma ... 522
pinnatifida ... 522
sp ... 152
Senecio angustifolia ... 814
aureus angustifolia ... 814
obovatus ... 814
balsamitae ... 68
catalogue ... 814
earlei ... 68
elliottii ... 814
hieracifolius ... 814
lyratus ... 815
millefolium ... 815
obovatus ... 73
tomentosus ... 814
Senna, wild ... 555
Sensitive brier ... 554
Sepedonium, catalogue ... 235
Septogloeum, catalogue ... 252
Septonema, catalogue ... 238
Septoria ... 259
catalogue ... 257
Serenoa ... 41
catalogue ... 424
Sericocarpus asteroides ... 62, 66, 74
bifoliatus ... 62, 115
catalogue ... 778
conyzoides ... 779
solidagineus ... 778
tortifolius ... 60
tortifolius ... 779
Serinea, catalogue ... 752

Page.

Serratula arvensis 817
pilosa 768
scariosa 767
spicata 767
squarrosa 767
Seruneum buphthalmoides 800
Service berry 46, 545
Sesame family 733
Sesban, catalogue 569
Sesbania cavanillesii 569
macrocarpa 128
platycarpa 568
punicea 569
vesicaria 568
Sesuvium, catalogue 494
pentandrum 495
portulacastrum 129, 495
subsessile 495
sessile 495
Setaria 260, 358
caudata 361
germanica 360
glauca 359
gracilis 359
imberbis 359
italica 360, 826
laevigata 359
magna 361
perennis 359
pseudo-verticillata 360
verticillata 360
ambigua 360
viridis 360
Seutera maritima 677
Sevenbark 71, 535, 536
Seymeria 724
pectinata 724
tenuifolia 724
Scandix, catalogue 646
procumbens 645
Scapania 285
catalogue 288
Scarlet basil 115
Scilla 40
esculenta 440
fraseri 440
Scirpus ablepharus 402
acicularis 398
americanus 131
anisochaetus 397
autumnalis 401
canbyi 403
capillaceus 402
capillaris 401
capitatus 397
catalogue 402
cephalotes 400
chaetarius 398
ciliatifolius 401
coarctatus 402
cylindricus 127
cyperinus eriophorum 187
dictyospermus 396
equisetoides 396
eriophorum 404
exaltatus 404
ferrugineus 400

Page.

Scirpus—Continued.
fluviatilis 128
interstinctus 396
lacustris 128
leptolepis 403
macrostachyus 403
maritimus 49, 50
cylindricus 403
fluviatilis 403
macrostachyus 403
micranthus 405
montanus 398
mucronulatus 401
mutatus 396
obtusus 397
ocreatus 397
olneyi 128
ovatus 397
palustris 398
parvulus 402
polyphyllus 76
puberulus 400
pungens 402
quadrangulatus 396
retrofractus 394
robustus 133
schoenoides 410
simplex 398
spadiceus 400
spathaceus 396
spp 49
stenophyllus 401
subsquarrosus 405
tenuis 399
tortilis 398
trichodes 398
triqueter 402
tuberculosa 399
validus 403
Scheuchzeriaceae 329
Schizandra 40
catalogue 507
coccinea 101
Schizophylleae 220
Schizophyllum, catalogue 220
Schizothyrella, catalogue 261
Schlotheimia 291
catalogue 300
sullivantii 294
Schoenus alba 407
axillaris 407
capitellatus 407
ciliaris 408
coloratus 400
corniculatus 406
cymosus 409
distans 408
effusus 411
fasciculatus 408
glomeratus 407
inexpansus 410
mariscoides 410
miliaceus 410
variflorus 409
sparsus 410
Schollera 432
graminea 432

Page.

Schrader's grass 827
Schrankia 554
angustata 554
brachycarpa 554
horridula 554
Schubertia disticha 325
Schwalbea americana 114
catalogue 728
Schweinitz, Baron von, fungi 148
Scirrhia, catalogue 172
Scleria baldwinii 412
caroliniana 64, 116
catalogue 411
ciliata 114
elliottii 114
gracilis 131
hirtella 412
strigosa 411
interrupta 412
laxa 411
michauxii 412
pauciflora β 412
glabra 131
reticularis 411
torreyana 124, 127
triglomerata 98
Sclerodermataceae 234, 263
Sclerodermatales 234, 263
Scleroderris, catalogue 160
Sclerolepis, catalogue 760
verticillata 760
Scleropa, catalogue 385
Scleropus amarantoides 491
catalogue 491
Scolecotrichum, catalogue 238
Scolymus, catalogue 752
Scoparia, catalogue 723
Scorias, catalogue 167
Scorzonera pinnatifida 754
Scrophularia, catalogue 717
Scrophulariaceae 716
Scuppernong grape in Coast Pine belt 823
Scutellaria campestris 83
canescens 704
punctata 108
punctata 704
catalogue 703
hyssopifolia 704
incana 75
mollis 704
parvula mollis 704
pilosa 114
rugosa 704
serrata 704
versicolor 68
minor 703
Shadbush 545
Shallot 827
Shell hammocks 133
Shepherd's purse 527
Shittimwood 82
Shooting star 663
Shrubs 99, 101
evergreen 132
hardy 136
low 130
Shrubby plant associations 44
Sibthorpia evolvulacea 683

Page.

Sickle pod 528
Sicyos, catalogue 748
Sida abutilon 614
acute-fruited 615
alceoides 615
carpinifolia 615, 616
catalogue 615
elliottii 108
Elliott's 616
glabra 615
gracilis 616
hispida 616
rhombleaf 616
rhombifolia 55
spinosa 55, 188
spiny 615
velvety 615
Side-saddle flower 530
Sideroxylon lanuginosum 664
lycioides 664
Siegesbeckia occidentalis 803
Sieglingia 377, 378
americana 129
catalogue 377
chapmani 120
poaeformis 119
purpurea 129
seslerioides 73, 104, 189, 191, 255, 257
Silene caroliniana 73
catalogue 496
gallica 497
ovata 105
pennsylvanica 497
regia 94
rotundifolia 73
stellata 63
virginica 67, 259
Silk tassel tree 834
Silk tree 136, 553
Silphium 14
asperrimum 64, 108, 793
asteriscus 190, 793, 794
angustatum 115
dentatum 794
laevicaule 794
scabrum 794
catalogue 792
compositum 62, 66, 74, 244
michauxii 792
ovalifolium 792
reniforme 792
dentatum 64
gatesii 74
gummiferum 792
integrifolium 794
intermedium 64
laciniatum 48, 104, 108
laevigatum 64, 74, 108, 190
mohrii 74, 794
pumilum 795
radula 793
scaberrimum 104, 793
scaberrimum 793
sp 192
terebinthinaceum 64
ternifolium 794
trifoliatum 64, 74, 104
latifolium 794

Page.

Silurian dolomites 67
sandstones 93
Silverbell 14, 118, 125
Carolina 89, 92
mountain 61
tree 122
Carolina 664
Southern 665
Silver rod 773
Silybum 818
marianum 818
Simaruba family 587
Simarubaceae 587
Sinapis alba 828
nigra 523
Siphonychia, catalogue 502
diffusa 130
erecta 130, 131
Sison ammi 647
canadense 647
Sistotrema, catalogue 206
Sisymbrium, catalogue 523
murale 523
nasturtium 524
sylvestre 524
tanacetifolium 525
tenuifolium 524
thalianum 527
walteri 525
Sisyrinchium anceps 450
bermudianum 450
catalogue 450
gramineum 450
gramineum 450
Sitilias caroliniana 188
catalogue 754
Sium, catalogue 647
cicutaefolium 128
latifolium 50
lineare 647
longifolium 642
rigidius 641
teretifolium 641
Skullcap 703–704
Slime molds 139
Sloe, southern 551
Small grains on metamorphic hills 823
Smart weed 485
Smilaceae 444
Smilacina 253, 441
racemosa 441
Smilax 123, 163, 174, 177, 181
auriculata 130
beyrichii 445
bona-nox 68, 101
pandurata 107
caduca 445, 446
catalogue 444
coral 446
dwarf 446
ecirrhata 66
family 444
glauca 243
hastata 445
hederaefolia 445
herbacea 444
ecirrhata 444

Page.

Smilax—Continued.
lanceolata 101
laurifolia 68, 97, 101, 243
ovata 445, 448
peduncularis 444
pubera 446
pulverulenta 444
pumila 66
quadrangulata 445
rotundifolia 62, 71
sp 176, 178, 244, 248
sweet-scented 446
tamnoides 445
Smoke tree 84
American 16, 34, 84, 85, 600
Smut grass 367
Smyrnium cordatum 647
integerrimum 645
Snake-mouth 455
Snakeroot 672
button 643
Sampson's 672
spiked button 767
thick-leaved 448
virginia 480
Sneeze weed 810, 811
Snowdrop tree 665
Soapberry 608
family 608
tree 834
Soapwort 497
Soja bean 830
Solanaceae 708
Solanum balbisii 713
carolinense 165
catalogue 712
hirsutum 713
mammosum 713
melongena 830
nigrum 240, 244
nodiflorum rubrum 713
tuberosum 244, 249, 288
Solea concolor 629
Solenia, catalogue 202
Solidago 115, 158, 161, 236
Solidago 130
altissima 775, 777
amplexicaulis 66, 68, 83, 93, 774
angustifolia 121, 773, 821
arguta 64, 776
bicolor 63, 64, 773
concolor 773
boottii 775
brachyphylla 775
yadkinensis 775
brachyphylla 66, 775, 776
buckleyi 773
caesia 74, 184, 772
axillaris 68
paniculata 772
canadensis 161, 192, 246, 777
scabra 777
scabruiscula 777
catalogue 772
cordata 778
curtisii 68, 93, 772
erecta 63, 64, 74, 774
fistulosa 774

Solidago—Continued. Page.
flexicaulis ... 75, 93, 772
gigantea ... 776
gracilis ... 772
graminifolia ... 778
hirsuta ... 773
hispida ... 773
lanceolata ... 778
lateriflora ... 784
latifolia ... 68
latifolia ... 772
muhlenbergii ... 776
neglecta ... 64, 65, 775
nemoralis ... 62, 64, 93, 777
odora ... 60, 62, 115, 774, 822
inodora ... 64, 774
ovata ... 67
pallescens ... 65, 776
patula ... 774
strictula ... 774
pauciflosculosa ... 683
pauciflosculosa ... 771
petiolaris ... 97, 115, 772
puberula pulverulenta ... 115, 773, 822
pulverulenta ... 773
pyramidata ... 774
retrorsa ... 774
rugosa ... 184, 775
salicina ... 774
scabra ... 777
sempervirens ... 128, 773
serotina ... 259
gigantea ... 776
sp ... 184, 192, 236
speciosa angustata ... 774
sphacelata ... 778
stricta ... 121, 773, 821
angustifolia ... 773
tenuifolia ... 771
tenuifolia ... 777
ulmifolia ... 775
vaseyi ... 75, 776
villosa ... 774, 775
virgata ... 773
yadkinensis ... 775
Solomon's seal ... 441, 442
Sonchus acuminatus ... 755
carolinianus ... 756
catalogue ... 756
floridanus ... 755
oleraceus ... 259
asper ... 756
spinulosus ... 756
Sonoran life area, lower ... 32
area, upper ... 32
Sophora lanceolata ... 558
Sophronanthe hispida ... 720
Sorghum ... 32, 68, 135, 823
catalogue ... 339
cernuum ... 190
halepense ... 95, 104, 105, 135, 171, 190, 239, 245, 251, 255, 825
on metamorphic hills ... 823
nutans ... 338, 339
saccharatum ... 69
sativum ... 104
sp ... 183, 255, 256
Sorghum—Continued. Page.
vulgare ... 95, 190, 251, 256
cernuum ... 825
durra ... 825
saccharatum ... 825
technicum ... 825
Sorosporium, catalogue ... 183
everhartii ... 183
Sorrel, common yellow ... 584, 585
Engelmann's ... 482
sand ... 481
Sour grasses ... 119
Sourwood ... 47, 70, 88, 656
Southern juncaceous formation ... 132
Sow-thistle, common ... 756
prickly ... 756
Soy bean ... 830
Spanish cypress ... 686
dagger ... 47, 131, 440
moss ... 429
needles ... 807
Sparassis, catalogue ... 203
Sparganiaceae ... 327
Sparganium, catalogue ... 327
simplex androcladum ... 327
sp ... 50
Sparganophorus verticillatus ... 760
Sparkleberry ... 657
Spartina, catalogue ... 374
cynosuroides ... 128
glabra ... 374
juncea ... 374
patens ... 133
polystachya ... 128, 132, 133
spp ... 49, 50
Spatter-dock ... 49
Spear grass ... 380, 384, 385
Spearmint ... 697, 829
Spearwort, slender ... 513
small ... 513
Specularia ... 748
biflora ... 748
Speedwell, corn ... 723
thyme-leaf ... 723
water ... 724
Spegazzinia, catalogue ... 249
Spergula arvensis ... 55
catalogue ... 500
decumbens ... 498
Spergularia ... 501
rubra ... 501
salina ... 501
Spergulastrum lanuginosum ... 500
Spermacoce, catalogue ... 740
diodina ... 740
glabra ... 189, 190
Spermolepis, catalogue ... 648
Spermophyta ... 323
Sphacelia, catalogue ... 248
Sphaerella ... 174
Sphaeria ... 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180
catalogue ... 182
Spaeriaceae ... 172, 262
Sphaeriales ... 172, 182, 262
Sphaerococcaceae ... 148
Sphaerocarpus ... 285
catalogue ... 287

Sphaerocarpus—Continued. Page.
micheli 287
terrestris 285
Sphaerocephalus 291
catalogue 302
Sphaeronema 255
Sphaeropsidaceae 252, 263
Sphaeropsidales 252, 263
Sphaeropsis 253, 254, 255, 256
catalogue 255
maculans 253
Sphaerospora, catalogue 156
Sphaerostemon 40
Sphaerostilbe, catalogue 169
Sphaerotheca, catalogue 165
Sphagna Exsiccata, Eaton & Faxon 290
Sphagnaceae 294, 309
Sphagnales 294, 309
Sphagnum 232, 291, 293
294
catalogue 119, 291
compactum
cuspidatum 295
torreyanum 292
cyclophyllum 292
cymbifolium purpurascens 295
humile 295
imbricatum cristatum 116, 119, 292, 293
intermedium 119
ludovicianum 293
macrophyllum 116, 292, 293
medium 292, 293
microcarpum 293
mobiliense 290, 293
mohrianum 293
mohrii 290
molle muelleri 292
muelleri 295
papillosum 292
portoricense 291
recurvum 116, 292, 293
recurvum 295
rigidum 295
rufescens 293
Spice bush 101
pond 519
Spicewood 14, 519
mountain 518
Spiderwort 431
Spigelia, catalogue 669
marilandica 67
Spike-grass 382, 383
Spikenard 640
Spike-rush, bright green 397
Spike-rushes 396–399
Spiranthes 114
Spirodela 48
polyrhiza 126
Spleenworts 314–316
Sporobolus asper 172, 189, 244
asper 368
drummondii 368
catalogue 367
indicus 171, 239
junceus 114
longifolius 114
minor 368
neglectus 114
vaginaeflorus 114

Sporobolus—Continued. Page.
vaginaeflorus 368
virginicus 369
Sporodesmium, catalogue 246
Sporonema, catalogue 259
Sporotrichum, catalogue 236
Spilanthes, catalogue 797
creeping 797
Spinach 828
Spinacia oleracea 828
Spiraea 539
aruncus 539
betulaefolia corymbosa 538
catalogue 538
opulifolia 538
stipulacea 539
stipulata 539
trifoliata 539
Spiranthes 456
brevifolia 457
cernua 456
odorata 457
praecox 457
Spirodela, catalogue 426
Spontaneous flora, relation to agriculture 821
Sporidinia, catalogue 151
Spring beauty, Virginian 496
Spumaria, catalogue 141
Spumariaceae 141
Spurge 594–598
family 591
Spurry, corn 500
sand 501
Squash 830, 831
Mexican 831
Squashes 135
Squaw root 731
Stachys, catalogue 705
cordata 75
hispida 706
sylvatica 706
Stachytarpheta 694
jamaicensis 694
prismatica 694
Staehelina elegans 766
Staff tree 604
family 604
Staganopsis, catalogue 260
Stagonospora, catalogue 257
Staphylea, catalogue 605
trifolia 80
Staphyleaceae 605
Star grass 443, 448
Starwort 436, 779
soft hairy 499
spreading 500
pine 788
water 598, 599
Statice 663
caroliniana 663
limonium carolinianum 663
Stauroneis aspera 145
catalogue 145
pulchella 145
Staurothele, catalogue 268
disfractella 265
petersii 265, 267
Steganosporium, catalogue 252

Page.

Steironema, catalogue 662
intermedium 662
ciliatum 65, 88, 98
lanceolatum 88, 98
sp 251
tonsum 63
Stellaria 499
lanuginosa 500
pubera 499
Stemmodontia, catalogue 799
Stemonaceae 444
Stemonitaceae 141
Stemonitis, catalogue 141
Stenactis beyrichii 786
Stenanthium angustifolium 437
catalogue 137
Stenophragma, catalogue 527
Stenophyllus 401, 402
caespitosus 401
capillaris 63
capillaris 401
catalogue 491
ciliatifolius 114
Stenotaphrum americanum 362
catalogue 362
secundatum 129
Stephanandra 40
Sterculia, catalogue 618
family 618
Sterculiaceae 618
Stereodon 291
curvifoljus 293
Stereum 199, 201
versicolor 247
Stewartia 14
catalogue 618
virginica 15, 618
Stick-tight 807
Sticta 264
aurata 266
catalogue 280
quercizans 266
ravenelii 280
Stictidaceae 160, 262
Stilbaceae 247, 263
Stilbum, catalogue 247
Stillingia, catalogue 594
ligustrina 594
sebifera 595
sylvatica 114
Stipa barbata 366
catalogue 366
neesiana 366
Stipulicida, catalogue 501
setacea 130
tiny 501
Stokesia, catalogue 759
cyanea 759
laevis 108
Stonecrop, ditch 532
little 532
Nevius' 532
pretty 532
ternate 532
three-leaf 79

Page.

Storax 43
American 665
bush 14, 118
large-leaved 109
family 664
large-flowered 665
powdery 665
Stramonii folia 715
semen 715
Strawberry 80, 110, 822, 829
bush 604, 605
Japanese 835
in Upper Coast Pine belt 822
wild 541
Strawberries 134
Streptopus lanuginosus 441
Streptothrix, catalogue 237
Strigula 264
catalogue 267
Strobilomyces, catalogue 216
Stropharia, catalogue 224
Strophostyles angulosa 581
helvola 67
peduncularis 582
Stylisma 681
aquatica 681
humistrata 681
Stylosanthes 88
biflora hispidissima 115
catalogue 570
elatior 570
hispida hispidissima 570
nudiuscula 570
Styracaceae 664
Styrax americana 125
catalogue 665
glabrum 665
grandiflorum 665
grandifolia 109
laevis 665
pulverulenta 118
Stysanus, catalogue 247
Stuartia, fringed 71
pentagyna 57, 71
Virginia 71
virginica 71
Subcarboniferous limestone 67, 84, 93
rocks 69
Sueda 129, 489
linearis 489
Sugar beet 827
cane 32, 134, 822, 825
Chinese 68, 825
in Coast Pine belt 822
corn 339
maple 57, 80, 84, 89, 102, 605
small-leaf 89
melon 831
Sugarberry, scrubby 475
Sullivant, Alabama mosses 289
Sumac 57, 66, 88
aromatic 57, 85
dwarf 600
fragrant 601
poison 600
smooth 600

Page.

Sundew 49, 117, 120, 531
family 531
Sundews 52, 127
Sundrops 637
pine-barren 638
Sunflower 799–803
Sunflowers 48, 64, 74, 822, 823
Supple-jack 71, 101, 608
Suriraya, catalogue 146
Surirelloideae 146
Sweet acacia 834
basil 829
brier 544
cicely 646
fennel 829
gum 538
leaf 666
olive 835
potato 32, 69, 80, 110, 134, 822, 828
potatoes in Coast Pine belt 822
vernal grass 364
William 684, 686
Swedish turnip 827
Sycamore 538, 833
Symbiotic plant association 51
Symbiots 51
Sympetalae 652
Symphoricarpos, catalogue 744
orbiculata 744
symphoricarpos 80
vulgaris 744
Symplocaceae 666
Symplocos 201, 259
catalogue 666
tinctoria 45
Synchytriaceae 150, 262
Synchytrium, catalogue 150
Syndesmon, catalogue 511
thalictroides 67, 75, 93
Syntherisma, catalogue 344
filiforme 344
glabrum 344
praecox 345
sanguinale 56, 65, 135, 183, 221, 236, 258
serotina 120
Syringa 535
vulgaris 166
Syrrhopodon 291
catalogue 300
floridanus 294
texanus 294
Systematic arrangement followed 12

Tabernaemontana amsonia 673
angustifolia 674
Tabular statement of plants of Alabama 837
Taenidia, catalogue 645
Talauma 42
Talinum, catalogue 495
purple 495
round-leaf 79
teretifolium 63, 79
Tallow tree 595
Tallow-berry tree 834
Taphria, catalogue 154
Taraxacum, catalogue 753
dens-leonis 753
officinale 753

Page.

Taxodium 42
catalogue 325
distichum 46
imbricaria 117
Taxus floridana 34
Taylor, Dr. George H., diatoms 142
Tea 256
Chinese 835
family 618
Mexican 488
New Jersey 610
Tear-thumb, arrow-leaved 486
Teasel family 746
wild 746
Tecoma, catalogue 732
radicans 71, 101, 166, 244
Telanthera, catalogue 492
polygonoides 491
pungens 492
Temperatures in Alabama 25
Tennessee Valley, features 80
region of 21
vegetation 81
vegetation and soils 824
Teosinte 135, 825
Tephrosia 115, 565
chrysophylla 567
cinerea 567
flexuosa 566
hispidula 566
intermedia 566
onobrychoides 566
prostrata 567
spicata 566
virginiana 566
Terpsinoë, catalogue 144
Terrell grass 388
Tetragonia expansa 823
Tetragonotheca, catalogue 799
helianthoides 114
Tetraploa, catalogue 246
Teucrium, catalogue 707
Thalesia, catalogue 731
uniflora 52
Thalictrum anemonoides 511
carolinianum 516
catalogue 515
clavatum 73, 78
cornuti 516
corynellum 516
debile 16, 110
dioicum 85
laevigatum 516
pubescens 516
revolutum 516
rugosum 516
Thallophytes 142
Thamnium 308
Thaspium aureum 102
aureum 642
trifoliatum 74
trifoliatum 642
barbinode 79
catalogue 642
pinnatifidum 79
trifoliatum apterum 647
Thea chinensis 835
japonica 835

Page.

Theaceae 618
Thecospora vaccinorum 185
Thelephora 200
micheneri 201
Thelephoraceae 197, 263
Thelia 291
asprella 293
catalogue 305
lescurii 293
Theloschistes, catalogue 282
chrysopthalmus flavicans 266
Thelotrema 264, 266
catalogue 274
Thelypodium 524
Thermopsis, catalogue 558
Therofon aconitifolium 73
catalogue 533
Thesium umbellatum 479
Thin grass 76, 370
Thistle 816, 817, 818, 819
blessed 56, 818
Canada 817
common 818
cotton 818
cursed 817
Elliott's 817
family 758
milk 818
smooth 817
star 819
tall 817
Virginia 817
yellow 816
Thlaspi bursa-pastoris 527
tuberosum 525
Thorn apple 54, 714, 715
common 715
purple 714
biltmore 548
black 99
cockspur 71, 99, 548
dwarf 550
evergreen 544
fire 544
Thoroughwax 645
Thoroughwort 760, 764
Thuidium 291
catalogue 307
delicatulum 291
microphyllum 291, 293, 294
Thurberia 133, 369
arkansana 369
Thuya sphaeroidea 325
Thymbra caroliniana 700
Thyme 698, 700, 829
Thymeleaceae 631
Thymus carolinianus 700
serpyllum 829
vulgaris 829
Thyrsanthema, catalogue 819
Thysanella, catalogue 486
fringed 486
Tiarella, catalogue 534
cordifolia 75, 79
Tick seed 572, 573, 574, 804, 805, 806
Tick trefoil 67, 88, 99, 571–574, 822
Tiedemannia 641

Page.

rigida 642
teretifolia 641
Tilia 203, 205, 206
americana 72, 195
catalogue 613
heterophylla 72, 84, 109
sp 252
Tillaea 533, 613
catalogue 533
simplex 126, 533
Tillandsia 41
catalogue 429
usneoides 50
Tilletiaceae 184, 262
Timothy 367, 826
Tinker's root 744
Tipularia, catalogue 459
discolor 459
unifolia 73
Tissa, catalogue 501
marina 133
Ti-ti 47, 96, 122, 602
black 601
Tithymalus 595
Toad-flax 717
Tobacco 715, 829
in Upper Coast Pine belt 823
indian 751
leaf 823
Tofieldia, catalogue 436
pubens 66
pubescens 436
racemosa 127
Tolyposporella, catalogue 183
Tomato 135, 238, 249, 830
Tombigbee River, physiography 23
Toothache grass 124, 374
Toothwort 526
Tordylium americanum 642
nodosum 641
Torreya 34
taxifolia 444
Tortula, catalogue 299
Touch-me-not 610
Toxylon, catalogue 475
pomiferum 162, 253, 255, 833
Trabutia, catalogue 177
Trachelospermum, catalogue 674
Trachynotia juncea 374
polystachya 374
Tradescantia canaliculata 431
catalogue 431
Tragia, catalogue 593
innocua 593
linearifolia 594
urticaefolia 74, 105
urticaefolia 593
Tragopogon dandelion 752
porrifolius 152, 822
virginicum 751
virginicum 751
Trailing arbutus 656
Trametes, catalogue 212
Transition life zone 31
Trattenickia lanceolata 809
Trautvetteria carolinensis 75
catalogue 513
palmata 513

Page.

Tree of heaven 587, 834
Trees and shrubs for fruit 831, 832
for shade or ornament, list 832–834
Trefoil, lesser yellow 562
tick 66, 88, 99, 571, 822
shrubby 587
Trematodon 291
catalogue 297
longicollis 291
Tremella, catalogue 195
sp 255
Tremellaceae 194, 262
Tremellales 194, 262
Tremellodon, catalogue 195
Trepocarpus 102
catalogue 641
aethusae 102
Triadenum, catalogue 623
longifolium 845
Trianosperma, catalogue 747
Tribulus maximus 586
Triceratium, catalogue 144
sculptum 144
Trichia, catalogue 139
Trichiaceae 139
Trichodium elatum 371
laxiflorum 370
perennans 370
Tricholaena, catalogue 345
Tricholoma, catalogue 226
Trichomanes, catalogue 319
petersii 17, 39, 76
radicans 76
Trichophorum lineatum 404
Trichosphaeria, catalogue 173
Trichostema brachiatum 707
catalogue 707
Trichostomum 291
catalogue 299
macrostegium 291
pallidum 299
Trichothecium, catalogue 235
Tricuspis 377
ambigua 378
purpurea 377
sesleroides 378
Trifolium biflorum 570
carolinianum 153
catalogue 561
erectum 582
hybridum 187, 238, 828
incarnatum 828
melilotus officinale 561
minus 562
pratense 187, 828
procumbens minus 562
psoraloides 563
reflexum 74, 238
simplicifolium 582
sp 187
Triglochin, catalogue 329
striata 128
triandra 329
Trigonella americana 562
Trilisa, catalogue 768
odoratissima 114, 121, 822

Page.

Trillium catesbaei 443
catalogue 442
cernuum 443
lanceolatum 443
nervosum 443
nodding 443
pendulum 443
rhomboideum 443
sessile 443
nuttallii 442
stylosum 66, 79
underwoodii 66
viridescens 442
Triodia 377
ambigua 378
cuprea 378
stricta 377
Triosteum, catalogue 744
major 744
minus 744
Triplasis americana 377
purpurea 377
Tripodiscus argus 144
Tripolium divaricatum 785
Triposporium, catalogue 247
Tripsacum, catalogue 334
cylindricum 336
dactyloides 189, 248
Tripterella caerulea 452
capitata 452
Trisetum, catalogue 372
palustre 372
Triticum vulgare 183, 189, 827
Tropaeolum 245
Tropical life region 33
Truck farming in Alabama 134
Trumpet vine 15, 71
Trumpet-leaf 530, 531
Trumpet-weed 761
Tryblidiaceae 160, 262
Tryblidiella, catalogue 160
Trypethelium 264, 266
catalogue 268
catervarium 267
Tsuga 197, 206, 208
canadensis 34, 72, 158
catalogue 324
Tubercularia, catalogue 247
Tuberculariaceae 247, 263
Tubulina, catalogue 140
Tuckerman, Alabama lichens 263
Tulip tree 31, 46, 60, 70, 84, 89, 92, 100, 506, 824
Tullia pycnanthemoides 699
Tumbleweed 491
Tumion taxifolium 34
Tuomeya, catalogue 148
Tupelo gum 46
Turnip 135, 523, 827
indian 425
Swedish 827
Turritis laevigata 528
Turtle-head 718
Tussilago integrifolia 819
Tylostoma, catalogue 230
Tympanis 159
pinastra 160

Page.

Typha, catalogue 326
latifolia 128,172
sp 49
Typhaceae 326

Udora 127,333
Ulmaceae 474
Ulmus 164,171
alata 46,167,252
americana 46,72,100,102,167,204,251
australis 47
catalogue 474
pubescens 46,474
racemosa 474
Ulocolla foliacea 195
Ulva, catalogue 147
Ulvaceae 147
Umbelliferae 823
Umbilicaria 63
catalogue 281
pustulata papulosa 78,265
Umbilicarieae 265,281,284
Umbrella grass 404
tree 72,92,136,506
Umbrellawort, heart-leaf 494
pale 493
Uncinula, catalogue 166
Underwood, Prof. L. M., botanical collection 18
fungi 149
liverworts revised 285
Unicorn plant 733
root 436
Uniola, catalogue 382
gracilis 383
latifolia 104
laxa 98
maritima 382
paniculata 130
spicata 383
Uralepsis cornuta 377
purpurea 377
Uredinales 184,262
Uredo 256
appendiculata 186,187
catalogue 191
hyptidis 191
leguminosorum 187
miniata 191
Urnula, catalogue 160
Uromyces, catalogue 186
medicaginis-falcatae 186
spermacoces 190
terebinthi 187
trifolii 186
Urosporella, catalogue 176
Urtica canadensis 477
capitata 478
catalogue 477
cylindrica 478
divaricata 477
herniarioides 478
nivea 478
procera 477
pumila 478
purpurascens 477
Urticaceae 477

Page.

Urticastrum, catalogue 477
Usnea 264
barbata 266
catalogue 283
Usneae 283,284
Ustilaginaceae 183,262
Ustilaginales 183,262
Ustilago avenae 249
catalogue 183
cesatii 183
Ustulina, catalogue 181
Utricularia 52
biflora 126
catalogue 729
ceratophylla 729
fibrosa 730
fornicata 730
gibba 126
inflata 49,126
juncea 117
longirostris 730
minor 730
personata 730
purpurea 49,127
saccata 730
setacea 731
striata 730
subulata 117
vulgaris 49,127
Uvaria parviflora 507
triloba 507
Uvularia, catalogue 438
grandiflora 85,93
perfoliata 66
minor 438
puberula 75,85
sessilifolia 66,75,93

Vaccaria, catalogue 498
vulgaris 498
Vacciniaceae 657
Vaccinium 45,166,196,201
amoenum 660
arboreum 45,122,161,254
catalogue 657
constablaei 660
corymbosum 67,185
pallidum 660
fuscatum 660
disomorphum 660
dumosum 657
elliottii 659
frondosum 657
galezans 659
hirtellum 657
ligustrinum 655
melanocarpum 67,78
myrsinites 107,112
glaucum 112
myrtilloides 659
pallidum 78
stamineum 60,71,107,112,658
melanocarpum 658
tenellum 71
vacillans 66,67,71
virgatum parvifolium 659
tenellum 659

Page.

Vagnera, catalogue 441
racemosa 66, 75, 253
Valerian 686
family 746
Valerianaceae 746
Valerianella, catalogue 746
locusta radiata 746
Vallisneria 49, 329
americana 334
catalogue 334
spiralis 127
Valsa, catalogue 178
Valsaceae 177, 262
Valsaria, catalogue 178
Vanilla plant 768, 822
Varnish tree, Japanese 618, 835
Vegetable marrow 830
Vegetables, early, in the Coast plain 822
Velvet grass 371
leaf 614
Venus's comb 646
hair 311
looking-glass, perfoliate 749
two-flowered 748
Veratrum angustifolium 437
luteum 436
Verbascum blattaria 259
catalogue 716
Verbena 245
angustifolia 104
aubletia 104, 693
Aublets 693
bonariensis 712
canadensis 104, 108
canescens 693
Carolina 115
caroliniana 97
caroliniana 693
catalogue 692
jamaicensis 694
lucaeana 692
nodiflora 695
paniculata 693
prismatica 694
rigid 694
spuria 692
urticaefolia 165
venosa 694
Verbenaceae 692
Verbesina 64
alba 796
alternifolia 65, 93
aristata 64, 66
catalogue 803
helianthoides 93
nudicaulis 66, 804
occidentalis 190
siegesbeckia 803
Vermicularia, catalogue 255
Vernonia 184, 758
altissima 184
altissima 758
angustifolia 245
angustifolia 759
catalogue 758
fasciculata 65

Page.

Vernonia—Continued.
gigantea 128, 758
graminifolia 97, 115
noveboracensis 245
praealta 758
scaberrima 759
Veronica arvensis 55
caroliniana 723
catalogue 723
peregrina 55
virginica 724
Verrucaria 264
catalogue 268
rupestris purpurascens 265
Verrucariaceae 267, 284
Verrucarias 265
Verrucarieae 267, 284
Vervain 692, 693
blue 693
Carolina 693
common 692
family 692
narrow-leaf 693
white 693
Vetch 135, 553, 568, 569, 576, 577, 829
common 577
family 553
hairy 577
milk 568
Viburnaceae 742
Viburnum 238
acerifolium 63, 107
cassinoides 78
catalogue 743
Chinese 136
dentatum 78
scabrellum 743
ferrugineum 743
molle 118
nitidum 118
nudum 118, 153
angustifolium 744
cassinoides 743
claytonii 744
odoratissimum 136, 835
prunifolium 82, 743
ferrugineum 743
scabrellum 743
sp. 181
Vicia caroliniana 74
catalogue 576
mitchellii 577
parviflora 577
sativa 135, 829
Viciaceae 61, 553
Vigna, catalogue 579
catjang 169, 176, 237, 241, 246, 255, 261
glabra 128
glabra 579
sinensis 830
Vilfa 367
drummondii 368
tenacissima 368
vaginaeflora 368
Villarsia cordata 763
lacunosa 673

Page.

Vincetoxicum baldwinii ... 110
catalogue ... 677
hirsutum ... 75, 102
laeve ... 102
palustre ... 677
Vine, pepperidge ... 101
trumpet ... 101
Viola ... 193, 201
alsophila ... 627
amoena ... 627
arvensis ... 629
atlantica ... 626
blanda ... 73, 78, 190
amoena ... 627
palustriformis ... 627
canina ... 629
multicaulis ... 629
catalogue ... 626
communis ... 627
concolor ... 629
cucullata ... 627
cordata ... 627
palmata ... 626
debilis ... 629
hastata ... 75
glaberrima ... 628
tripartita ... 628
heterophylla ... 626
insignis ... 626
muhlenbergii multicaulis ... 629
multicaulis ... 73, 75, 78
obliqua ... 193, 627
odorata ... 245
palmata ... 114
villosa ... 627
vulgaris ... 626
papilionacea ... 193, 627
pedata ... 193
bicolor ... 626
inornata ... 626
pensylvanica ... 628
primulaefolia ... 259
pubescens ... 75, 93
scabriuscula ... 628
rafinesquii ... 153
rostrata ... 73, 78
sagittata ... 93
septemloba ... 114
sp ... 190
striata ... 73
tenella ... 153, 629
tricolor ... 56, 153, 176, 254
arvensis ... 629
villosa ... 65, 245
Violaceae ... 626–629
Violet ... 626
water ... 661
wood ... 626, 627
Virgilia lutea ... 557
Virginia creeper ... 611
Virgin's bower ... 71, 512
Viscum flavescens ... 479
Vitaceae ... 611
Viticulture on table-lands ... 80
Vitis ... 153, 163, 167, 169, 172, 174, 179, 181, 197, 207, 225, 245, 250, 252
aestivalis ... 71, 101, 832

Page.

Vitis—Continued.
aestivalis ... 612
bicolor ... 612
cinerea ... 612
arborea ... 611
bicolor ... 62
bipinnata ... 101
catalogue ... 612
cordifolia ... 61
riparia ... 612
cinerea ... 122
incisa ... 611
indivisa ... 611
labrusca ... 832
riparia ... 108
riparia ... 612
rotundifolia ... 101, 153, 163, 172, 173, 174, 195, 248, 254, 832
vinifera ... 174, 613
vulpina ... 613
Vogelia capitata ... 452
Volutella, catalogue ... 248

Wahoo ... 474
Wake-robin ... 442, 443
Walking leaf ... 316
Walnut ... 43, 44, 824, 831
black ... 14, 46, 84, 87, 92, 100, 461
English ... 831
family ... 461
white ... 461
Waltheria, catalogue ... 619
Warming's classification ... 36
Warnstorf, peat mosses identified ... 290
Warrior and Coosa table-lands ... 69
vegetation ... 70
Washingtonia, catalogue ... 646
claytoni ... 85
longistylis ... 93
Water feather ... 49
fern family ... 320
hemlock ... 50
hemp ... 491
lily ... 49, 504
family ... 503
milfoil family ... 639
milfoils ... 49, 639
plantain ... 329
creeping ... 330
family ... 329
pepper, mild ... 485
rice ... 49
shield, purple ... 503
star ... 49, 432
starwort family ... 598
Waterleaf ... 687
family ... 687
Watermelon ... 134, 240, 822, 830
Watermelons in Coast Pine belt ... 822
Waterweed ... 333
Wax myrtle ... 15, 41, 45, 47, 122, 130, 131, 266, 269, 464
family ... 464
tree ... 15
Waxwork ... 605
Webera, catalogue ... 304
Wedelia ... 799
asperrima ... 800
buphthalmoides ... 800

Page.

Weisiaceae 297
Weisia viridula 297
australis 297
Wheat 68, 80, 823, 827
White alder family 652
White arrow-arum 425
White grass 363
mustard 828
oak timber 87
Whiteweed 813
Whitlow grass 527
Whitlowwort, Baldwin's 502
larger 502
low 502
Wicky 654
Wild bean 581, 582
cherry 61, 62
China 608
garlic 439
ginger, southern 481
large-flowered 481
lamb salad 746
lettuce 755
oat grass 373
onion 439
Willey, Henry, lichens identified 263
Willow 43, 88, 89, 465, 466, 833
black 125, 465
dense-flowered 734
family 464
heart-leaf 465
prairie 465
Ward's 465
weeping 833
herb, colored 636
Willughbya scandens 128, 165, 190, 243
Willughbaeya, catalogue 765
Wilson, Maria, lichens identified 263
Wind flower, American 510
Winds in Alabama 26
Windsoria stricta 377
Winter berry 604
Wintergreen 656
spotted 652
Wire grass 109, 113, 365
Wistaria 834
American 122
corrected to Wisteria 845
Wisteria 567
chinensis 834
Chinese 834
frutescens 15, 567
speciosa 567
Witch hazel 537
family 537
Withe rod 743
Whortleberry 45, 89
Wollastonia 799
asperrima 800
Wood betony 728
Woodbine 122
Woodsia, catalogue 318
obtusa 73, 94
Wood sorrel family 584
violet 626, 627

Page.

Woodwardia angustifolia 123, 125, 313
areolata 185
catalogue 313
virginica 123, 125, 126
Wool grass 123, 404
Wormseed 488, 814
Woundwort 705
hispid 706
woodland 706

Xanthium canadense 165, 191
catalogue 757
echinatum 757
sp 259
strumarium 191
Xanthosoma sagittifolia 425
Xerophile campestrian flora 63
forests 59, 70
of Cahaba Valley 91
of Central Pine belt 96
of Central Prairie region 98
of Coast Pine belt 107, 112
of Tennessee Valley 81
herbaceous associations 72, 82, 96
plants of Coast Pine belt 108, 113
plant associations 48, 67
plants of dry sands 129
of dunes 130
of sandy dry hammocks 131
rupestrian associations 63
Xerophytic plant associations 37
Xerotus, catalogue 220
nigrata 220
Ximinesia encelioides 804
Xolisma, catalogue 655
ligustrina 64, 66, 161, 166, 185, 196
Xylaria, catalogue 182
Xylariaceae 179, 262
Xylogramma, catalogue 160
Xyloplearum nuttallii 638
catalogue 638
speciosum 105, 703, 823
Xyridaceae 119, 427
Xyris 116, 238
ambigua 127
bulbosa 427
caroliniana 97
catalogue 427
communis 127
conocephala 428
difformis 427
elata 427
fimbriata 127
flexuosa 75
gymnoptera 427
iridifolia 66, 97
juncea 428
laxifolia 427
rhombipetala 427
serotina 127
setacea 428
stricta 427
tenuifolia 428
torta 97
pallescens 131

	Page.
Yam family	449
wild	449
Yams	828
Yard grasses	135
Yarrow	812
Yaupon	47, 122, 603
Yeatesia, catalogue	735
laetevirens	94
Yellow-eyed grass	427, 428
family	427
Yellowroot, shrub	508
Yellowwood	80, 557, 609
Northern	85
Yew, Florida	34
Yucca aloifolia	47, 96, 131
catalogue	440
filamentosa	96
treculeana	137
Yuccas	137
Zamia integrifolia	137
Zannichellia	49, 329
catalogue	329
palustris	127
Zanthoriza apiifolia	64, 75
catalogue	508
Zanthoxylum carolinianum	587
catalogue	587
clava-herculis	102, 122
tricarpum	587
Zea mays	68, 95, 167, 183, 190, 256, 825
Zephyranthes	97, 123, 447
Zinnia multiflora	245
Zizania	49
aquatica	128
catalogue	362
clavulosa	362
fluitans	362
miliacea	363
Zizaniopsis	49
catalogue	363
miliacea	128
Zizia, catalogue	647
integerrima	645
pinnatifida	642
Zizyphus, catalogue	609
vulgaris	832
vulgaris	609
Zornia bracteata	114
catalogue	570
tetraphylla	570
Zygadenus	437
angustifolius	114
catalogue	437
glaberrimus	120
Zygodesmus, catalogue	237
Zygodon	300
Zygophyllaceae	586
Zythiaceae	260, 263

15894——59

O



GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—BERKELEY

RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or on the date to which renewed.

Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

OCT 25 1955

OCT 12 1955

AUG 28 1966

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN

AUG 3 1966
AUG 17 1966

Biology Library

AUG 28 1966
AUG 17 1966

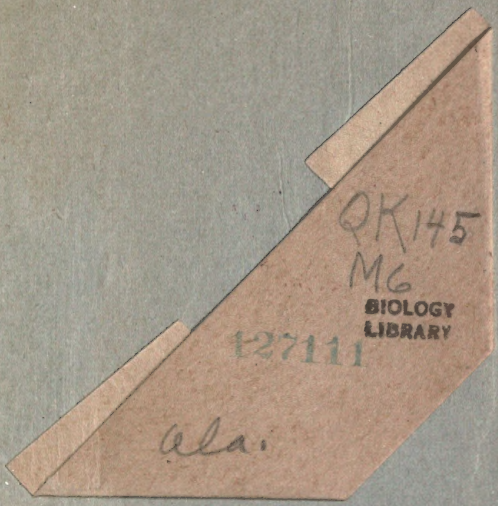
DUE

JAN 9 1978

Subject to Recall Immediately

LD 21–100m-1,'54(1887s16)476

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES
C026083888


QK145
M6
BIOLOGY
LIBRARY
127111
ala.